to Berlin, and from thence to Potſdam, are diſtinguiſhed by mile-ſtones. Near this ſeat is a ſmall city of the ſame name, ſurrounded by beautiful meadows, watered and divided by many canals drawn out of the Havel, and bounded by woods, acroſs which ſeveral long viſtas are cut.

Spandaw, which is chiefly uſed as a priſon for ſtate criminals, is eight miles north-weſt of Berlin, at the conflux of the Havel and the Spree.

Brandenburg is ſituated in the fifty-ſecond degree twenty-five minutes north latitude, and thirteen degrees twelve minutes eaſt longitude, on the banks of the Havel, which not only divides the Old and New Town from each other, but ſeparates the fort from both, and likewiſe environs the New Town with a particular trench, on which a ſluice has been erected. The Old Town contains about four hundred inhabitants, and the New Town about twice that number. They are both under one magiſtracy, and each contains two churches. The fort reſembles a ſuburb, and in it is the cathedral church; the houſes of the greateſt part of the members of the chapter; and a riding ſchool, in which young noblemen are inſtructed. The biſhopric is ſecularized; but the chapter is ſtill kept up, and conſiſts of ſeven perſons, who are the provoſt, the dean, the ſenior, the ſubſenior, and three other canons. In 1755 king Frederic II. conferred upon it a peculiar diſtinction, conſiſting of a chapter croſs of gold enamelled with violet, terminating in eight points. There is here a ſmall colony of French Calviniſts, with a manufacture of cloth, fuſtian, and canvas: and by means of the Havel a pretty good trade is carried on in this town.

The third diviſion, called Ni Alt, or Old Marck, has Mecklenburg on the north, Magdeburg on the ſouth, Saxe-Lawenburg and part of Lunenberg on the weſt, and the Middle Marck, on the eaſt. Some authors call it The Galibee of Germany, becauſe it abounds in fruits and herbs. It is divided into four petty provinces, namely, Ottland, on the eaſt; Zermunland, on the weſt; Angerland, on the ſouth; and Zealand on the north. It is ſeparated from Preignitz, on the eaſt, by the Elbe. The chief places in this diviſion are,

1. Stendal, or Stendel, the metropolis, on the river Ucht, twenty-eight miles north of Magdeburg, and thirty-ſeven north-weſt of Brandenburg; it is a Hanſe town, neatly built, and well fortified. 2. Seltwedel, a large town, on the weſt ſide of the Jetz, thirty-ſix miles north-weſt of Stendal, and fifty north eaſt of Zell. Their chief trade is in beer, which they export. 3. Gardeleben, thirteen miles ſouth weſt of Stendal. 4. Tangermund, on the Elbe, at the mouth of the Anger, was firſt a caſtle built by the emperor Charles IV. who bought this Marck, and reſided here: it is a place of pretty good trade in corn, and other commodities. 5. Oſterburg, ſeventeen miles north of Stendal, is noted for a good corn-market. 6. Werben, antiently Varinum, at the conflux of the Elbe and Havel, twenty miles north-eaſt of Stendal, was built by the emperor Henry the Fowler, on the ruins of the old Caſtellum Vari. 7. Havelburg, forty-one miles north-weſt of Brandenburg, was in 946 made a biſhopric, ſuffragan of Magdeburg, and its biſhop reſided at Witſtack, a town of Preignitz but aboliſhed at the reformation; ſince which the religion here has been Lutheran. 8. Potſdam, which lies four miles to the ſouth-weſt of Berlin, is agreeably ſituated on a branch of the Spree: it is of a conſiderable extent, and the buildings neat and regular. The elector Frederic William made this his ſeat, and in 1662 built the caſtle, which was afterwards enlarged by king Frederic I. and adorned with a fine portal. King Frederic William began to erect ſome coſtly additions to the town, for which purpoſe he cauſed ſeveral moraſſes to be filled up and built upon, with a canal fifty paces wide and two thouſand in length, to be carried on from the Havel, through the centre of the town to a branch of the ſame river. This canal is planted on both ſides with trees and environed with well-built houſes. King Frederic II. has raiſed the caſtle one ſtory, enlarged it with two wings and adorned it with magnificent apartments. The old houſes in the neighbourhood of the caſtle are pulled down, and inſtead of them, new, regular, and grand buildings have been raiſed for the owners at the king's expence. The apartments are remarkable for their elegance, particularly his majeſty's writing-chamber and ſtudy: the laſt is partitioned off by baluſtrades of ſilver.

The palace of Sans Souci (Without Care) is ſituated not far from Potſdam, on the top of a mountain, from whence there is a delightful landſcape, compriſing a view of the town, neighbouring country, rivers, lakes, woods, vineyards, groves, &c. This palace, though not very large, is extremely magnificent; and the furniture, though not ſuperb, is excellent. The paintings, ſtatues, gardens, &c. contribute to make the whole a moſt delightful place. The ſmall, but excellent library, is kept in an apartment wainſcotted with cedar, and adorned with foliage of gold; and the elevated ſpot on which the palace is built has plantations of vineyards, in which ſeveral terraces are cut.

Brandenburg contains, beſides the above principal diviſions, ſome other inferior diſtricts, &c. which are as follow, viz.

Preignitz, bounded by the Elbe and Havel, the duchy of Mecklenburg, and a part of the middle Marck, extends about forty miles in length, and thirty in breadth, and contains the following places: 1. Perlburg, the capital, on the river Stepenitz, contains about four hundred houſes. 2. Wittenburg, a ſmall town on the Elbe. 3. Prizwalk, on the Dornnitz; it gives name to a circle, and an inſpection: it includes alſo the ſmall towns of Freinſtein, Putlitz, and Marienburg, with two foundations for proteſtant ladies. 4. Kyritz, on the river Jagelitz. 5. Lenzen, a ſmall town. 6. Witſtack, a ſmall town on the river Doſſe: theſe three laſt have a cryſtal and glaſs-houſe. 7. Weſſnack, on the Kartau.

In this diſtrict are alſo the following ſmall towns, viz. 1. Werder, ſituated upon an iſland in the Havel. 2. Sechauſen, a ſmall town ſurrounded by the river Aland. 3. Diſtorf, a Lutheran cloiſter, containing twelve ladies, ſix of whom are noble, and the other half deſcended from burghers. 4. Buck, a ſmall town on the Elbe. 5. Arendſee, a proteſtant nunnery, containing ſix proteſtant ladies and an abbeſs. 6. Arneburg, a ſmall town on the Elbe. 7. Nuendarf a proteſtant nunnery. 8. 9. Betzendorf, and Apenburg, belonging to the Schulenburg family, and forming a diſtrict. 10. Kalbe, belonging to the family of Alienſleben.

Pruſſian Pomerania is bounded by the Baltick ſea, on the north; by the principality of Mecklenburg, on the weſt; by part of Poland and Brandenburg, to the ſouth; and by Pruſſia to the eaſt. It is above two hundred miles in length, from eaſt to weſt, and from fifty to eighty in breadth. Its air, by reaſon of its being the extreme north-eaſt corner of Germany, is reckoned the coldeſt of any part of it. The ſoil in many parts is ſandy and barren, and their arable lands near the ſhore are frequently overwhelmed with ſand; yet in other parts they have corn enough, both for conſumption and export, beſides good paſtures filled with cattle, and many large woods and foreſts which abound with deer, wild boars, hares, foxes, wolves, wild horſes, wild bulls, &c. and fowls of all ſorts. Here are alſo beavers, and ſuch plenty of water fowl, that they reckon twenty ſorts of ducks. They have great plenty of ſalt and freſh-water fiſh; particularly ſalmon, and very large lampreys, eſpecially in the bay of Stetin, and lake of Laſſen. About Grypſwald and Rugen they have good herring fiſhing, and in the lake Madduje, near Colbatz, there is a large broad fiſh called Muſcum, found no where elſe in Germany. There are many fair and fertile meadows betwixt the branches of the Oder, and as great quantities of fruit of all kinds, as in any province of Germany. They have no wine of their own growth, but excellent mum, and beer of ſeveral ſorts; particularly, the bitter beer of Stetin, the mum of Gripſwald, and the ſtout of Wollin, which mariners tranſport elſewhere: and as there are ſcarce any mountains in the country, it has no mines but ſome few of iron in the Upper Pomerania.

This country abounds with amber, eſpecially on the coaſts of Brandenburg-Pomerania, where it is not only thrown up by the ſea, and found among the ſea-weeds and ſands, but alſo dug out of the rocks and mines. It is frequently dug out of the ground, at a great diſtance from the ſea, and many times found by the huſbandmen, as they plow their lands. There is a particular lake in this country, that communicates with the ſea, where they gather it in nets when the ſea begins to flow, and ſometimes hale up pieces as big as one's fiſt. At firſt taking up it is ſoft, but ſoon hardens, by the air, into a ſtony ſubſtance. It is of ſeveral colours, white, yellow, black, and red. The ſort found in Pomerania is a dark-yellow. It is ſuppoſed to be an oil diſtilled from rocks, like Petroleum; and that the inſects, which are ſometimes found incloſed in it are entangled there while it is liquid; and that what is taken in the ſea, and in the adjoining lakes and rivers, is broke off from ſome rock or vein under-ground, by floods and tempeſts. In ſome places it is found in a matrix of wood, which the ſkilful know at firſt ſight.

This

This part of Pomerania is well watered by rivers and lakes. Among the former are, the Oder, the Pene, the Rega, the Perſant, the Wiper, the Stolp, the Rekenitz, and the Barte. The Rekenitz ſeparates Pomerania from Mecklenburg, forming a large lake near Damgarten, and falling into the Baltick at Dars. The Barte riſes near Stralſund, and falls into the ſea at Bardt. The Oder, ſoon after its entrance into Pomerania, divides into ſeveral branches; and, after having paſſed by Garts, Griffenhagen, Schwedt, and Stetin, flows into the Damniſh lake, and then into Damantzkt; and at laſt dilates itſelf into a freſh-water lake, or ſea, called the Great Friſche Haff, which is an excellent road for ſhipping, thirty miles in length, and ten in breadth, abounds with fiſh, and falls into the Baltick by three currents, viz. the Divenow, the Swyn, and the Penemund, through which ſhips paſs to Stetin. Beſides the above-mentioned, there are many more rivers in Pomerania, which fall into the Baltick ſea.

With reſpect to the people, they are reckoned as ſtout and nimble as any in Germany, but are charged on the other hand, with being intemperate in drink, credulous, and prodigal. Cromer gives this character of the antient inhabitants, that they were ſtrangers to deceit or robbery, locked up nothing, were hoſpitable to all ſtrangers, and ſo kind to one another, that there were no beggars among them: but in the Pagan times, if fathers had more children than they could maintain, they were allowed to kill the females, though not the males. This, however, ſeems very inconſiſtent with their character for mutual benevolence.

The Pomeranian coaſt begins ſixteen miles eaſt of Roſtock; and as the iſle of Rugen bears due ſouth from the Sound, and the Baltick ſea is very open and wide between them, this has been the conſequence, viz. that the ſeas between the iſles of Iceland north, Bornholm eaſt, and Rugen ſouth, have been generally the ſtage of war between the fleets of the Swedes and Danes.

Formerly, the nobles, as well as the ſeveral towns of this duchy; had very particular privileges, which his late Pruſſian majeſty greatly abridged. The inhabitants are about half a million in number, being principally of German and Sclavonian deſcent, a dialect of the latter being the language of the country. Calviniſts and Roman catholics are tolerated there, but Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion. The duchy contains an univerſity, ſeveral colleges, grammar-ſchools, &c. Here are ſeveral manufactures, and great commerce is carried on by means of the Baltick and the ſeveral navigable rivers.

The following are the principal places in Pruſſian Pomerania, viz.

The capacious and handſome town of Stetin, or old Stebin, which is reckoned the capital of all Pomerania, and is ſituated on an elevated ſpot near the Oder, about ſeventy-four miles north-eaſt of Berlin. It is deemed one of the beſt fortified places in Europe; contains various manufactures, hath great trade, and exports prodigious quantities of corn, timber, linen, and naval ſtores. The proſpect of the river, and the iſlands formed by it, is very agreeable, and the neighbouring hills have a very romantic appearance.

The principal buildings are the colleges for education, college of phyſicians, tribunals of juſtice, board of health, chamber of commerce, court of admiralty, royal gymnaſium or ſchool of exerciſe, ſuperintendency, arſenal, caſtle, free-ſchool, and dock.

Ships of conſiderable burden come up to this town, and ſmaller veſſels may go much higher, though it is at the diſtance of forty miles from the ſea.

The inhabitants are noted for their civility to ſtrangers, and for the valorous defence of their city againſt the Imperialiſts, who beſieged it four months, in 1659, in vain; and again in 1677, when it held out five months, from July to December, againſt Frederick-William the Great, then elector of Brandenburg; who after one of the moſt remarkable ſieges that has been known in Europe, whereby moſt of the city was burnt to the ground, at the expence of thirty thouſand granadoes, twenty-four thouſand hand-granadoes, a hundred and fifty thouſand cannon-ſhots, and ninety-eight thouſand pounds of powder, and the garriſon reduced from three thouſand men to ſeven hundred, was obliged to grant it very honourable terms of capitulation. The account of this remarkable ſiege, and its deſperate defence, is ſo amply recorded in hiſtory, that all we ſhall obſerve farther of it is, that the burghers were even more reſolute, if poſſible, in the defence of it, than the Swediſh garriſon.

On the 15th of Auguſt, when moſt of their ſhips in the river had been ſunk and ſhattered, and the cathedral, with many of the houſes, burnt, the elector offered them honourable terms, which they refuſed; on the 22d, when the town had ſuffered much more, he took pity of the inhabitants, and made them another offer; but they were obſtinate, made it death for any to talk of a ſurrender, ſecured their wives and children in places prepared for them under ground, and made vigorous ſallies, but were repulſed. The 6th of September he ſent a trumpet to forewarn them of their danger, and to offer them larger privileges than they had; but they ſtill refuſed. He ſummoned them again on the 22d, after being joined by eight thouſand Danes, but to no purpoſe. The elector, having undermined their wall, filled the ditch, &c. ſummoned them again on the 1ſt of November, and threatened their ruin if they refuſed his new offers; but they replied, they would hold out to the end of the year, and hoped to have the ſame terms then: and though the town was in ruins, and one thouſand four hundred citizens killed, beſides ſoldiers, they continued reſolute, and made vigorous ſallies. On the 20th, and alſo on the 30th of that month, there were quarrels betwixt the garriſon, which was for capitulating, and the burghers, that oppoſed it, in which ſeveral fell on both ſides.

The king of Sweden, having ſent the town a new charter, the elector ſummoned them again December 19th, and offered to confirm their new privileges, with an exemption from taxes for many years, but ſtill they refuſed, and made ſeveral ſallies; but next day, finding no hopes of relief, they propoſed an honourable capitulation, which, if not granted, they declared they would die ſword in hand, and be buried in the ruins of the city. The elector generouſly complied, and ratified all the privileges granted them by their ſaid new charter: but the burghers, inſiſting on too high terms for the garriſon, hoſtilities were renewed with vigour on both ſides, till the 26th, when they accepted the elector's terms, who, on the 6th of January following, entered the town in triumph. He continued their magiſtrates, who, with the judges and miniſters, ſwore fealty to him; and, of his own accord, exempted their fiſhery from taxes for eight years, on condition, that they ſhould rebuild their churches; and he promiſed to rebuild the great one himſelf. He alſo continued the univerſity, the ſchools, and religion, as they were. The beſieged had a fine train of artillery, but wanted powder, ſalt, and wood. He reſtored the town to the Swedes by the treaty of Nimeguen.

The town of Anklam, or Anclam, on the river Pene, is ſeventeen miles ſouth-weſt from Grypſwald, and thirty-one north-weſt of Stetin; it is a well-fortified town, and was taken by the elector of Brandenburg in 1676, together with Demain on the ſame river, but both reſtored three years after by the treaty of St. Germain. Anklam, however, was retaken by the Pruſſians in 1715. It was formerly called Tanglim, and ſome authors will have it to be the ſeat of the Angli mentioned by Tacitus, who advanced from hence to the Elbe, and from thence to the iſland of Great Britain. It made a good figure once among the Hanſe towns. It is advantageouſly ſituated among good arable lands, and excellent paſture, with the conveniency of fiſhing, and of exporting their commodities abroad by the river Pene. It has four pariſh churches, and a yearly fair on the ſecond Sunday after the birth of our Lady. Martiniere ſays it ſuffered by ſeveral fires in the fourteenth century, when its churches, with a monaſtery and a town-houſe, were burnt; but the town was rebuilt with more beauty.

The town of Paſſewalck, antiently Pozdewalck, ſtands between Prentzlow and Turgelow, on the weſt ſide of the river Ucker, by which the inhabitants ſend their goods through the Haff to the Baltick. It has two parochial and two other churches. There is an excellent ſort of beer brewed here. It is a provoſtſhip, with ſpiritual juriſdiction over ten pariſhes. When Pomerania and the marquiſate were under different ſovereigns, this place was frequently a bone of contention, being on the confines of both.

Gartz is another town on the ſame confines, and is one of the paſſes of the Oder. It was walled in 1258, by Barnimus I. duke of Pomerania. It has eight pariſhes under its juriſdiction, and ſeveral yearly fairs. It was a great ſufferer during the long wars in Germany; for it always was a place of importance to the poſſeſſor from its ſituation.

Ukermunde ſtands where the Uker river falls into the Groſs Haff. It was walled in 1190, and Bogiſlaus III. duke of Pomerania, cauſed a caſtle to be built here. In

1469, it was beſieged by the elector of Brandenburg, aſſiſted by the Mecklenburgers, but they were obliged to abandon it. There is a fine walk of fir trees from hence through the middle of a great foreſt, which continues almoſt twenty miles, and within a league of Stetin; and there is a good road for ſeven miles from hence to Anklam.

The town of Demin, which gives name to a circle, is ſituated near the river Pene, and has a tolerable trade. Trepts, on the Tallen lake, is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, and has three annual fairs: and Politz, a ſmall town near the Triſchen-Haff, is celebrated only for its hop-trade.

Twenty-two miles north eaſt from Rugenwald, is ſituated the fortified town of Stolpe, with an antient caſtle.

Other places of leſs note are, 1. Neuwarp. 2. Tergelo, a caſtle on the Ucker. 3. Verchen, where is a convent of ladies. 4. Jarmen, on the river Pene. 5. Penkum, a remarkably pleaſant town. 6. Griffenhagen, on the Oder. 7. Dam, on the river Pene, where a ſteel manufactory is eſtabliſhed. 8. Baton, remarkable only for being the ſeat of a provoſt. 9. Piritz, which gives name to a circle and provoſtſhip, and is ſituated in a fine corn country.

Wollin is the eaſtermoſt of the two iſlands formed by the three mouths of the Oder. It is twenty-five miles long, fifteen where broadeſt, and is divided by the Swine from Uſedom. The town, which ſtands at that mouth of it called Druenow, is five or ſix miles ſouth-eaſt of Rugen, twenty-five miles north of Stetin, and twenty ſouth-weſt of Wolgaſt. It was built out of the ruins of Julinum, once a very famous town; and was one of the largeſt cities in Europe, and its greateſt mart next to Conſtantinople, being inhabited by Danes, Swedes, Ruſſians, Jews, and merchants of all nations, who had their ſeparate ſtreets, and houſes of exchange; and ſaid to have been ſo powerful, as ſingly to maintain a war againſt Denmark, and to have taken its king Suinotte priſoner three ſeveral times: But, having been partly deſtroyed by lightning, and partly by the arms of Woldemar king of Denmark, it was in 1170, totally demoliſhed, and has been but an inconſiderable town ever ſince, its commerce having been transferred to Lubeck and Dantzick. In the late war it was taken by the northern allies.

The iſle of Uſedom lies weſt from that of Wollin, and is formed by the Pene, where it falls into the Baltick along with the Oder; ſo that one of the mouths of the Oder, which runs betwixt this and Wollin, is called the Swine; and the other, beyond Uſedom, and Pfin. Upon the deſtruction of Wollin the town of Uſedom was reſorted to by the Daniſh and Poliſh merchants, and became a place of good trade, being very large, and well fortified; but ſince 1473, when it was burnt down by accidental fire, it has been only an inconſiderable ſea-port. It received Chriſtianity by the preaching of the biſhop of Bamberg above-mentioned, who baptized many of the nobility that were aſſembled at the diet here in 1128. The iſland is about ſix miles in length, abounds with wild boars, deer, and hares, and was the park, in ſhort, where the dukes of Pomerania kept their game.

In 1630, the Swedes, to the number of three thouſand, landed here, and took it without reſiſtance; but in 1637, two thouſand Imperialiſts came upon it by ſurprize, and put them to the ſword; but, finding their countrymen were preparing to retake it with vengeance, they conſumed all the proviſions that were in the iſland, and then abandoned it. Mr. Hubner, who obſerves, that the harbour is commanded by two forts, ſays, the town was built in the room of Vineta, formerly a large and wealthy city, but covered with an inundation, notwithſtanding which he ſays the houſes and ſtreets are ſtill plainly ſeen in clear weather.

In the diſtrict of Colbatz are the towns of Neumark, Wolten, Worben, and Bennſtein; and the laſt town in the Stetin territory is Fidichio on the Oder.

On the Ihna, twenty-two miles from Stetin, ſtands the capacious handſome town of Stargard, which contains ſeveral churches, in one of which the Calviniſts are allowed the exerciſe of their religion. Here are, beſides a college, a free-ſchool, a houſe of correction, various manufactories, and a conſiderable trade. Golno is alſo ſituated on the Ihna; Greiffenberg on the Rega; Trepto, on the ſame river; and Camni, on the Dweno, thirty-two miles north of Stetin.

The ſmall town of Belgarden, or Belgart, on the ſame river, five miles ſouth-eaſt of Corlin, ſixteen from the Baltick, and fifty-ſix north-eaſt of Stetin. It has been a great ſufferer by wars and conflagrations; particularly in 1506, when it was quite burnt down to the ground.

Between the Willern and ſome other lakes is ſituated the town of New Stetin, which was built in the beginning of the fourteenth century, after the model of Old Stetin: it is commanded by a caſtle. There is a well-endowed religious foundation for ladies in the village of Maneriſties, which gives name to a bailiwick.

Here are, beſides, many inconſiderable villages and hamlets; and the following towns, or their remains, viz. Satzig, Zachan, Jacobſhagen, Buto, Lawenburg, Stolpemunde, Ravenſtein, Maſſo, Stepenitz, Lepe, Lupo, and Stolpe on the river Stolp.

On the Zarn, not far from the confines of Poland, is the village of Ratzbur, which, in 1758, was ſacked and burnt by the Coſſacks and Ruſſians, together with nineteen neighbouring villages.

On the river Wiper, eighteen miles north-eaſt from Coſlin, and twenty from Camin, ſtands Rugenwald, the capital of Wenden duchy. It has four pariſhes in its diſtrict, is a well built town, and has a handſome caſtle. The town of Slage, or Slagven, ſtands on the ſame river, a few leagues above Rugenwald; but is ſmall, and ill-built.

Eighteen miles north-eaſt of Colberg, ſtands the town of Coſlin; it is pleaſantly ſituated, enjoys a good air, and is the uſual reſidence of the biſhop of Camin. It is not only ſurrounded with tides at high-water, but has a ſtream called Neſenbach, which turns mills for ſeveral uſes. The adjacent country is beautiful, and interſperſed with ſeveral hills. Here are a pariſh church and two others; alſo a college, which hath ſent forth many good ſcholars. Here are three annual fairs, viz. on All-Saints Day, the Thurſday after the fourth Sunday in Lent, and the Saturday after Lady-Day.

Thirteen miles eaſt of Colberg, and twelve weſt of Coſlin, ſtands the town of Carlin, which is the capital of a bailiwick. At the entrance of it there is a wooden bridge over a river, formed by the conflux of three ſmaller ones. It is a very pleaſant place, and has belonged to the biſhops of Camin ever ſince 1240. In 1643, it held out againſt a ſiege by the Imperialiſts. It has two annual fairs, viz. on the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, and on Aſcenſion-day.

At a ſmall diſtance from Colberg are Fredericſburg, a market-town, which gives name to a bailiwick, Gulzo a market-town, which gives name to a diſtrict; and Naugaſten, a ſmall town, ſituated on a lake, from which a lordſhip receives its name.

Thirty miles north-eaſt from Camin, and fifty-five from Stetin, is ſituated the town of Colberg, or Colburgh. Salt is made here, of which great quantities are ſent abroad, to the great enriching of the town, and the king of Pruſſia, to whom the town came by the treaty of Munſter. Its harbour, which is a good one, though ſomewhat too narrow, is defended by a ſtrong caſtle. It was antiently called Colobrega, and was the moſt conſiderable town belonging to the biſhop of Camin, who had it in exchange for Stargard, with three thouſand five hundred marks along with it. If they had more fuel, we are told there would be a greater quantity of ſalt made here than there is. This town is large, contains four churches, one of which is collegiate; has a grammar ſchool, and a foundation for ladies.

Swediſh Pomerania comprehends the iſland of Rugen, which we have already deſcribed in our foregoing account of Sweden; the iſland of Hiddenſee, which is remarkable for a light-houſe; a few ſmaller iſlands, which are too inconſiderable to deſerve deſcription, and ſome places on the continent, of which the following are the moſt remarkable:

Stralſund, (which is the largeſt and richeſt town in Pomerania, the ſixth in rank of the Hanſe towns, and a free imperial city, by ſome reckoned the moſt conſiderable in the circle of Upper Saxony) ſtands near the banks of the ſea, over againſt the iſland of Rugen, nineteen miles north of Grypſwald, thirty two miles north-eaſt of Roſtock, and ſixty-ſix north-weſt of Stetin. Some derive the name from Senno II. king of the Franks, its ſuppoſed founder; but it more probably comes from the narrow ſea betwixt it and Rugen, all ſtreights, in the old German language being called Sundt. The firſt certain account of it is, that being for the moſt part deſtroyed, it was magnificently rebuilt, enlarged, and peopled with Germans by Jaromar, the prince of Rugen, about 1209; and that moſt of it being afterwards burnt by the Danes, the ſituation was altered by his ſon about 1230, when it was rebuilt, ſoon grew populous, and was fortified.

In the civil wars of Germany, count Wallenſtein, the imperial general, beſieged this city in vain; not long after which, the citizens put themſelves under the protection of Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. The elector of Brandenburg took it in 1678, after deſtroying one thouſand five hundred houſes by bombs, and was the only prince that ever took it by force till then, the citizens having baffled the attempts of ſeveral princes to ſubject them, and having at one time oppoſed the united forces of Denmark, Sweden, and ten other princes; but he reſtored it with other towns of this country, next year, by the treaty of St. Germains. In 1711, the kings of Poland and Denmark beſieged it in vain. In 1715, the king of Sweden, Charles XII. arrived here from his long confinement in Turky, after his defeat at Pultowa, animated the garriſon to hold out a vigorous ſiege againſt the kings of Denmark and Pruſſia, aſſiſted by the Ruſſians and Saxons; but notwithſtanding his continually ſupplying them with men and proviſions from the iſles of Rugen, the town was forced to ſurrender on terms, after four months ſiege. It was, however, by the treaty of peace in 1720, relinquiſhed again to the Swedes, who continue maſters of it.

The magiſtrates of Stralſund are empowered to determine all cauſes among themſelves without an appeal; to coin money, and raiſe troops for ſea and land ſervice; to make leagues and confederacies for advancing their trade; to chuſe what prince of the empire they pleaſe for their protector; and in caſe of a naval war by the empire, they are not obliged to venture their ſhips farther abroad than is conſiſtent with the ſafety of the city; nor are they obliged to give more than they pleaſe in the contributions which the other towns in the duchy are taxed at. It ſuffered much by a fire in 1680, as well as by its ſeiges above-mentioned, but is now a flouriſhing city. It lies in a ſort of peninſula formed by the ſea and the lake Franeken. The ſea from hence to Rugen is about a mile over, and there are ſix gates, with as many bridges, leading to them from the city, to which the merchant ſhips in the harbour are faſtened.

On the land ſide the town is regularly fortified with bulwarks and fiſh-ponds, two muſquet-ſhots in breadth, beſides large ditches, and natural marſhes, only paſſable by four cauſeways and bridges, leading from four gates, and all fortified; which make approaches to it very difficult. It has an excellent haven, where ſhips come up into the very town; and is ſo well ſituated for trade, that it has a very great and gainful commerce both by ſea and land; for here begins the exports of all thoſe ſtaple commodities which all Europe ſends for to the Baltick, as corn and naval ſtores, viz. hemp, flax, &c. but eſpecially corn, of which great quantities are exported, this being the firſt city in the Baltick to which the Dutch trade for it. Here are alſo great quantities of honey and wax, tar, pitch, roſin, hides, tallow, and linen; eſpecially canvas, of which a good ſort is made here. The ſtreets are broad, and the buildings beautiful, the private houſes being of ſtone, and uniform.

The town of Barth, which is upwards of ſeventy miles north-eaſt of Stetin, ſtands in a bay ten miles from Stralſund. It gives name to a ſmall principality, and is celebrated for an excellent kind of beer. It is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, and has a foundation for ladies, firſt begun in 1733.

Beſides the above, in this duchy, are the following places of leſs note: 1. Kenz, a ſmall village in the neighbourhood of Barth. 2. Daingard. 3. Treberis, an old but important frontier town. 4. Gruim. 5. Franburg. 6. Richtenberg, on the Trebel. 7. Eldena, a large village. 8. Wagaſte, a town near the river Pene. 9. Gutſkow, on the river Pene, eight miles ſouth of Grypſwald, and ten weſt of Wolgaſt, between Anclam and Loytz. This town was the firſt in theſe parts that embraced Chriſtianity, upon its being preached by Otton, biſhop of Bamberg, called the apoſtle of Pomerania, who built a church here in the room of its pagan temple. 10. Loytz, on the river Pene, between Gutſkow and Demain. 11. Laſſau, ſituated alſo on the river Pene.

The laſt to be mentioned, is Grieffswalde, ſituated at the bottom of a gulf oppoſite to the iſle of Rugen. It is handſomely built, ſtrongly fortified, poſſeſſes a good trade, has great privileges, and produces a large revenue. Here is an univerſity, a grammar-ſchool, and a German ſeminary; and the three paſtors of the town are theological profeſſors. In the neighbourhood are ſalt ſprings, which are not of any utility for want of fuel. Here are two annual fairs, on St. James's and All Saints days. The town has a good harbour, with a great many ſhips belonging to it.

The duchy of Magdeburg has Brandenburg and the duchy of Mecklenburg on the north; Anhalt and Halberſtadt, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt; the Upper Saxony, with part of Brandenburg, on the eaſt; and the duchy of Brunſwick Wolfembuttle on the weſt; and the Elb runs through it. It is fifty, or at moſt ſixty miles, from eaſt to weſt, and thirty from north to ſouth, according to ſome, yet others make it ſeventy from north to ſouth: but the diſparity of theſe computations is, no doubt, owing to the inequality of its form, by reaſon it is ſo indented with its neighbouring dominions. That part of the duchy on the weſt-ſide of the Elbe abounds with corn, but no wood, and that on the eaſt ſide of has plenty of wood, but no corn.

It was formerly an archbiſhopric, erected at the requeſt of the emperor Otho I. with ſubjection to none in ſpirituals but the Pope; and its prelate was primate of all Germany till the reformation, when the canons, having embraced Luther's doctrine, choſe the elector of Brandenburg's ſon adminiſtrator of the archbiſhopric; after which it remained in the adminiſtration of a ſecular prince, till 1648, it was eſtabliſhed by the treaty of Munſter, that after the death of the then adminiſtrator, the whole country ſhould devolve on the elector of Brandenburg as a ſecular eſtate, and a dukedom; which, together with the biſhopric of Halberſtadt, was given him as an equivalent for the Hither or Upper Pomerania, granted by that treaty to the king of Sweden, who is condirector with the elector, of the circle of Lower Saxony. It is accordingly now ſubject to that elector, and is ſaid to have advanced his annual revenue at leaſt ſix hundred thouſand rix-dollars.

Magdeburg, its capital city, (formerly one of the Hanſe-Towns, and reckoned the chief city of all Germany, as it is now the metropolis of the circle of Lower Saxony) ſtands on the Elbe, thirty-nine miles ſouth-weſt of Brandenburg. It is as ancient a city as moſt in Germany: the name ſignifies Maiden Town, which ſome aſcribe to the worſhip paid in it to Venus, till her image and temple were deſtroyed by order of Charlemagne, who, being in love with its ſituation, built St. Stephen's church there, with its treaſure, together with a fort to curb the Saxons. The town was firſt built about the year 940, by Otho I. who made it imperial, and enlarged by his empreſs Editha, daughter to our Saxon king Edmund, who, ſome ſay, founded it; but others, with more probability, that ſhe received it from him as part of her dowry in marriage.

The firſt tournaments in Germany were appointed here by the emperor Henry the Fowler, to which none were admitted but thoſe of noble extraction both by father and mother, and of a clear reputation, eſpecially in their conduct to the ladies; with an excluſion alſo of all uſurpers, traitors, oppreſſors of widows and orphans, heretics, murderers, and cowards. This city had formerly the ſupreme juriſdiction in ſpirituals and temporals over all Saxony. Its archbiſhop was alſo a count palatine, and determined all cauſes; but now they have no other court beſides what is kept by their burgomaſters and magiſtrates, who govern here under the elector of Brandenburg. The ſituation of this city is very fine, having an outlet on all ſides to ſpacious plains that are all very fruitful in corn, as well as an inlet of riches by the river Elbe; but there are few towns in Germany that have ſuffered ſo much as this by war, and other misfortunes.

In 1013, Magdeburg was almoſt entirely ruined by Boleſlaus king of Poland, and reduced to aſhes in 1180, by a fire. In 1214, the emperor Otho IV. came and deſtroyed its ſuburbs, with its three churches of St. Peter, St. James, and St. Catharine, which were afterwards, however, rebuilt. It has been ſeveral times put under the ban of the empire, and puniſhed with long ſieges, particularly in 1547, when, depending on aſſiſtance from John Frederick elector of Saxony, the citizens turned out the canons; and in 1549, and 1553, when, for refuſing to receive the interim of Charles V. it not only loſt the title of archbiſhopric, and was put under the ban of the empire, but was beſieged at leaſt a year by Maurice elector of Saxony, who was ſent to reduce it; but, being himſelf a Proteſtant, ſpun out the ſiege; and having prevailed on the Magdeburghers to ſurrender at laſt, on a promiſe to join his proteſtant brethren in the war againſt the emperor, was as good as his word, and made uſe of his garriſon to reinforce his army in the war he then declared againſt the emperor. But this city was the greateſt ſufferer in that called the thirty years war; becauſe, for ſo long a time, Germany was ravaged on all ſides: for in 1631, the emperor's general

general count Tilly, took it by ſtorm, after a long ſiege, maſſacred the inhabitants in a moſt barbarous manner, and burnt and deſtroyed the whole town, except the cathedral, and a few inconſiderable houſes, or rather cottages, of fiſhermen, ſo that ſixteen churches and chapels, many of them covered with lead, and one with copper, were reduced to aſhes; and of forty thouſand burghers, not above four hundred eſcaped, and theſe had no ſupport. The general having ordered his ſoldiers to ſpare neither age nor ſex, they ripped up women with child, murdered ſucking infants in ſight of their parents, and raviſhed young women in the very ſtreets; to prevent which, many of them ran into the Elbe, and others into the fire before the face of the barbarous and brutiſh general, who uſed afterwards to boaſt of this cruelty in his cups, and called it the marriage feaſt of Magdeburg.

Great aſſiſtance has been afforded to this city by the electors of Brandenburg, who have repaired its fortifications, which having been carried on many years, are very ſtrong; and they have rebuilt one ſtately church. The jeſuits have alſo a very fine one, the three religions being tolerated here according to the treaty of Weſtphalia; and the town is populous and extenſive, and ſaid to have a more flouriſhing trade than any in the Elector's dominions. The cathedral, which, as we obſerved, was ſpared, is a very fair and magnificent ſtructure, built after the Engliſh model, was founded in 1210, by archbiſhop Albert I. and dedicated (as the former that was burnt) to St. Maurice. Here is that called Otho's chapel, where he is repreſented in baſſo relievo over the altar, with his empreſs Edgitha, and the figures of nineteen caſks of gold which had been ſpent by them upon the former cathedral. This church has forty-nine altars, and the high altar in the quire is of one ſtone of divers colours, curiouſly wrought, nine Hamburgh ells long, four broad, and one thick. Here is a fine large organ, the maſter-pipe of which is thirty-three feet long, and ſo big, that a man can ſcarce claſp it, and is valued at two tun of gold. Behind the high altar are the tombs of the emperors Otho, and the empreſs Edgitha, whoſe bones were removed hither from the ruins of the old cathedral. In the front of the choir there is a fine marble ſtatue of St. Maurice, the patron of the church, having a ſhield in one hand, with the imperial eagle; and in the other, the ſtandard which the citizens march to field with in time of war. Among other ornaments, here are the ſtatues of the five wiſe virgins ſmiling, and the five fooliſh ones lamenting; both very well done. In the ruins of the cloiſter of the Auguſtine friars, of which order Martin Luther was one, there are a chamber, bedſtead, and table, which appear by an inſcription over the door, in German verſe, to have belonged to that reformer.

The elector Frederick I. built a houſe in this city, which faces the great ſquare before the cathedral, and is oppoſite to the citadel he built, which is divided from it by the Elbe. This river brings up a great many merchant ſhips from Holland, Hamburg, &c. to its quay, and forms an iſland before the town, which has ſome works of earth caſt up, with ſeveral houſes, and large warehouſes of fir-timber for building ſhips, which is carried to Hamburgh, and there bought up by divers foreign nations. The iſland is joined both to the country and the town by two bridges, whereof the firſt is defended by a fort built of free-ſtone. Over againſt the town-houſe there is incloſed, in a ſort of cage, an equeſtrian ſtatue, which the city erected in honour of Otho, accompanied with the ſtatues of his two wives, Edgitha above mentioned, and Adelais; and ſeveral figures of armed men, holding the arms of his chief hereditary domains. In the great market-place there is the ſtatue of Roland, ſuch as Charlemagne cauſed to be ſet up in all the towns, which he either founded or repaired. The late elector erected an academy of cadets here, as well as at Berlin, and other towns, where the young gentlemen are inſtructed in the rudiments of war.

The great ſquare before the elector's palace has few equal to it for extent, and fine houſes that encompaſs it, which are all uniform, three ſtories high, and were all raiſed in the time of the late elector. There is an arſenal in it, which is full of cannon and ſmall arms, and though not ſo magnificent as that of Berlin, may be ranked among the chief elſewhere. The chapter of Magdeburg meets in the cathedral, and bating the change of religion, is on the ſame footing as before the reformation; and the canons muſt all make proof of their nobility; though this is a punctilio with which the elector, who confers all its prebends and dignities, ſometimes diſpenſes. The revenue of its provoſt is computed at twelve thouſand crowns a year. The town of Halle, which is large, is ſituated on the Saole, twenty-four miles north-weſt. It received its name from the ſalt-pits diſcovered, before the birth of our Saviour, and which was beſtowed by the emperor Otho the Great on the archbiſhopric of Magdeburg. His ſon Otho gave the place a charter, called it Halle, and made it an imperial city. The town contains four ſalt-ſprings, many boiling-houſes, &c. Theſe ſalt-ſprings, and the univerſity, have rendered Halle a flouriſhing place.

The univerſity was founded in 1694, by Frederick I. king of Pruſſia. From the year of the foundation, to the year 1744, the number of ſtudents amounted to twenty-nine thouſand two hundred and twenty; of whom two were princes, one hundred and twenty counts, two thouſand two hundred and fifty-three barons and gentlemen, twelve thouſand two hundred and ſeventy-eight ſtudents of divinity, twelve thouſand ſix hundred and twenty-ſix ſtudents of law, and one thouſand nine hundred and forty-one ſtudents of phyſic. Since which time, to the preſent period, the improvement has been more rapid, and the number of ſtudents conſiderably increaſed. This is ſuperior to the univerſity of Leipſic, with reſpect to the abilities of the profeſſors, the diſcipline of the ſtudents, and the cheapneſs of living. Here are, 1. A library conſiſting of above ten thouſand volumes. 2. A Lutheran and Calviniſt gymnaſium. 3. A free ſecular Calviniſt nunnery. 4. Three Lutheran churches. 5. Many Calviniſt churches. 6. A popiſh chapel. 7. A Jew's ſynagogue. 8. Several chapels, hoſpitals, &c. Excluſive of the ſtudents, garriſon, &c. the inhabitants only are computed at fourteen thouſand.

The magiſtrates have a large eſtate, and extenſive juriſdiction, great power, and many privileges. The orphan houſe is a laudable inſtitution, and the houſe of correction and work-houſe are extremely beneficial. The manners of the inhabitants is courteous and polite, and the German language is ſpoken here in its utmoſt purity.

In this town are various manufactories for gloves, ſtuffs, fuſtians, flannel, porcelain, gold, ribbons, metal buttons, ſilk ſtockings, woollen ditto, red and yellow leather, cloths, linen, tobacco-pipes, ſilver, ſtarch, &c. Here are many plantations of mulberry-trees, for the purpoſe of feeding ſilk-worms, and the improvement of the ſilk-manufactory.

This duchy alſo contains the following towns, viz. 1. Calbe, on the Saole. 2. Great Salze. 3. Engeln, on the Bode. 4. Troſe, on the Elbe. 5. New Holdenſleben, on the Ohre. 6. Newſtadt, or New Magdeburg. 7. Sudenburg. 8. Elmen. 9. Stasfuſt, on the Bode. 10. Wolmerſtadben on the Ohre. 11. Schozebeck, on the Elbe. 12. Acken, alſo on the Elbe. 13. Oebsfield, on the Aller. 14. Berg. 15. Burgh, on the Ihle, where is a conſiderable woollen manufactory. 16, 17. Sandau and Jericho, both on the Elbe. 18. Lobun. 19. New-market. 20. Lebegun. 21. Wettin. 22. Connern. 23. Rotenberg. 24. Giebickenſtein. 25. Alſleben.

The town of Glauche, near Hallis, is in the bailiwick of Giebickenſtein; is celebrated for an orphan-houſe, in which two hundred orphans are continually maintained and educated, and many other perſons occaſionally relieved. In the ſchool are taught Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French; theology, logic, mathematics, phyſic, geography, hiſtory, writing, arithmetic, ſinging, and epiſtolary correſpondence. Here are two inſpectors, fifty preceptors, a diſpenſary, laboratory, muſeum, printing-preſſes, &c. Excluſive of the preceptors, officers, and orphans on the foundation, above a hundred other ſtudents and poor ſcholars are allowed their dinner and ſupper, inſomuch that, with perſons occaſionally admitted, near ſeven hundred perſons eat together in one large hall. Independent of the above, here are four German ſchools, under the direction of two inſpectors, and one hundred and ten preceptors. Near the orphan-houſe is an academy, where young gentlemen are taught every polite and valuable branch of erudition at their own expence.

Halberſtadt is a ſmall province, or principality; it is bounded on the ſouth-eaſt, by the principality of Anhalt; on the weſt, by the archbiſhopric of Hildeſtein, on the eaſt, by part of the electorate of Saxony; and on the north, by Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle. It is thirty miles in length, and thirty-five in breadth, has a good ſoil, yields plenty of corn, and the foreſts have ſtore of veniſon. The north-weſt part is full of fens and marſhes, through which dikes and roads are caſt up.

Halberſtadt, the capital, which gives name to the country, was heretofore an imperial city. It ſtands on the river Hotheim, or Hotteim, twenty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Magdeburg, and twenty-eight ſouth eaſt of Brunſwick. It

It was made a biſhopric by Charlemagne in 780, when the ſee was transferred hither from Oſterwick. Hiſtorians give an account of forty-eight of their biſhops, moſt of them of the Houſe of Brunſwick, and more remarkable for being ſoldiers than ſcholars. Their fifteenth biſhop Rambard defeated the emperor Henry V. in the woods of Welfo. Their eighteenth, Utric, was routed by Henry the Lion, duke of Brunſwick, who took and burnt the town, with the citizens and clergy that fled to the cathedral. Their twenty-ninth, Albert of Brunſwick fought twenty battles, and gained moſt of them, over his rivals, who were ſet up againſt him by the Popes. Their thirty-firſt was Albert a great philoſopher, who being defeated by Gerard the eloquent, biſhop of Hildeſheim, it occaſioned a jeſt here, That Rhetoric was too hard for Logic. Their forty-fourth, Henry Julius of Brunſwick, was choſen when but two years old, on condition, that the dean and chapter ſhould have the government for twelve years, and pay their infant-biſhop an annuity. In 1591, he introduced Luther's reformation here. He was ſucceeded by his three ſons, one after the other, the laſt of whom, Chriſtian, took part with the Proteſtants in the civil wars of Germany, and was a great, but unfortunate warrior. Their forty-eighth and laſt biſhop was Leopold William of Auſtria, who, being put in by the Imperialiſts, reſtored popery; but the Swedes, retaking the town, reſtored Lutheraniſm, and kept poſſeſſion of bith city and dioceſe, till the biſhopric was ſecularized, and given to the elector of Brandenburg by the treaty of Weſtphalia.

The ſtreets of this town, which is well-built, are ſtrait and uniform, and many of the buildings fair and ſtately: but the moſt remarkable is an inn called the Commis, or factory, reckoned the largeſt in Europe, and to have the beſt, and greateſt accommodation of the ſort, for ſtrangers: ſo that in the time of the civil war, Wallenſtein the emperor's general kept his court in it for ſome months, and found lodging in it for all his attendants and guards. The trade here is inconſiderable, by reaſon of the ſmallneſs of the river; but as it is the ſeat of the regency of the principality, and of the courts of juſtice, it is much frequented. Its cathedral, which is a free-ſtone pile, adorned with remarkable ſtatues, and worth ſeeing, belongs to a chapter wherein the catholics and proteſtants are equally admitted, and both are allowed their public worſhip. Behind its choir there is an image of the Virgin Mary, with ſeventy-two titles of honour. The catholics have ſeveral convents in the town, of which that of the Recollets is the moſt beautiful, and their church is very fine: upon the whole, it is ſaid to be a ſtrong and populous city. It has ſix gates and a town houſe. The houſes which are on the hill, or about it, are called the town; thoſe below it, the ſuburbs. On the top of an hill, in an eſplanade, ſtand two churches with the canons houſes.

In this province are alſo the following towns, viz. 1. Gimingen, on the river Folke, ten miles to the eaſt; it was formerly the reſidence of the biſhops of Halberſtadt. 2. Aſcherſleben, on the Enne. 3. Weferlingen, on the Aller. 4. Ermſleben, on the Selke. 5. Dardeſſen. 6. Zilly. 7. Horenburg. 8. Reinſtein. 9. Oſterwick, on the Ilſe; where are ſeveral woollen manufactories.

SECT. II.

Treating of the Counties of GLATZ and MERIDEN; alſo of the Duchy of CLEVES, the Principality of MEURS, and County of MARCH, in the Duchy of WESTPHALIA; and of EAST FRIESLAND, LIPPE, GULICK, and TACKLENBURG, in the Circle of WESTPHALIA; their Boundaries and Extent, Situation, Towns, Rivers, Mountains, Produce, Revenues, Manufactories, &c.

GLATZ is bounded by Sileſia, Moravia, and Bohemia, and ſeparated from them all by almoſt inacceſſible mountains, ſo that it is a country very difficult to be entered. It is about thirty miles in length, and twenty in breadth, and is beautifully diverſified with villages, hills, dales, meadows, fields, ſtreams, &c. and produces wheat, paſture, wood, quarry-ſtones, jaſper, cornelians, game, fiſh, pit-coal, marble, topazes, mineral waters, &c. It is exceedingly fertile and populous. There is in it a high mountain, which ſerves as a weather-glaſs to the whole country.

The diets have been diſcontinued, ſince Glatz became ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It was not conquered by that monarch, but ceded to him in 1742. For the government of Glatz, a regency is appointed; but an appeal, either in civil or eccleſiaſtical matters, lies to the court of Berlin; and the offices are ſubject to the war and domain chambers at Breſlaw. The language is German. The principal manufactures are thread and cotton; but the favourite employment of the inhabitants are tillage and grazing. The people in general were Roman catholics till the country came into the poſſeſſion of the king of Pruſſia: ſince which, he has eſtabliſhed Lutheraniſm.

The capital, which bears the name of the country, is ſituated near the Neyſs, on the declivity of a hill. It is ſtrongly fortified, contains an old caſtle, which hath been much improved by the Pruſſians, and a new one which they have lately erected; the latter is admirably ſituated on a hill oppoſite to the former, with a river between them. Here are commodious barracks for the garriſon; and the adjacent country may be laid under water by means of ſluices. The town contains a college, two convents, ſeveral churches, and enjoys a tolerable trade.

The other leſs conſiderable towns are, 1. Laudee, on the Biela. 2. Habelſchwardt, on the Neyſs. 3. Reiſnerz, remarkable for its mineral ſpring, and its manufactures of cloth, pluſh, and paper. 4. Hunſdorff, which has a copper-mine. 5. Wimſchelburg, it carries on a great trade in thread and woollens. And Neurode, chiefly noted for cloths, ſtuffs, and ſnuff.

Meriden is a principality, and was ceded to the elector of Brandenburg at the treaty of Munſter; it lies between Oſnaburg and Schoumburg, is twenty miles from eaſt to weſt, and twenty-five from north to ſouth. The northern parts are full of woods and hills, and have plenty of game, and the ſouthern parts abound with corn, great quantities of which they export.

The capital, of the ſame name, is a neat, well-fortified town, on the north ſide of the Weſer, thirty miles eaſt of Oſnaburg. It was made a biſhopric by Charlemagne, and continued ſo as ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Cologne till 1638, when it was ſecularized by the treaty of Munſter. In Charlemagne's time a caſtle was built at the foot of its bridge over the Weſer; of which ſome remains, with other antiquities, are yet viſible. In 1529 the reformation took place here with ſuch vehemence, that the chapter was obliged to leave the city, for which the inhabitants were, in 1538, put under the ban of the empire; and in 1547 they were, in conſequence, obliged to ſurrender their town to Charles V. They were almoſt ever after in continual troubles and revolutions, on account of religion, during the wars in Germany. The city was taken by the Imperialiſts under count Tilly in 1628, and by the duke of Brunſwick Lunenburgh in 1634. It was taken the firſt time by ſtorm, when Tilly put near three thouſand men, ſoldiers and inhabitants, to the ſword. In 1636, the Swedes undertook to protect the proteſtant inhabitants againſt the perſecution of the chapter, and kept poſſeſſion of it on that account till 1650, when, in purſuance of the treaty of Weſtphalia, this once-imperial city, and alſo one of the Hanſe-towns, was delivered to the elector of Brandenburg, who keeps a garriſon here. It was again taken by the French in the war in the reign of George II. and retaken by the Engliſh and Hanoverian forces, who engaged the French on the 1ſt of Auguſt 1759, and defeated their army.

The majority of the inhabitants are Proteſtants; but the cathedral, a noble and large, though dark ſtructure, is in the poſſeſſion of the Roman catholics; as are likewiſe the churches of St. John and St. Simeon, with a large monaſtery adjoining to the latter. This place is encompaſſed with a wall, and defended with ſome half moons, but is commanded by a neighbouring hill. It has two chapters, one of canons, and the other of canoneſſes, into the latter of which the ladies muſt make proof their nobility, in order to be admitted. They have here a particular ſort of pale beer, much eſteemed in Germany, and reſembles oat-ale.

Here are alſo the following places: 1. The town of Peterſtagen, defended by a caſtle. 2. Hanſberg, made a city in 1722. 3. Lubeck, a fortified town inhabited by Lutherans. Here are a ſchool, alms-houſe, ſugar-houſe, chapter-houſe, &c. The trade conſiſts of cattle, yarn, woollen, linen, beer, and ſpirits.

Ravenſburg lies ſouth from Oſnaburg and Meriden, north-weſt from Lippe, and north from Rheda. This county has its name from the capital: it is thirty-eight miles long, and forty broad, and belongs to the king of Pruſſia; but is for the moſt part rocky and mountainous.

The town of Ravenſburg, with its ſtrong fort, are ſituated on a hill near the river Heſſell, eighteen miles ſouth of Oſnaburg. Moſt of the antient ſeats of the German

princes and nobility are ſituated on a hill, which accounts for ſo many of their counties, &c. terminating in berg, a hill; and their towns in burg, or borch, ſignifying a town.

The principal places are thoſe which follow: 1. Bilevelt, or Bielfeldt, formerly a Hanſe-town, in the road from Meriden to Munſter, ten miles ſouth-eaſt of Ravenſburg, at the bottom of a great hill, and defended by the impregnable fort of Sparenburg. It made a brave reſiſtance againſt the French, when they attacked it from a neighbouring hill with granadoes and fire-balls; for the burghers covered their houſes with webs of linen (their chief manufacture) dipped in milk, which prevented their doing much damage. Their linen is bleached on the adjacent hills, where it is watched by boys, who, on the approach of travellers in the night-time, make a hedious howling.

Twenty-two miles ſouth-eaſt from Oſnaburg is, 2. The town of Hervoden, or Herfurt, pleaſantly ſituated, and famed for the manufacture of linen. It is divided into the Old Town, the New Town, and Radewich, by the rivers Elſa, Aa, and Werne. It was formerly an imperial city, but it is ill built, and chiefly noted for a famous nunnery founded in 832, the abbeſs of which formerly held this city in ſubjection, till Anne counteſs of Limberg, and abbeſs of this nunnery, gave up the city to William duke of Juliers, in the year 1547. The king of Pruſſia has a garriſon in the town. The abbey embraced the reformed doctrine about two centuries ago, and is perhaps the only one of its kind in Europe, becauſe the abbeſs and all the nuns are Calviniſts. There is alſo another nunnery on a hill near the town, which is a ſort of nurſery to the abbey, and where the young ladies are taught needle-work, &c. It was founded in 1101, and is governed by a deaconeſs, a treaſureſs, and all the officers that belong to collegiate churches; but otherwiſe ſubject to the abbeſs of Hervoden, who, as princeſs of the empire, has all the hereditary officers common to electors.

The king of Pruſſia, as count of Ravenſburg, is protector of the abbey.

The places of leſs note are, 1. Engeren. 2. Ulotowe, on the Weſer, twenty miles ſouth-eaſt of Hervoden, and thirty eaſt from Ravenſburg. 3. Schideſche, a ſmall hamlet, with a foundation for ſeventeen Roman catholic, Lutheran, and Calviniſt ladies. 4. Verſmold, which has a conſiderable linen trade. 5. Bunde, where is a mineral ſpring, and alſo a linen manufactory.

The province of Lingen is ſituated between the biſhoprics of Munſter and Oſnaburg, is fifteen miles long, ten broad, has a fertile ſoil, and produces plenty of pit-coal and ſtone. On the death of William III. of England, the whole country was ſeized by the king of Pruſſia, and incorporated with Tecklenburg. Calviniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion: but here are many Lutherans and Roman Catholics. The principal place is Lingen, the metropolis, which ſtands on the river Ems, ten miles ſouth of Meppen, and forty-five north of Munſter. It came to William prince of Orange by his lady the heireſs. The Ems here is very broad, and bears large veſſels that get into the ſea near Embden. It once had a caſtle and other fortifications. The ſands about this place keep the air dry, and free from fogs. King William erected an academy here; beſides which, he founded five places in a Latin ſchool for poor ſcholars, and did every thing he could to promote the proteſtant religion in this country, which was at that time entirely popiſh; the profeſſors of it were obliged to have their marriages and baptiſms in the proteſtant church; and a prieſt could not lie here one night without leave from the magiſtrates, as a puniſhment for the revolt they excited among the people in the year 1674, which was ſuppreſſed by the prince of Orange in perſon. At the academy are a printing-houſe, and a good library.

Here is alſo the ſmall town of Rheda, with a caſtle, near the Ems, and that of Ibbenbukren, near which are ſeveral coal-pits and ſtone quarries.

Cleves is bounded by Juliers, on the ſouth; Zutphen, on the north; Guelderland, on the weſt; and Munſter, on the eaſt. It is forty miles long, about fifteen broad, and in general fertile, pleaſant, and well watered by the Rhine, Roer, Emſer, Lippe, Iſſel, &c. Dikes are cut as a ſecurity againſt inundations; and the country abounds in corn, fruits, black cattle, game, fiſh, horſes, &c. The inhabitants are fond of trade, and the rivers and lakes afford them many commercial advantages.

The metropolis of this duchy, alſo called Cleves, is ſituated fifty-five miles weſt from Munſter. It has its name from being chiefly among cliffs, and on the declivity of a hill, between the Rhine and the Maeſe, in one of the fineſt countries of Germany. Over the ſouth gate of the town is an inſcription, denoting that Julius Cæſar founded a caſtle here, that Auguſtus garriſoned it, that Ulpius Trajanus made it a colony, and Ælianus Adrianus a city. It is now ſmall, but pleaſant, well built, and well peopled, having ſeveral fine houſes belonging to perſons of quality; but thoſe of the ordinary towns-people are mean. The caſtle is large, and pleaſantly ſituated on the top of a hill, but irregular, and not very ſtrong. From an ancient Gothic ſtructure, called the Swan Tower, there is a noble proſpect of the neighbouring country, and particularly of the Rhine, which lies three miles from it to the north, and there divides itſelf into two branches, both commanded by the fort Schenk. There are ſtately apartments in the caſtle, which was the palace of their ancient dukes, and where the king of Pruſſia reſides when he comes to this city, which ſubſiſts chiefly by the reſidence of his deputies, who govern the duchy; and by the meeting of the ſtates, who aſſemble in the caſtle. The governors and magiſtrates are Calviniſts, and have a large handſome church, beſides the chapel of the caſtle; but the public churches here, and in moſt parts of the dutchy, are in the poſſeſſion of the papiſts, by virtue of an agreement with the duke of Newburg and Juliers, who was thereupon obliged to allow the proteſtants a liberty in his dominions. The river Hel, which runs by the foot of the caſtle is navigable, by ſmall veſſels, to the Rhine.

Prince Maurice's parks are on the weſt ſide of the city, where are alſo pleaſant ponds, canals, fine water-works, grottoes, &c. Above them lies the high hill of Sternberg, from whence may be ſeen Utrecht, though fifty miles off, with near forty other cities and great towns, twelve of which are ſeen through ſo many walks cut in the woods. The prince's houſe ſtands in a wood on the eaſt ſide, and among other rarities, has a noble collection of old Roman urns, and divers other monuments of antiquity. Beſides the great church, a monaſtery of Capuchins, and another of Franciſcans, are the only public buildings in the city. On the road, two leagues from this city, there is the palace of Moiland, where the king of Pruſſia reſided in 1734, as he returned from the Imperial army on the Rhine; and there is a continued range of walks from hence to Santen, which is five leagues.

Gennep is a ſmall town on the Niers; Udema, a little village pleaſantly ſituated; and Gock, a town which formerly belonged to Gueldres, but in 1773 was incorporated with Cleves; Craneburg is a ſmall town with a Roman catholic collegiate church.

The town of Emmerick, or Embrick, is large, rich, and beautiful, pleaſantly ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, four miles eaſt of Cleves. It is very antient, one of the Hanſe towns, and has a pretty good trade. It was formerly poſſeſſed by the Dutch, but, on the emperor's perſuaſion, they reſigned it to the duke of Cleves in 1609, on condition that the Spaniards ſhould reſtore Rhinberg to the elector of Cologne; which they not performing. the Dutch repoſſeſſed it, and fortified this and ſeveral other towns of the duchy, as a frontier againſt the Spaniards: but they afterwards gave them up to the elector of Brandenburg. This town was taken by the French in 1672, but reſtored in 1674 to the elector, who had mortgaged it to the Dutch. Over-againſt it, in the Rhine, there is a large iſland, at the corner of which, next to the town, there was a fort, which commanded the river. The governor and magiſtrates, and many of the burghers, are Calviniſts, and have a church here; but the reſt, by agreement, are poſſeſſed by the papiſts.

The town of Rees is ſituated on the ſame ſide of the Rhine, nine miles higher, and eight miles eaſt of Cleves: it was a fortified town, and taken and reſtored by the French in the ſame manner as Emmerick, but lately diſmantled. An excellent ſculpture in gilt wood, containing the hiſtory of the life of Chriſt, is preſerved in a proteſtant church here.

Nine miles weſt of Weſel, and thirteen from Cleves, is Stanten: it ſtands in a valley between hills, half a league from the Rhine; is a large town, and ſuppoſed to have been the Vetera Caſtra of the antients, in which Julius Cæſar reſided. The place is much decayed: but has a great church, like a cathedral, with thirty fine altars, and the goſpel hiſtory carved exquiſitely in wood; here are alſo fine altars, and abundance of relics. This was the place where the provincial treaty was made in 1614, for the partition of the ſucceſſion of Juliers, Berg, and Cleves, between the families of Brandenburg and Newburg. The town is walled, but has no fortifications.

The ſmall town of Burich, on the Rhine, is oppoſite to the mouth of the Lippe; near which are Dinſlaken, Orſoy, Holt, and Iſſelburg.

Over-againſt Rees, on the weſt ſide of the Rhine, ſtands the Calcar, on the river Men, between Santen and Cleves, being five miles ſouth-eaſt of the latter, and north-weſt of the former. It was built and fortified by the dukes of Cleves, for a defence againſt any ſudden invaſion from Cologne and Guelderland. It ſoon grew populous and rich, by a trade in linen; but ſince one of its dukes built a vaſt granary here, for the boors to bring their corn to, it has been more conſiderable for making malt and beer. Its moſt ſtately buildings are, the Town-houſe, St. Nicholas's church, and a monaſtery of Dominicans; the latter of which has a good library. It has a ſtrong caſtle, and a fine market-place. but the ſtreets are narrow, and it is ſurrounded with water and moraſſes. The road from hence to Cleves is through a barren country, but there are ſome caſtles in it.

Marienboon ſtands between Calcar and Santen: this is a rich monaſtery, with a Latin inſcription on the wall next the road, expreſſing their gratitude to Frederic William, elector of Brandenburgh, for accepting their great collection of manuſcripts in 1650, inſtead of turning them out, and converting their revenues to the public uſe.

The town of Weſel, called Nether Weſel, to diſtinguiſh it from Upper Weſel, in the electorate of Treves, ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, near the mouth of the river Lippe, ten miles eaſt of Santen, and eighteen ſouth-eaſt of Cleves. It was formerly a Hanſe-town, and alſo Imperial, but exempted, by the dukes of Cleves, from the contributions paid by theſe towns to the military cheſt of the empire, according to the Matricala.

It is not only the largeſt and beſt-built town of the duchy, but populous and well ſituated for trade. It grew rich by the concourſe of merchants that fled thither from the perſecution in the Spaniſh Netherlands, and was garriſoned by the Dutch, to whom it was mortgaged by the elector of Brandenburgh, but taken and plundered by the French in 1672, they alſo exacted heavy contributions from the inhabitants, which forced many of them to retire; but it was reſtored in 1674 to the elector, after the French had diſmantled it. Though the place ſubmits to the king of Pruſſia as its ſovereign, it is governed by its own laws. Both the town and its two ſuburbs are full of ſoldiers, and well fortified after the modern way; in the middle of the courtines are galleries which run into the ditch, and have ſeparate places for the men and women in caſe of a ſiege. This may well be reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt towns in Europe: it has a good citadel towards the Rhine, a ſmall harbour for veſſels that trade on that river, an arſenal well ſtored with all neceſſaries for defence or offence, and ſeveral churches and monaſteries. The porch of the great church is remarkable for the birth of Peregrine Bertie (afterwards earl of Lindſay), whoſe mother, the ducheſs dowager of Suffolk, and Mr. Bertie, her huſband, being forced to fly beyond ſea from queen Mary's perſecution, were reduced to ſuch difficulties here, becauſe they durſt not make themſelves known, that they could not get any better accommodation. There is an hoſpital in this town, founded and richly endowed by a chancellor of this duchy and his ſon, for the aged and decrepid. The country is a plain and gravelly ſoil from hence to Duiſburg.

Here is alſo the ſmall town of Lobith, on the Rhine; and Eltenburg, near that river, which has an imperial foundation for ladies. Deuſburg, on the Roer, thirty-one miles from the ſouth of Cleves: it is well fortified, has a proteſtant univerſity, a commander of the Teutonic order, two monaſteries, a nunnery, and two pariſh churches.

Meurs is a ſmall principality, ſurrounded by the archbiſhop of Cologne and the duchies of Cleves, Berg, and Gueldres. It is watered by the Rhine, and yields plenty of corn, cattle, and veniſon. The revenue is upwards of thirty thouſand rix-dollars. As prince of Meurs, the king of Pruſſia has a ſeat and voice in the college of the princes of the empire, and the diets of the circle.

The principal places are, 1. Meurs, or Mors, a compact, ſmall, well-fortified town, where the provincial colleges hold their meetings: here is a caſtle, a Calviniſt church, and a Latin ſchool. 2. Crefeld, a ſmall town, containing manufactures of ſilk, linen, velvet, &c. and defended by a citadel.

Marck is reckoned the largeſt county in Weſtphalia, being forty miles in length and breadth. It is ſituated between the Lippe and the Roer, divided into fifteen bailiwicks, and ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It lies weſt from the duchy of Weſtphalia, north from that of Berg, and ſouth-eaſt of Cleves; and is thought to have its name from being the antient boundary between Germany and Gallia Belgica. This country is both fertile and rich, as it yields grain, pulſe, fruit, coals, lead, ſilver, ſalt, game, flax, hemp, wood, iron, copper, ſtone, cattle, fiſh, and other neceſſaries. Iron and ſteel are the principal manufactures. People of all perſuaſions are tolerated here, and the government is inveſted in the ſame colleges as that of Cleves.

On the river Lippe is ſituated the town of Hamem, the capital of the county: it is fifty-five miles north-eaſt of Cologne, was antiently one of the Hanſe-towns; but though the adjacent country abounds with corn, flax and hemp, it is a poor place, that ſubſiſts chiefly by lodging travellers who paſs between Brandenburg and the Netherlands.

Schwertes, on the Roer; Camen, on the Zeſick; and Weſthoven, are very inconſiderable towns, though very pleaſant. Syberg has a church ſeated on a rock, where formerly ſtood a caſtle belonging to the Saxons.

On the river Arſe, Weſt of Hamem, ſtands Soeſt, or Sonſt. It is a populous city, ſeated in the neck of this country, which ſhoots into Weſtphalia. It is fortified with a double wall, whereon are thirty watch towers, and a large deep ditch. It has fourteen pariſhes, and many churches, beſides chapels, one of which is collegiate, and under the juriſdiction of the archbiſhop of Cologne. It has many privileges, particularly the liberty of hunting and killing veniſon in any of the neighbouring counties. It has alſo a court of judicature within itſelf, from which there lies no appeal, except to the chamber of Wetzlaer. It has as many gates as pariſhes; but it is in ſo ruinous a ſtate, that very few of the ſtreets are paved. Here are ſeveral convents, and a famous nunnery called Paradiſe. The Lutherans poſſeſs two of the pariſh churches, and a nunnery, which, like other proteſtant nunneries in Germany, is a ſort of free boarding-ſchool, raiſed on the ancient popiſh eſtabliſhments, where young ladies, generally of the beſt families, are educated; and ſome ſpend their lives in them; but take neither the vow nor the habit; nor are they tied down to many rules.

In this country are alſo the following places: 1. Lipſtadt, on the river Lippe. 2. Hoken-Limburg, a borough on the Lippe, is a fief of the county of Marck, and under the protection of the regency of Cleves. 3. Hoerde, on the Emſcher, where are a Lutheran and Calviniſt church; near it is a free ſecular foundation for an abbeſs, and fifteen other ladies, partly proteſtants and partly Roman Catholics: the inhabitants are chiefly employed in nail-making. 4. Hagen, on the Volme, contains a Lutheran, Calviniſt, and Romiſh church. The inhabitants manufacture cloth, ſword-blades, paper, knives, hammers, &c. White alabaſter with red veins, and black with white veins, are found in the diſtrict. 5. Plettenberg, on the Elbe, has ſtone quarries, and iron and woolen manufactures in its neighbourhood. 6. Schwelm, a trading town, with a Latin ſchool, a foundation for proteſtant and Roman catholic ladies, a Lutheran, Calviniſt, and popiſh church, and a medicinal ſpring. 7. Hattingen, on the Roer. 8. Blankenſtein, on the ſame river. 9. Caſhiop has in it a Roman catholic, Lutheran, and Calviniſt church. 10. Nienrade, on the Lippe. 11. Bockuna. 12. Lindenſcheid. 13. Herdicke, on the Roer, has a free ſecular foundation, for Roman catholic and proteſtant ladies, and a Lutheran, Calviniſt, and Roman catholic church. 14. Iſerlon, or Lon, has manufactures of ſilk, braſs, iron, and wool, and has three Lutheran churches, one Calviniſt, and one Roman catholic.

The town of Dartmund is twenty-ſix miles weſt of Soeſt, and thirty-ſeven north of Cologne. Though it is a ſmall place, it is rich and populous; having a pretty good trade, and a communication with the Rhine, by its river Empſer. It has an univerſity, which was erected in 1543. The eſtabliſhment here is Lutheran.

In a large plain, fourteen miles eaſt of Dartmund, ſtands Unna, now ſubject, with the above, to the houſe of Brandenburg. It is not ſo large as Hamem, but was formerly reckoned one of the richeſt cities of Lower Germany.

The town of Altana is large and populous: it has a Lutheran and Calviniſt church, a caſtle on a high rock, and ſome trade in iron and wire. Being ſurrounded by mountains on all ſides, there is but little arable ground near it; ſo that the inhabitants are ſupplied with grain from other places.

We

We next proceed to the circle of Weſtphalia, containing Eaſt Frieſland, Lippa, Gulick, and Tacklenburg,

The firſt of theſe, namely Eaſt Frieſland, called alſo the earldom of Embden, has the German ocean on the north, the county of Oldenberg on the eaſt, the biſhoprick of Munſter on the ſouth, and the gulph Dollart, with the mouth of the river Ems, on the weſt, which parts it from the province of Groningen. The king of Pruſſia claimed and ſeized this country after the death of the emperor, Charles VI. the laſt count of Eaſt-Frieſland, who left no iſſue.

The chief river is the Ems: the language ſpoken by the people is High and Low Dutch. The prevailing perſuaſion is Lutheran, and the trade is very conſiderable in horſes, horned cattle, butter, cheeſe, linen, rape-ſeed, barley, and wool. The air is thick and moiſt, the country low and marſhy, and the inundations frequent and dangerous; but the paſtures are rich and fertile. Here are abundance of horſes, ſheep, horned cattle, &c. and plenty of butter, cheeſe, milk, &c. The great number of dikes are ſignally ſerviceable to the country, which, however, produces but little corn; but, beſides what we have already mentioned, here is great plenty of turf provided for fuel.

The city of Embden is rich, large, and populous; fortified towards the land by a double ditch, regular bulwarks, and baſtions; and on the ſouth by a ſtrong wall and the river. It is ſituated on the north ſide of the Ems, and on the bay called Dollart; twenty-four miles diſtant from Groningen to the north-eaſt, and fifty-five from Bremen to the ſouth-weſt. The iſland Neſſa, which lies in the Dollart bay, over againſt this city, makes the harbour as large and convenient as any on the German coaſt. They have alſo artificial canals, by which they can bring large veſſels into the heart of the town; and by opening their ſluices, they can lay the neighbouring country under water, and make the town inacceſſible. Their houſes are generally neat and high, and the town hall very magnificent. They are very induſtrious, and much addicted to trade; aſſerters of their liberties, and excellent ſoldiers. They make good proviſion for their poor, and allow freedom of worſhip to all but papiſts. It is divided into three parts, the Old Town, the Faldern, and the ſuburbs. The moſt remarkable buildings, are the town-houſe, library, and cathedral church. In 1750, the king of Pruſſia eſtabliſhed an Eaſt-India company here.

The other places of leſs note are, 1. Norden, ſituated on a little gulph, about fifteen miles diſtant from Embden to the north. 2. Aurick, about ten miles from Embden to the north-eaſt, is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, the reſidence of the count prince of Eaſt-Frieſland. This is the capital of a little diſtrict called Auricherland, which is marſhy and full of woods. The ſupreme court of judicature is held here. 3. Jemgum is an opulent borough, and has a harbour on the Ems. 4. Hoge, which gives name to a diſtrict. 5. Leer, a large well-inhabited town, on the Leda. 6. Gretſyhl, a borough town on the German ocean. 7. Eſens, about fourteen miles diſtant from Aurich towards the north, and twenty-five from Embden to the north-eaſt. 7. Witmund, about five miles from Eſens to the eaſt.

The county of Lippe, which is narrow, lies between Paderborn on the ſouth, and Ravenburg on the north. It is in general mountainous and heathy, but has ſome corn land. This country hath ſeveral proprietors, viz. the king of Pruſſia, the king of Great Britain, the counts of Lippe Schawenburg, and Lippe Detmold, and the biſhop of Paderborn. The inhabitants are Calviniſts.

The chief places are the following; viz. Lemgau, which contains a Lutheran academy, two Lutheran and one Calviniſt church, a palace, and a foundation for ladies. 2. Detmold on the Warra. 3. Blomberg. 4. Horn. 5. Sabz-Uſſen. 6. Bandorf. 7. Swalenberg. 8. Lipſtadt, already mentioned, which partly belongs to the county of Marck and that of Lippe. 9. Alverdiſſen, a borough town. 10. Sternberg is a caſtle appertaining to a diſtrict belonging to the king of Great Britain.

The people who profeſs Calviniſm are remarkably induſtrious; and, as an encouragement thereto, the country is extremely fertile.

Gulick or Juliers, ſituated between the Mars and the Rhine, has Cleves and Gelderen on the north, Cologne on the eaſt, the Palatinate on the ſouth, and the Netherlands on the weſt; being ſixty miles long and thirty broad. The ſoil produces woad, or wood for dyeing; and the country abounds in corn, paſture-grounds, good neat cattle, and an excellent breed of horſes.

The only place worthy of mention is Juliers, or Gulick, the capital city; it is ſituated on the river Roer, twenty-five miles weſt of Cologne, in ſix degrees eaſt longitude, and fifty-one north latitude. It is a ſmall fortified town, defended by a caſtle.

Tacklenburg lies eaſt from Lingen, and weſt from Oſnaburg, and is about thirty miles long, and ten broad: in 1560, it fell to the counts of Benthem, and ſince to the king of Pruſſia. Its antient counts had large dominions, now parcelled out to others. Its capital, which bears the ſame name, has a ſtrong caſtle and a fort: this town is ten miles weſt of Oſnaburg, and twenty-three north of Munſter.

SECT. III.

Containing a Deſcription of GELDER in the Netherlands, and NEUFCHATEL in Switzerland; their Situation and Boundaries, Towns, Rivers, Soil, Produce, Manufactures, &c.

THE High Quarter, or Upper Gelderland, has Dutch Brabant, and part of the biſhopric of Liege on the weſt, part of the duchy of Gulick on the ſouth, part of the duchy of Cleves on the north, and part of the ſame duchy, and of the electorate of Cologne on the eaſt; ſo that it is entirely divided from Dutch Gelderland. Its breadth is unequal, and about twenty-four miles in the broadeſt part; and its greateſt length, from north to ſouth, is about thirty-five miles.

The Spaniards kept poſſeſſion of this country after the commonwealth of the United Provinces was ſettled; but it was conquered by the allies during the war occaſioned by the death of king Charles II. of Spain, about his ſucceſſion. The king of Pruſſia, for whom it is very conveniently ſituated, laid claim to it: and, by the treaty of Utrecht, it was agreed that he ſhould keep the city of Gelder, the præfectorſhips, towns, boroughs, fiefs, lands, quit and other rents, in that part of the high quarter of Gelderland, which he was actually in poſſeſſion of; which was yielded to him, his heirs and ſucceſſors, of either ſex, for ever; together with the county of Keſſel, and the bailiwick of Krickenbeck.

The town of Gelder, from which the whole province derives its name, is twenty miles diſtant from Cleves to the ſouth, and eight from Venlo towards the north. It ſtands in a plain, on the river Niers, which, dividing itſelf here into two branches, forms an iſland, in which this city ſtands. It receives the Niers into its trenches, lies in the midſt of marſhes; and is ſo well fortified beſides, that it is reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt places in the Netherlands. It has an handſome caſtle, formerly the ſeat of its governors, and is ſuppoſed to have been built by Wichard, the firſt lord of this country, who erected it into a principality after the death of Charles the Bald. The heireſs being afterwards married to Otho of Naſſau, who was created count by the emperor Henry IV. about the year 1069; one of his deſcendants was made duke by the emperor Lewis, of Bavaria, in 1339; but his poſterity failing, it came to the count of Egmont, who ſold it to Charles duke of Burgundy, by whoſe daughter it came to the houſe of Auſtria.

Gelder was taken by the confederates in the beginning of the war in the Low Countries, but betrayed to the Spaniards in 1587. The Duch beſieged it in 1637, 1639, and 1640, but without ſucceſs. The French ſeized it in the beginning of the laſt continental war; but it was re-taken by the Pruſſians, after a blockade of fifteen months and fourteen days bombardment. By the treaty of Utrecht, it was ceded to the king of Pruſſia, in exchange for the principality of Orange, to which he had a right, as heir to king William III. and which had been ſeized upon by the French king.

This country contains, beſides the capital, the following places; viz. 1. Keſſel, a large borough with a fine caſtle: this borough lies on the Maeſe, about thirteen miles diſtant from Gelder to the ſouth. It is the capital of a county, or diſtrict, which was yielded to the king of Pruſſia by the treaty of Utrecht.

2. Stralen is about four miles diſtant from Gelder towards the ſouth. It was formerly fortified; but the French having taken it in 1672, demoliſhed its fortifications. It belongs now to the king of Pruſſia, and is the capital of a ſmall territory. The village of Zant lies near it.

3. Five miles above Gelder to the eaſt, on the river Niers, ſtands Wachtendenck; it is well fortified; but its chief ſtrength conſiſts in the marſhes that ſurround it, and in its ditches, filled with the waters of the Niers. In the beginning of the wars in the Low Countries, it was taken

Louis, count of Naſſau, brother to the prince of Orange, in a hard winter, by marching ſome troops over the ice, which the garriſon had neglected to break. In 1588, it was furiouſly battered by count Mansfield, general of the Spaniards; and it is obſerved, that bombs were uſed for the firſt time at this ſiege; notwithſtanding which, the beſieged defended themſelves ſo bravely, that the Spaniards were going to retire after three months ſiege; but juſt as the town was on the point of being relieved, it was betrayed to them by the governor.

Neufchatel is a principality, being bounded by the biſhopric of Baſil, and the territory of Biel, towards the north; by the lake Neufchatel towards the eaſt; by the canton of Bern on the ſouth; and by Franche Comte, or Burgundy on the weſt; being about twelve leagues in length from north to ſouth, and ſix in breadth from eaſt to weſt. The air of this country, near the lake, is temperate, but very ſharp in the mountainous parts of it; the ſoil is ſtrong, but produces the beſt wine in Switzerland, by the ſale whereof to foreigners, great advantages accrue to the natives.

The French language is ſpoken here, and the inhabitants reſemble that nation more in their manners and cuſtoms than the Germans, having more vivacity than the reſt of the Switzers, with a great ſhare of vanity. They are, in a manner, a free and independent people, notwithſtanding they have always had a prince for their head; for nothing is determined but by the concurrence of the three eſtates. They have alſo the privilege of chuſing their own magiſtrates and ſtandard-bearer, and are ſubject to no taxes but what they lay upon themſelves; and the whole country is of the reformed religion, except the two villages Crerior and Landeron, the inhabitants of which are Roman catholicks.

Upon the death of the ducheſs of Nemurs, the laſt counteſs of Neufchatel, as heireſs of the houſe of Longueville, the ſtates of the country were inclined to ſubmit themſelves to the late king of Pruſſia, as heir by his mother to the houſe of Orange, which derived its title to Neufchatel from the marriage of one of its princes with the heireſs of the houſe of Chalons, the direct ſovereign of theſe two countries. Several competitors alſo aroſe at the ſame time, who claimed as heirs in blood to the houſe of Longueville; but the ſtates rejected their claim, and adjudged it to the heirs of the houſe of Chalons, and the king of Pruſſia accordingly took poſſeſſion of it.

The chief towns in the country of Neufchatel, are, 1. Neufchatel, the capital; and, 2. Landirm. The firſt of theſe, called by the Germans Newburg, is ſituated at the north-eaſt end of the lake, to which it communicates its name, about twenty miles north-eaſt of Bern, and fifteen north-weſt of Friburg. The town is well built, and adorned with ſeveral handſome fountains; it is governed by a council of ſixty burghers, and enjoys great privileges; among which, the moſt conſiderable is, that they are fellow citizens with the canton of Bern, which is not only their protector, but umpire of all the differences between them and their ſovereign; and this canton ſupported them in their civil and religious rights, while they were under the dominion of popiſh princes. The counts of Neufchatel were formerly allied to the cantons of Bern, Lucern, Solcure, and Friburg; but ſince the inveſtiture of the king of Pruſſia, the popiſh ſtates do not ſeem fond of renewing the alliance. Landeren is remarkable for its advantageous ſituation, and noble caſtle, the reſidence of the prince, which is ſituated near the lake of Biel.

With reſpect to the duchy of Sileſia, as ſome parts of it have been ceded to the king of Pruſſia, and others have been ſeized upon by him at various times, and under different pretences, he now poſſeſſes the principal places in the whole; it may therefore with great propriety be deemed, and conſequently deſcribed, as a Pruſſian province. It extends on both ſides of the Oder from the Carpathian mountains, where it riſes, to the borders of Brandenburg. It is ſeparated from Bohemia and Moravia to the ſouth-weſt and ſouth, by the mountains called Riſſenbergen, and bounded by Poland on the eaſt, Luſatia and part of Bohemia on the weſt, Brandenburg on the north, and Hungary on the ſouth. From north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt it is about two hundred and twenty-five miles, and about an hundred where broadeſt; but it is much contracted at both extremities.

There are many barren mountains on the ſide next to Bohemia, but the reſt of the country is good ſoil, abounding with corn, wine, ſweet cane or galengal, madder and flax; and on the mountains that divide this duchy from Moravia, there are mines of ſilver, the richeſt in Germany, which were mortgaged by the late emperor, Charles VI. upon the advance of money from Great Britain, &c. by the title of the Sileſian loans, at five and ſeven per cent. There are others of copper, lead, iron, quickſilver, ſalt, ſaltpetre and chalk.

Its four chief mountains are, 1. Zottenberg, or the Sileſian Weathercock, becauſe by the top of it the neighbours prognoſticate the weather. Here are the ruins of an old caſtle demoliſhed by the citizens of Breſlaw, becauſe it was a ſhelter for robbers. From this hill they dig a fine dark-greeniſh marble. 2. Gratzberg, or Gradiſberg, on which duke Frederick built a caſtle, now a watch-tower. 3. Spitſberg, with a beacon near the former. 4. Georgenberg, in the duchy of Schweidnitz, famous for the Terra Sigillata, firſt diſcovered by Montanus, an eminent phyſician and chymiſt, who wrote a Latin tract on its virtues.

Its chief river is the Oder, which riſes near a town of that name on the borders of Moravia, and traverſes this duchy from ſouth to north-weſt. Many ſmaller rivers riſe here, and fall into the Oder, increaſing it to a large navigable ſtream before it paſſes into Brandenburg. Its rivers abound with freſh-water-fiſh, as do alſo its ponds and lakes, eſpecially lampreys, which are taken in vaſt quantities in the Neiſſiſh lake, &c. Its meadows alſo have cattle, and its foreſt veniſon, with all the wild and tame beaſts and fowl that are in any part of the German empire.

The number of inhabitants are computed at a million and a half, being a mixture of Germans, Moravians, Poles, &c. The language is in ſome places German, and in others Sclavonic. Since the country fell under the dominion of the Pruſſians, no diets have been held, but all the other privileges of the inhabitants have been confirmed to them. The eſtabliſhed religion is the proteſtant; but Roman catholics, Jews, Greeks, &c. are tolerated. The principal manufactures are hats, glaſs, gunpowder, iron wares, woollens, linens, cottons, and thread.

Chriſtianity was planted here, as in Poland, about the end of the ninth, or beginning of the tenth century; but at firſt the Chriſtians worſhipped in private, for fear of their magiſtrates, till about 965, that the court itſelf turned Chriſtian, when no leſs than nine biſhopricks were erected in this country. Soon after Luther's appearance they embraced the Augſbourg confeſſion, for which they had a charter granted them by the emperor Rodolph II. in 1609, but Ferdinand II. repealed their charter, and very much reſtrained the exerciſe of their religion, which, though reſtored by the treaty of Weſtphalia, was again invaded by the Auſtrian family, till Charles XII. king of Sweden, obliged the emperor Joſeph, to allow it them again, with freſh conceſſions. Since that time theſe too have been virtually revoked by degrees; but ſince Sileſia has fallen into the hands of the king of Pruſſia, the Calviniſts and Lutherans, as well as the Roman catholicks, have had full liberty of conſcience.

The whole revenue from Sileſia and the county of Glatz, is very conſiderable, and is managed by the domain officers of Breſlaw and Glogau. In this part of Sileſia the exciſe revenue is only levied in walled towns, and fluctuates; but in the reſt of the duchy the contributions are fixed, and the ſame both in peace and war.

Geographers divide Sileſia into Upper and Lower, and theſe are again ſubdivided into principalities and lordſhips. The property and juriſdiction of ſome of theſe belong immediately to the king, and others to his ſubjects.

Lower Sileſia is divided into the principalities of Breſlaw, Brieg, Schweidnitz, Jauer, Lignitz, Wolau, Glogau, Neyſze, Oels, Sagan, Munſterburg, Trackenberg, Carlath; and the lordſhips of Wartenburg, Miltſch, and Goſchietz.

Breſlaw principality is a pleaſant and fruitful country, in the middle of Sileſia, lying on both ſides of the Oder, with the duchies of Wolaw and Oels, and the barony of Wartenberg on the north; the duchy of Brieg on the eaſt, part of Brieg and the duchy of Schweidnitz on the ſouth, and part of Schweidnitz and the duchy of Lignitz on the weſt. Its firſt duke was Boleſlaus, a Poliſh prince, ſo created by the emperor Frederick I. in 1163, but the following princes not being able to defend themſelves againſt the Tartars and Poles, they were forced to put themſelves under the protection of the king of Bohemia, to whom, Buno ſays, the emperor Frederick II. gave it as a fief of the empire; but it was ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria before its late ceſſion to the king of Pruſſia.

Breſlau, or Breſlaw, the capital of this principality, is ſituated on the Oder, which, on the north ſide, runs cloſe by the walls, and in that part receives the Ohlau, after its winding

winding courſe through Old Breſlau. The preſent old city was formerly encompaſſed by this laſt river, as with a moat, all without the Ohlau to the walls of the city being additions made by the emperor Charles IV. The ſeveral parts comprehended under the name of Breſlau are collectively of great extent; for, including the ſuburbs, the whole circumference is not leſs than nine Engliſh miles. The fortifications of the city are of no great importance. It has ſeveral large and regular ſquares; the main ſtreets are broad, and, beſides many noble edifices, it contains a number of very elegant houſes and other private buildings. The part called the Dominſel, though lying without the circuit of the town, is defended by low walls, ſtrengthened with baſtions, and in it ſtands the citadel of St. John, which, in 1759, together with the deanery, was deſtroyed by fire. In the ſame part is alſo the biſhop's library, which forms a particular building; the abbey of the Holy Croſs; three or four ſmall churches; the biſhop's palace, which is a very ſpacious ſtructure; the dwellings of the prebends, ſome of which have very beautiful gardens; and the electoral hoſpital for poor children of both ſexes.

Brieg, in Latin, Brega, the capital of a circle of the ſame name, and of the whole principality, ſtands on the river Oder, and is not only well fortified, but is one of the largeſt, handſomeſt, and moſt conſiderable cities in all Sileſia. It has four ſuburbs, and a very long, lofty, and ſtrong wooden bridge. The caſtle, which was anciently the reſidence of the dukes of Brieg, was burnt down during the ſiege of the city, in 1741. On the ſouth ſide of Brieg ſtands the abbey of St. Hedwiga, which is in the poſſeſſion of the papiſts; beſides which there is alſo a Jeſuits college and a Franciſcan convent. To the Lutherans belongs the parochial church of St. Nicholas, and they have alſo an academy founded by duke George II. with the church of the Holy Trinity, in which the Poliſh congregation aſſemble. In 1643, this city held out a ſiege againſt the Swedes, but in 1741, the Pruſſians made themſelves maſters of it in four days.

Schweidnitz principality borders to the eaſt on thoſe of Brieg and Breſlau, to the northward on thoſe of Lignitz and Jauer, to the weſtward alſo on Jauer, and to the ſouthward on Bohemia and the country of Munſterberg. It is one of the largeſt and moſt populous principalities in all Sileſia, and, in conjunction with the principality of Jauer, is ſuppoſed to form one-eighth of the duchy. In this principality are ſeveral very high mountains: it, however, affords a ſufficiency of grain, timber, and fruit; and, abounds in game of all kinds; as alſo in cattle and pit-coal. Beſides theſe advantages, it has excellent flax and wool; and the inhabitants are remarkable for their induſtrious improvement of theſe advantages, by carrying on a variety of manufactures. This is chiefly done in the hilly parts of the principality, where its greateſt trade is carried on. It has no large rivers, the principal of them being the Werſtitz, Polnitz, and Bober.

The town of Schweidnitz, the capital of the circle of the ſame name, and of the whole principality, is ſtrongly fortified, ſituated on the little river Werſtitz, one of the moſt delightful ſpots in all Sileſia. Its ſtrength formerly conſiſted of a triple wall; but in 1748, Frederic II. cauſed it to be fortified with regular works of very great ſtrength. The pariſh church was in the hands of the Jeſuits, who got footing in this town in 1629, and are likewiſe poſſeſſed of a college and ſeminary adjoining to it. There are here a Dominican, Minorite and Capuchin monaſtery, with an Urſuline nunnery, all of which have their reſpective churches. St. Michael's church, without the lower gate, is a commendam of the red ſtar prebends of St. Matthias at Breſlau. Without the town is a Lutheran church, the head miniſter of which is inſpector of the churches within the circles of Schweidnitz, Reichenbach, and Strigan, and the principality of Munſterberg. The greateſt part of this city was burnt down in the year 1716; but has been ſince rebuilt with much more beauty than before, and all entirely of ſtone; in particular, the new town-houſe is a moſt elegant ſtructure. However, in 1757, it was taken by the Auſtrians, after a ſiege of ſixteen days, during which it was in a great meaſure deſtroyed by the bombs, red-hot bullets, and fires occaſioned by them; but in 1758, the Pruſſians recovered it, after a ſiege of the ſame continuance.

The town of Reichenbach is ſituated on the little river Peil. In this town is a commandery of the order of St. John, to which belongs the patronage of its parochial church, which is popiſh; and there is here alſo a Lutheran oratory. Without the Frankenſtein gate is a priory dedicated to St. Barbara, and without the Schweidnitz gate, an hoſpital that has a ſmall church. In 1632, this city was pillaged by the Saxons; in 1634, by the Imperialiſts, and in 1638, it ſuffered ſtill greater calamities from the Croats. In 1642, it was ſacked by the Swedes, and in 1643, its imperial garriſon demoliſhed upwards of one hundred and forty houſes for fuel. In this town are ſome conſiderable manufactures of fuſtian, linen, and canvaſs.

Striga, one of the towns of the laſt mentioned duchy, eight miles north of its capital, ſtands on the river Polſnitz, and is noted for excellent beer, and that remarkable mineral called Terra Sigillata.

The duchy of Jauer contains twelve towns, which came to Charles IV. king of Bohemia, by marriage. It has Bohemia on the ſouth, Upper Luſatia on the weſt, the duchies of Sagan and Glogaw on the north, and thoſe of Lignitz and Schweidnitz on the eaſt. The river Bober, which riſes in it, runs through it from north to ſouth.

Jauer, its capital, lies in a pleaſant valley, and a good air, near the rocky mountains which divide Sileſia from Bohemia, ten miles ſouth of Lignitz, and twenty-ſeven weſt of Breſlau. It is not ſo big as Schweidnitz, and no river paſſes through it; but it has ſtrong walls, with high ramparts, and deep ditches. It has a fair pariſh-church, with a convent of Bernardines, and a great citadel, in which reſides the bailiff or lieutenant of both the duchies of Jauer and Schweidnitz. There is a fine town-houſe in the middle of a large ſquare of houſes, built with galleries for people to walk under. It ſuffered much by the civil wars in 1648, when the church was burnt down, but has ſince been rebuilt in a more ſtately manner.

The principality of Lignitz is divided into ſeven diſtricts, denominated from the principal towns, is the beſt corn country in Sileſia, and abounds with a white ſort of Terra Sigillata. It lies betwixt the Oder and the duchy of Jauer. It had its particular princes, the laſt of whom died in 1675, when this, together with the duchies of Brieg and Wolau, which he alſo poſſeſſed, devolved to the emperor, in ſovereignty and propriety.

Its capital, of the ſame name, ſtands on the Cat, or Katſbach, a ſmall rivulet, two German miles north from Jauer, and ſix weſt from Breſlau, and ſouth of Glogaw. It was walled round, made a city, and, moreover, ſo adorned by Boleſlaus, the firſt duke, who reſided here about 1170, that it was the chief city of Sileſia, next to Breſlau. It was farther beautified and fortified by Boleſlaus the Bald. Frederic II. another of its dukes, encompaſſed it with a ditch in 1532, to ſecure it from the frequent incurſions of the Turks: and Henry XI. augmented the ditch, and made new works to ſtrengthen it. It is, in ſhort, a large town, has a noble ſtrong caſtle, a ſtately town-houſe and hoſpital, and is famous for a victory obtained near it, over the Imperialiſts, in 1635.

In this town are many meal, ſawing, tan, paper, fulling, and powder-mills, and a conſiderable trade in linen and madder. It alſo contains ſeveral churches, Lutheran, Roman catholic, &c. a college, military academy, and the palace of the antient princes, with the chapel in which they were buried. In this principality are alſo the towns of Geldberg, Haynaw, Luben, and Parchwitz.

Wolaw principality is in general woody and marſhy, yet has a few corn lands: the rivers are the Katſbach and Oder. Its chief towns are Wolaw, the capital; Winziz, Rautdem, Steinau, on the Oder: Ratzen, on the Baltick, and Henenſtadt, on the ſame river, which was burnt down by the Auſtrians in 1739.

Glogaw is the largeſt principality in Lower Siberia. It is watered by the Oder, Batch, and Bober, yields abundance of corn, wine, and wood, has ſeveral woollen manufactories, and is divided into ſix circles.

Its capital, Glogaw, has the epithet of Great, to diſtinguiſh it from another town of the ſame name in Upper Sileſia. It was taken in 1741, by the Pruſſians, and its fortifications conſiderably augmented: here is a lake, the fiſhery of which is farmed out, and produces a conſiderable ſum annually. It is the ſeat of ſeveral courts, officers, &c. has a college, a Lutheran, a Calviniſt, and ſeveral Roman catholic churches and convents, and is ſtrongly fortified and well garriſoned.

In this principality are alſo the following towns; viz. 1. Gurau, which was burnt by the Ruſſians in 1759. 2. Sproltau, at the conflux of the Sprolte and Bober. 3. Grunberg. 4. Schuibus, on the Schwemme; and, 5. Freyſtadt.

Neyſze principality is remarkable for its northern diſtricts, being more fertile than the ſouthern. It is watered

by the Olaw, the Neyſze, the Billaw, and the Oppar; tobacco is cultivated here.

The principal places are, 1. Ottmackaw, on the Neyſze, where the biſhop has a palace and a court of regency. 2. Neyſze, on the river of its own name, ten miles to the ſouth of Grotkaw, and twenty-ſix eaſt of Glatz; it is watered by the river Billaw, and is the ordinary reſidence of the biſhop of Breſlau. Moſt of its houſes are very high, and built of free-ſtone, forming fine ſtreets and public ſquares. It is encompaſſed by a good wall, and a ditch full of water, has ſeveral churches and convents, and is commanded by a fort on a neighbouring hill, erected in 1743, by order of the king of Pruſſia, and defended by a ſtrong garriſon. It it noted for a great trade in bed-ticking. 3. Grotkaw is eight miles north-eaſt from Munſterberg, and eighteen from Oppelen. The houſes are moſtly built of timber; but the biſhop's palace, the church, and town-hall, are of ſtone. It has good gates and walls, with a triple ditch. It ſtands in a fine plain, near a foreſt, in a good air, and a fruitful ſoil, between Brieg on the north, and Munſterberg on the ſouth-weſt. It has a large pariſh church.

Oels principality is ſandy and barren; is divided into four circles, and has the following towns; viz. 1. Oels, the capital, which is ſmall. 2. Bernſtadt, on the Weyda. 3. Conſtadt.

Sagan principality abounds with wood and iron; and contains, 1. Sagan near the frontiers of Luſatia. 2. Priebus, on the Neyſze. 3. Naumberg, on the Bober.

Munſterberg is a very mountainous principality; notwithſtanding which, it yields abundance of grain, flax, hemp, wood, hops, cattle, ſheep, &c. It is watered by the Neyſze and Olaw, and contains, 1. Munſterburg, the capital, twenty miles north-eaſt of Glatz, and thirty ſouth-eaſt of Schweidnitz; it ſtands in a fruitful plain, at the head of the river Olaw, which falls into the Oder at Breſlau, thirty-two miles to the ſouth: it takes its name from a monaſtery built here by the emperor Henry I. who founded the city. 2. Henrichau. 3. Frankenſtein, on the Pauſo, which contains a palace, a convent, two churches, a Ciſtercian abbey, ſeveral offices, courts, &c. 3. Warlka, a little town on the Neyſze.

Trachenburg abounds in grain, cattle, and timber, but contains only the two ſmall towns of Trachenburg and Praſnitz.

Carolath is tolerably fertile; but contains only the two inconſiderable towns of Carolath and Benthen, on the Oder.

Wartenberg contains only a ſmall town of the ſame name, a Roman catholic and Lutheran church, a Calviniſt meeting-houſe, and a palace.

Militſh, a lordſhip, is only remarkable for its large foreſts, belonging to the king, and for one town of the ſame name, ſituated on Bartſch.

Goſchutz lordſhip contains only two inconſiderable towns: it is ſurrounded by the principality of Oels.

In Upper Sileſia, the moſt conſiderable places are, the principalities of Oppelen, Troppau, Yagerndorf, Ratiber, Teſchen, Bilitz, and the lordſhip of Pleſs.

Oppelen is a very barren principality, and full of lakes, but contains twelve circles, which receive their names from the following towns; viz. 1. Oppelen, on the north bank of the Oder, over which it has a bridge, thirty-ſix miles from the frontier of Poland, forty north of Troppau, thirty above Breſlau to the ſouth-eaſt, and ſixteen ſouth-weſt of Brieg. It is the capital of the principality, contains a college, ſeveral convents, and in the circle to which it gives name, there is a royal foundation for caſting bombs. 2. Roſenburg. 3. Lublinitz. 4. Great Strelitz. 5. Toſt. 6. Gleowitz. 7. Schlawentitz. 8. Koſel, a fortified town, with a palace, Roman catholic church and convent. 9. Little Glogaw. 10. Newſtadt, on the Prudnitz. 11. Zulz, in which are many Jews. 12. Falkenſtein, on the Steira.

Troppau principality is watered by the Oppa, is very fertile, and contains, 1. Troppau on the Oppa, the capital of Upper Sileſia; it is a walled town, and contains ſeveral churches, convents, a college, a palace, &c. 2. Hildſchim, a ſmall, fortified, and walled town.

Jagerndorf is likewiſe a fertile principality, and contains ſeveral mineral ſprings. The principal towns are, 1. Jagerndorf, which takes its name from the great number of huntſmen that formerly lived in it, there being plenty of game in the neighbouring woods. The capital of its own name, on the river Oppa, is a ſmall town, defended by a caſtle and other fortifications, erected by George, marquis of Brandenburgh, and is fourteen miles weſt of Troppau, and above thirty miles ſouth-eaſt of Munſterberg. The king of Pruſſia founded his claim to Sileſia on that of the late marquis. 2. Leobſchutey, a walled town. 3. Katcher, a ſmall open town.

Patibor principality has a ſoil tolerably fertile in corn and paſture, and abounds in lakes, ponds, ſtreams, &c. It forms a circle, the inhabitants of which are Poles, or deſcendants of Poles; and the only place worth naming is Ratibor on the Oder, which contains ſeveral convents, a palace, &c.

Teſchen principality is likewiſe full of lakes, moors, mountains, &c. The only places worth mentioning are, 1. Teſchen, a walled town with a palace, Lutheran and Roman catholic church, a college; and, 2. Skorow, a ſmall open town, on the Viſtula.

Bilitz principality is tolerably fertile: Bilitz, a little walled town, on the Biala, is the only place worthy of obſervation.

In the lordſhip of Pleſs, there is only a little city of the ſame name, and a caſtle near the river Weiſſel, with the title of a barony. The Lutherans and Roman catholics have each of them a church here; but the former are the moſt numerous.

SECT. IV.

General Account of the PRUSSIAN Dominions; Religion and Manufactures of the Inhabitants; Titles of the King of PRUSSIA: Number of Inhabitants, Troops, Revenue, &c.

LUTHERANISM is the eſtabliſhed religion in Pruſſia; but Calviniſm is greatly encouraged, and Greeks, Jews, Roman catholics, &c. are tolerated. The nobility, in general, are deſcended from the antient Germans; but the peaſants are a mixed breed, and either vaſſals to the king or nobles. The manufactures of Pruſſia are daily advancing and improving, particularly thoſe of ſilk, linen, cloth, camblets, glaſs, iron, copper, paper, gunpowder, braſs, &c.

Pruſſia is by nature well ſituated for trade, and the late acquiſition of maritime territories has greatly increaſed the revenue, and added to the power of his Pruſſian majeſty: but it is hard to ſay, whether his ſubjects have been greater gainers by his encouraging and promoting commerce, manufactures, agriculture, population, order, and the regular diſtribution of juſtice, or ſufferers by the wars in which his ambition hath involved them, and the prodigious ſtanding army he keeps conſtantly on foot, to maintain his conqueſts, and extend them as opportunity offers.

The titles of the king of Pruſſia run thus: "Frederick, king of Pruſſia, margrave of Brandenburg, of the holy empire; arch-chamberlain and elector, ſovereign and ſupreme duke of Sileſia; ſovereign prince of Orange, Neufchatel, and Valengin, of the county of Glatz, Gelders, Magdeburg, Cleves, Juliers, Berg, Stetin, Pomerania, the Caſſubi and Wends; Mecklenburg and Croſſen; duke burgrave of Nurenburg; prince of Halberſtadt," &c. &c. As an elector, he poſſeſſes the ſeventh place; as arch-chamberlain, carries the ſceptre before the emperor at his coronation; and in the college of the princes of the empire, he poſſeſſes five voices.

The ingenious Mr. Hanway, who has, in his writings, given many intereſting particulars concerning the dominions of the king of Pruſſia, tells us, that "Berlin abounds in elegant ſtructures and elegant ſtreets, and is computed near one third as big as London, but has not above one eighth part of the inhabitants; from whence we may eaſily account for graſs growing in many of the principal ſtreets. The inhabitants were formerly computed at eighty thouſand, now they are reckoned at one hundred and ten thouſand, including the garriſon of ten thouſand; all the Pruſſian dominions, Sileſia excepted, hardly contain two millions of people. This acquiſition of twenty thouſand inhabitants and ſubjects is imputed to the good conduct of the king, in granting privileges and lands, ſufficient to induce many to eſtabliſh themſelves in this capital; and, conſidering this country is ſo extremely deſpotic and military, without any foreign trade, and ſurrounded by neighbours who want little or nothing of them, manufactures here may be ſaid to flouriſh. They make woollen cloth ſufficient for the army, and great part of home conſumption, and Sileſia is well known to produce a great ſupply of fine linens, which are ſent all over Europe, and alſo to America. Their export of woollen cloth to Ruſſia was once conſiderable, but at preſent is very ſmall: ſo many thouſands of French manufacturers having found protection in this country, gold and ſilver lace, and wrought ſilks, are hardly to be bought in any place ſo cheap.

"The

"The king of Pruſſia has generally an hundred and twenty thouſand troops in his pay; his officers included, they amount to an hundred and forty thouſand. This prince has a body of eighty ſquadrons of huſſars, each of one hundred and thirty men. I ſaw many of them (ſays our author) in the towns through which I paſſed, and was ſurpriſed by what means they could be collected, ſo youthful, comely, ſtrong, and well-ſhaped; but the king has his emiſſaries all over Europe. Whilſt I was at Dantzick, continues he, a young man, of whom I had ſome knowledge, had procured himſelf a lodging in priſon; but, on condition of entering into the Pruſſian ſervice, his debt, which was about twenty pounds, was immediately offered to be paid.

"The huſſars are armed with a light muſket and ſabre, both which are kept in admirable order. Their cloathing is of coarſe red cloth, made cloſe to their bodies, and ſtrengthened at the elbows by leather in the ſhape of a heart; their breeches are of well-dreſſed ſheep-ſkins; their boots ſhort and light, but the ſoles of them durable; their caps are ſtrengthened in the ordinary way, ſo as to ſtand a cut. They are the only denomination of ſoldiers in the Pruſſian ſervice who have no chaplain.

"Beſides the huſſars, the king has a ſmall body of men, whom they call hunters, who are reputed the moſt faithful couriers in the army, and are often times promoted for their fidelity in hazardous enterprizes. The Auſtrians are ſaid to have employed men under this denomination among their ranks, with pieces loaded with ſingle balls, to mark out the officers of the enemy. in which they are very dextrous. This, which is confeſſedly an unwarrantable practice, induced the Pruſſians, according to the report of the latter, to take the ſame method: but no quarter is granted on either ſide, when theſe hunters are taken priſoners.

"In general, the Pruſſian ſoldiers are remarkable for their very ſhort cloathing, which is calculated for many wiſe ends, though at firſt view, it ſeems to be frugality to a ridiculous degree.

"The army has uſually new regimentals twice in three years only; but the king's guards, and ſome few other regiments are cloathed annually. The late king required the ſoldiery to wear white ſpatterdaſhes winter and ſummer; but his preſent majeſty, obſerving the inconvenience as well as inelegance of it, gives his men black for the winter; theſe are made of fuſtian, or a thick kind of linen cloth. The ſoldiers have alſo breeches of woollen cloth in this ſeaſon; whereas in ſummer they are of white dimity or linen, which are very light and clean. They obſerve an uniformity about their heads, by wearing queues, which are eaſily kept in repair; they are generally powdered, but always ſo when on duty; and this modern elegance in dreſs not only ſerves to preſerve the natural hair or wig, but gives the ſoldier a reſpect for his own perſon; and the ſmallneſs of his pay is in ſome ſort compenſated by the rank in which he is taught to conſider himſelf.

"The Pruſſian arms are reported incomparably the largeſt and moſt weighty of any in Europe; though ſome of the fuſileers, who are ſmaller-bodied men, have their arms proportioned to their ſize. As to the cleanneſs of them, it is ſcarce credible how far this is carried; a ſoldier can hardly find time to be idle or wicked. Notwithſtanding the great weight of their arms, the tactic art is carried here to the higheſt perfection: and nothing can give more pleaſure to thoſe who have any idea of the harmony of this ſort of motion, than the exerciſe of the Pruſſian ſoldiers, which they go through twice a day; when the weather is bad, it is performed under cover, for which proper places are appointed. A ſoldier in this ſervice muſt apply diligently to his duty, or he will paſs his time very ill; inaſmuch as the leaſt motion of the head, not according to art, is corrected.

"According to their eſtabliſhment, two thirds of the army ſhould be compoſed of foreigners; and this method, as well as the ſmall number of inhabitants in the Pruſſian dominions, make it obvious how difficult it muſt be to recruit an army; ſo that however formidable this prince may appear, if we conſider his country as little plentiful in reſources of wealth as of inhabitants, that ſtrength muſt be deemed artificial in a great meaſure, which has ſo great connection with foreign dependencies: however, all the world muſt allow that the ſtrength derived from the acquiſition of Sileſia, which conſtitutes a great part of this prince's power, is more natural; but whether it is more ſtable, we will not pretend to determine.

"A common ſoldier's pay, in this country, is eight groch (fourteen pence) a week, and of this three pence is ſuppoſed to go in waſhing and materials for cleaning their arms, for which they are ſo much diſtinguiſhed: but they have alſo bread allowed them. Upon this calculation, one hundred and twenty thouſand men coſt but three hundred and ſixty-four thouſand pounds, ſo that if we reckon thrice this ſum, in order to include their ammunition bread, the pay of officers, and cloathing, it does not much exceed one million ſterling: ſuch is the incredible force of diſcipline and œconomy: but this is a leſſon which we are not well acquainted with in Great Britain. One remarkable proof of this œconomy is, that the Pruſſian army, as well as the officers of the crown, receive their pay before it is due. Sileſia, according to ſome calculations, ſupports near forty-thouſand men; from whence we may judge how reluctant the houſe of Auſtria muſt have been to part with it. The ſubſidy which the king receives from France is ſaid to be no leſs an object than three hundred thouſand pounds ſterling in value.

"It is computed that the revenues of the houſe of Brandenburg, including the late king's conqueſt, amount to eight millions of dollars (one million, four hundred thouſand pounds); but this ſum is thought to exceed the reality. Theſe revenues ariſe from a tax of about half the rent of the lands, and near forty per cent. on the value of all eatables, ſoap, candles, &c. and yet what muſt appear moſt ſtrange to us in England, is, the advantages ariſing from the national œconomy, and the regularity which runs through every branch of the government, and particularly in the parſimony of the court, ſecures the property of the people enough to animate their induſtry, and make their chains ſit eaſy."

We now proceed to the hiſtory of Pruſſia; previous to which, it will be proper to obſerve, that the houſe of Brandenburg, or rather that of Hokenzollern, is ſo antient, that its origin is loſt in the darkneſs of antiquity. However, the ancient Pruſſians are allowed to have been a very brave and warlike people, and refuſed to ſubmit to the neighbouring princes, who, on various pretences, attempted to reduce them to ſlavery. They made, in particular, a noble ſtand againſt the kings of Poland, and in the year 1163, the Poliſh monarch, Boleſlaus IV. was defeated and ſlain by them.

With reſpect to religion and policy, they remained Pagans in opinion, and independent in circumſtances, till the time of the cruſades, when the German knights, of the Teutonic order, about the year 1230, attempted to convert them by force of arms. Several bloody wars enſued, in which the inhabitants of Pruſſia were almoſt extirpated by the zealous fury of the Teutonic knights, and the latter endeavoured to re-people the country with Germans, after having ravaged it with incredible barbarity.

A treaty was entered into, in 1466, between Caſimir, king of Poland, and the Teutonic knights, in which it was agreed, that the country now called Poliſh Pruſſia ſhould continue a free province, under the protection of the king, and that the knights ſhould poſſeſs the remainder, on condition of acknowledging themſelves vaſſals to Poland. However, this treaty was ſoon broken, another ſeries of bloody wars enſued, and the knights attempted, but in vain, to become independent of the Poles.

Albert, margrave of Brandenburg, and the laſt maſter of the Teutonic order, in 1525, concluded a peace, and entered into a treaty at Cracow, in which it was ſtipulated, that the margrave ſhould be acknowledged duke of the eaſt part of Pruſſia, which, on that account, was called Ducal Pruſſia, but ſtill it was to remain a fief of Poland. In this manner the ſovereignty of the Teutonic order ended in Pruſſia, after it had ſubſiſted near three hundred years. In the year 1657, the elector Frederick William of Brandenburg, ſurnamed the Great, had Ducal Pruſſia confirmed to him; and by the conventions of Welau and Bromberg, it was freed from its vaſſalage to Poland; and Caſimir, king of Poland, acknowledged its independency.

The late king of Pruſſia, in his Memoirs of the Houſe of Brandenburg, ſays, that this Frederick William began his reign under the moſt deſperate circumſtances: "He was, ſays he, a prince without territories, an elector without power, a ſucceſſor without inheritance, and juſt in the flower of his youth; an age which, expoſed to the boiſterous current of his paſſions, renders mankind almoſt incapable of direction; yet he gave marks of the moſt conſummate wiſdom, and of every virtue that could render him worthy of command: he regulated his finances, proportioned his expences to his revenues, and got rid of thoſe ignorant or corrupt miniſters, who had contributed to the injuries of his people.—Europe, in him, beheld a prince,

prince, whose actions displayed the noble soul, and the superior genius; one while tempered with prudence, another time bearing that character of enthusiasm which forces our admiration; a prince who constantly repaired his losses without foreign succours; who formed all his projects himself, and put them in execution; who by his wisdom retrieved a desolated country; by his policy and prudence acquired new territories; by his valour assisted his allies, and defended his people; a prince, in fine, who was equally great in all his undertakings." This celebrated prince died of a dropsy, April 29, 1688, and was succeeded by his son Frederick, who was afterwards the first king of Prussia.

This great titular alteration was chiefly owing to the interest of the Protestant powers; for as the reformed religion had been introduced into this country by the margrave Albert, and the electors were of that persuasion, the Protestant interest was made use of to raise Frederick to the dignity of a king, and he was accordingly soon acknowledged as such, not only by the empire of Germany, but by all the other powers of Europe. His grandson, the late king of Prussia, gives no very favourable picture of the virtues or abilities of this prince; but he speaks warmly in praise of his own father, Frederick William, who succeeded Frederick, the first king of Prussia, in the year 1713. This prince certainly had great talents and uncommon courage, but he too frequently exerted both at the expence of that magnanimity and humanity which ought ever to embellish the heart of a monarch. He amassed so much money during his reign, that at his death, which happened in 1740, he left behind him the enormous sum of seven millions sterling, a treasure which afterwards enabled his son, the late king of Prussia, to pursue the most important plans; and which, joined to his sagacity, courage, and great military talents, raised him to the utmost degree of consequence and respectability in the opinion of all the rest of the European powers.

The late monarch, Frederick II. was born in 1712, married in 1733, to Elizabeth Christina, of Brunswic Wolfenbuttle, born November 8, 1715; and began his reign January 21, 1740. Nothing remarkable of his early years hath been transmitted to us, except that he had an early taste for literature, and the polite arts, and shewed a particular passion for French breeding and delicacy of manners, in opposition to the inelegant customs that had prevailed in his father's court. In particular, his father was fond of drinking to excess, a vice which the prince abominated: this, and other similar circumstances, determined him at length to leave his father in a secret manner, and, as is generally believed, to retire to the court of England, where he proposed to live under the protection of his uncle, king George I. till either the death of his father, or some change of conduct, should remove the difficulties of his return. Whatever the design was, it is certain that he had concerted it with a young officer of the gens d'armes, named Katte, and two others. The secret however, was discovered, and the prince, Katte, and one of the officers, were seized; but the other fortunately made his escape. A council of war, which assembled at Koppenick, was appointed to enquire into the conduct of these officers. One of them was cashiered, and condemned to three years imprisonment; another, who had retired to foreign countries, was outlawed; but with regard to young Katte, the votes were equally divided; one half of his judges were for finding him guilty of death, and the other half were for acquitting him, so that they were obliged to leave the decision of it to the king. The affair being at this crisis, young Katte wrote a pathetic epistle to the king, imploring his clemency, but in vain; the king ordered him to be beheaded; which severe sentence was put in execution; notwithstanding several persons of distinction interested themselves in his behalf, and tried to save him. The prince, who had been secured, was soon afterwards set at liberty; but that he might feel the power of a king and father in its utmost rigour, he was, against his will, married to the princess Elizabeth Christina, already mentioned. He did not, indeed, oppose the commands of his father, but submissively married the princess, but without professing either esteem or affection for her; and considering the claim of filial duty as fully satisfied by the external ceremony, he abstained, during the life of his father, from her bed. Thus secluded from public business, and in a state of alienation from his wife, his whole time was spent in literary acquisitions and useful speculations. Hence he acquired that fund of learning and knowledge of mankind which have since rendered him so conspicuous to the world. After the death of his father, he did an act of justice to his princess, by receiving her as his wife, and acknowledging her as his queen before the whole court.

We shall here annex a further account of the family of this great monarch; viz. Louisa Amelia of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, born the twenty-ninth of January, 1722; married January the sixth, 1742, to William Augustus, prince royal, who died June the twelfth, 1758. Their issue,

1. Frederick William, now king of Prussia, born September the twenty-fifth, 1744. Hath issue by his first consort Elizabeth, princess of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, Charlotte, born May the seventh, 1767. He was married July the fourteenth, 1769, to his second consort, Frederica Louisa, of Hesse Darmstadt. Hath issue by her,
   1. Frederick William, born August 3, 1770.
   2. Frederick Charles Louis, born Aug. 3, 1773.
   3. Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina, born Nov. 18, 1774.
   4. Frederick Christian Augustus, born May 1, 1780.

Frederica Sophia Wilhelmina was married to prince William, of Orange Nassau, Stadtholder.

CHAP. IX.

THE NEW HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE EMPIRE OF

GERMANY.

SECT. I.

Describing the Boundaries and Extent, Soil, Produce, Rivers, &c. in GERMANY; with a Geographical Survey of the Country in general, and a Topographical Account of the Circle of UPPER SAXONY; its Towns, Rivers, Trade, Manufactures, Inhabitants, Animals, &c.

GERMANY is bounded on the north by the German ocean, Denmark, and the Baltic; on the east by Poland and Bohemia, on the south by Switzerland and the Alps, which divide it from Italy; and on the west by France and the Low Countries. It is situated between forty-five and fifty-five degrees north latitude, and five and nineteen degrees east longitude; is six hundred miles in length and five hundred in breadth.

In speaking of the German empire, a judicious writer has, with great justice, observed that this country, for divers good reasons, must challenge the special notice and study of the curious; it being the seat of a great people, and of many sovereignties of different denominations, and under various forms of government; a country of large extent, and the scene of many and great actions; a country whose affairs and transactions are interwoven with those of every nation in Europe, of which it may be termed both the head and center; a country whose princes are every day forming alliances of marriage, &c. which pave their way to the principal thrones of Europe, several of which, viz. those of Great Britain, Poland, Sweden, and Prussia, we

we ſee filled at this day by four of its princes; a country which, for the great work of the reformation begun there, the good ſenſe, conſiderable learning, and the many uſeful and ingenious inventions of the natives, highly deſerves of all her neighbours: to all this it may be added, that it is our original country; that from hence came our anceſtors, whoſe language, cuſtoms, laws, we in good meaſure ſtill retain, together with what conſtitutes the chief glory and happineſs of the Britiſh iſles, viz. their form of government. Upon theſe accounts no Engliſhman can call this country foreign, nor its natives foreigners to him. Indeed, moſt nations in Europe have been either peopled from hence, or ſubdued by its armies; as happened to this iſland by the Saxons; to Gaul, by the Franks; to Italy, Spain, and Africk, by the Goths and Vandals: to thoſe glorious people almoſt all Europe, and part of Aſia and Africa, owed their freedom from thoſe chains wherewith the Roman power had ſo long bound them: and wherever any of their colonies ſettled, they eſtabliſhed juſt and mild government on the ruins of tyranny and deſpotiſm.

That ſort of earth, called terra ſigillata, is found in Germany, but ſeldom any where elſe; ſome call it terra lemnia, becauſe it is alſo brought from the iſle of Lemnos: it is a ſort of hard earth, with white, yellow, and red veins, and ſaid to be an antidote againſt all ſorts of poiſons. There are good quarries of marble in Bavaria, Tirol, Liege, and other provinces; and for precious ſtones, as diamonds, agates, cryſtals, jaſpers, of ſeveral colours, fine alabaſter, ſeveral ſorts of pearls, Turquois ſtones, rubies, &c. this country ſurpaſſes moſt others in Europe, there being vaſt collections of them in the cabinets and rarity-chambers of the emperor, the electors of Bavaria, Brandenburg, Hanover, Saxony, and other princes, and of many private men, as well as thoſe which are the ornaments of churches and images. They are dug for the moſt part out of the mines, and frequently found in the rivers. A remarkable natural curioſity, peculiar to Germany, is the ſchefferſtein, a blackiſh, glittering kind of ſtone or ſalt, which, melted and brayed, yields much copper, and ſome ſilver. In one part of Saxony theſe ſtones are dug up every where in the fields. They exhibit a lively repreſentation by fair copper ſtrokes of fiſhes of divers ſorts, frogs, and other animals, that abound in a neighbouring lake.

In this country, the ſoil is exceeding fruitful, eſpecially on the banks of the Rhine and the Danube, where alſo the air is very temperate; but in the northern part it is cold, and the ground leſs fruitful. The ſituation of this country is the reaſon that the weather is more conſtant, and the ſeaſons more regular, than in thoſe countries that border upon, or lie in the ocean. In thoſe provinces that lie next the ſea, and that abound with lakes and rivers, there is plenty of rain. In other parts, where the ſurface of the earth is drier, there are ſometimes conſiderable droughts. The north wind from the Baltick, and the bleak mountains of Sweden, bring froſts and ſnow: the eaſtern blaſts coming over a vaſt continent of three or four thouſand miles, from China and Japan, bring dry and unwholeſome weather: the ſouth, in the ſummer, brings refreſhing breezes from the Alps: but the ſouth-weſt wind, as with us, is both the moſt frequent and wholeſome that blows in Germany. In general, this country, and Poland, are ſo like to Britain, both in climate and ſoil, that no countries in Europe agree better with Engliſh conſtitutions.

Beſides great plenty of corn, cattle, ſheep, wool, cloth, horſes, fiſh, &c. the earth alſo affords mines of divers ſorts of metals and minerals, as iron, bitumen, nitre, ore, copper, tin, lead, and even ſilver in ſome parts; allum, vitriol, quickſilver, ſalt, coal, &c. In general the ſurface is even, and though in ſome parts it is hilly, it is no where mountainous, except towards the ſouth and ſouth-weſt, where the Alps, and a few mountains in Alſace, ſerve as boundaries and bulwarks againſt France and Italy.

In their foreſts and waſtes are many things, both for the ſuſtenance of the poor, and the delight and luxury of the rich; they yield plenty of wood for fuel and building, and abound with great variety of wild-fowl, and all ſorts of good veniſon; they alſo feed vaſt numbers of hogs, and ſome of them, as the foreſt of Ardenne, afford good paſture for ſheep.

Fiſh abound in the rivers and lakes, in greater variety and perfection, than in any other country, perhaps, in Europe.

They have, in their orchards, great numbers of our common fruit-trees; and in the ſouthern provinces there is plenty of the more delicate ſort, as peaches, apricots, figs, olives, &c. in good perfection. They have rich wines, of which the Rheniſh and Moſelle, in particular, are exported in vaſt quantities to foreign nations; and not only equal, but preferable, to ſome of the wines in Italy. The very mountains of the Alps, on the German ſide, are in many places cultivated to the top, and the valleys abound with paſtures and vines. In ſhort, no country, perhaps, in the world abounds with ſo great variety of every thing conducing to the comfort of life as this; though others may exceed it in the goodneſs of ſome particular articles of product: nevertheleſs, even of theſe they have enough and good, of every ſort; and they might ſtill have them in greater perfection, were the inhabitants induſtrious; or rather, did the landed men give encouragement to huſbandry and induſtry; for want of which, it is obſerved, that the people neither underſtand, nor take care to manure the ſoil, or to improve the native treaſure of the country; and that to this general neglect it is owing, that the ſovereign princes in Germany are ſufferers, as well as the ſubjects; and the landlord becomes bankrupt with his tenant: for to this ignorance and diſcouragement of huſbandry, on the one hand, and to the exceſſive vanity and paſſion of their great men for foreign luxury and finery, on the other, it may chiefly be attributed, that Germany exports leſs, and imports more, than, perhaps, any country whatever.

The moſt conſiderable rivers in Germany are, the Danube, the Rhine, the Elbe, the Oder, and the Weſer; to theſe may be added, the Aller, the Mein, and the Inn.

The firſt of theſe rivers, namely the Danube, antiently called the Iſter, riſes in the Black Foreſt, in Suabia; runs through that country and Bavaria to Ratiſbon, and thence to Vienna. After dividing Hungary into two parts, it continues its courſe to Belgrade, in Servia, and then, proceeding to Turkey, falls into the Black Sea by ſeveral channels.

It is very broad, runs with a very rapid current, and hath three great cataracts, which are, 1. The Saw Ruſſel, or Swine's Snout, near Lintz: ſo called, from a pointed rock hanging over, which hath under it a dangerous whirlpool; it is ninety-two miles from Vienna. 2. Der Strudel, near Greinon, in Auſtria, where the falling of the water makes a horrid noiſe. And, 3. Der Wurbel, another very dangerous whirlpool, about a furlong from Der Strudel. The watermen of theſe parts have a method of paſſing them without much danger. As ſoon as this cataract is paſſed, a fellow comes on board from a chapel dedicated to St. Nicolas, on the bank of the river, with the ſaint's picture, and an alms-box for the paſſengers to throw in ſomething, as a thank-offering to that ſaint for their deliverance from the danger.

On this river are frequently ſeen market-boats, &c. of ten or fifteen tons, going every week from Ulm to Vienna, which, with the turnings and windings, is a courſe of about four hundred miles. It receives ten other conſiderable rivers before it comes to Belgrade: it enters Hungary thirty-five miles beyond Vienna; and, before it leaves Germany, runs about five hundred miles, and about one thouſand more through Hungary, and Turkey in Europe, before it falls into the Black Sea. Its whole courſe thither from its fountain, is about twenty-ſeven degrees; which, reckoning ſixty miles to a degree, is one thouſand ſix hundred and twenty miles, without including its turnings and windings, which muſt make it at leaſt one third more; ſo that it may well be affirmed to be longer than the Nile in Egypt, which in many particulars it reſembles. It has three heads; but which is the true one, the German geographers themſelves are not agreed. Cluverius, whoſe authority ſeems the beſt in matters of this nature, places it in the Black Foreſt, at the foot of a little hill, and ſays the fountain is walled in.

The waters of the Danube are always muddy and whitiſh; and the channel is kept almoſt as full in the ſummer, by the melted ſnow from the hills, as by the floods in the winter. Its waters have been found by repeated experiments to be medicinal, though not to the ſame degree as mineral ſprings; and, it is ſaid, that in thoſe places, where there are no natural baths, the people bathe with the water of this river warmed: theſe, with its other virtues, are aſcribed to its waſhing ſo many mines, and to its ſaline tinctures, which are ſo ſtrong, that a ſort of a ſalt has been actually made of the water, which has ſupplied the want of better; yet, after it has ſtood ſome hours to ſettle, it is freſh enough for drinking.

This celebrated river abounds with all thoſe fiſh that are

to be found either in our running or ſtanding waters, and they are generally much larger, but not ſo ſweet as ours. There are ſeveral fiſh in it not common elſewhere, which ſeem to be of the ſalt-water kind, and are ſuppoſed to come from the Euxine. Of theſe, the moſt remarkable is the hanſon, a griſly fiſh, ſomewhat like our ſturgeon, almoſt as big as a crocodile, ſome being eighteen or twenty feet long. Shoals of them come about the fiſhermen's boats at the ſound of a trumpet or horn. It is reckoned a dainty by the Auſtrians and Hungarians, and is only to be met with at the tables of noblemen.

The Rhine riſes in two ſprings in the Alps, which, falling into Swiſſerland, unite eight miles from the city of Coire: and ſoon after dilates itſelf into a large lake, called the Boden Sea, or Lake of Conſtance; whence, paſſing weſtward to Baſil, it turns up to the north, and runs between Swabia and Alſace into the Palatinate, receiving the Neckar at Manheim, and the Maine at Mentz; then it runs to Coblentz, where it receives the Moſelle: it afterwards waters Cologne, and paſſes on through the duchy of Cleve, receiving the Roer and the Lippe, and other ſmaller rivers by the way; and paſſes into the Netherlands at Schenchenſchant, five miles below Cleve, where it is very broad, and its courſe very ſwift; but the navigation of it is interrupted by nine cataracts, the moſt dangerous whereof are two in Swiſſerland, one near Scaffhuyſen, (where the whole river falls ſeventy-five feet) and the other near Lauffenburg. Here the watermen either hale their boats aſhore, and launch them on the other ſide, or elſe let them down by ropes. The direct courſe of this noble river is above four hundred miles, and, including turnings, ſix hundred.

The Elbe riſes out of the mountains near Hirchburgh, in Sileſia, upon the confines of Bohemia, through which it runs in eleven ſeveral ſprings; which, being united, paſs northward, between Miſnia and Luſatia, into Saxony; receiving by the way, the Warlitz, Orlitz, Moldau, and Ægra, paſſing by Magdeburg, Lawenburg, and Hamburg; and, a little below Gluckſtadt, divides into two branches, which fall into the German Ocean ſixty miles below Hamburgh. It is very large and deep at that city; ſo that ſhips of four or five hundred tons ride at anchor in it. The courſe of this river, which is very winding, is as long as that of the Rhine. It runs above five hundred miles through the north of Germany; as the Rhine does through the weſt, and the Danube through the middle and ſoutherly parts. The tide runs about ten miles above Hamburgh, and the river is navigable, by ſmall veſſels, a great way up into Germany; which very much promotes the trade of the country, eſpecially by its communication with the Spre, in the marquiſate of Brandenburg, and the Moldaw in Bohemia. As the courſe of it is very ſlow, it abounds with ſuch fiſh as are common in ſtanding waters.

The Oder has its ſource in Moravia; and, after a current of three hundred Engliſh miles through Sileſia and Brandenburg, falls into the Baltick Sea, betwixt Swediſh and Brandenburg Pomerania: it runs in a pretty ſtrait courſe through the north-eaſt part of Germany: it is navigable by ſmall veſſels a great way above Stetin: canals are cut betwixt this river and the Elbe, which very much promote the trade of the electorate of Brandenburg. Before it falls into the ſea, it forms ſeveral iſlands; and, juſt at its mouth, there is a great freſh-water lake, called Freſh Haff, from whence it falls into the ſea in three currents, which make as many ſafe harbours. This river, and the adjoioing lakes, are full of fiſh; the bare cuſtoms on the ſalmon and lampreys, ſome of which are of a vaſt bulk, amounting to a conſiderable ſum. Not far from the mouth of this river, in the Baltick, there is a herring fiſhery, which is a great rarity in this country, the Baltick having very few fiſh of any ſort.

The Weſer riſes in the mountains of Thuringen, runs through Heſſe and Weſtphalia, and empties itſelf into the ocean forty miles below Bremen, within twenty miles of the mouth of the Elbe: it runs above two hundred and fifty miles, and is ſo full of fiſh of ſeveral ſorts, that here are ſome in ſeaſon for every month.

The Aller runs through the country of Lunenburg, and falls into the Weſer below Verden.

The Mein riſes near the borders of Bohemia, paſſes through Franconia, the electorate of Mentz, the ſouth part of the principality of Naſſau, waſhes the walls of Frankfort, and other conſiderable cities, and falls into the Rhine at Mentz.

The Inn is a large river that riſes on the frontiers of Swiſſerland, runs through Tirol and Bavaria, and falls into the Danube at Paſſau. Its courſe being among the Alps, it cannot be very navigable; and, as it waſhes ſeveral ſalt-pits and minerals, there are but few fiſh in it.

There is a vaſt number of foreſts in every part of this country, which are well ſtocked with game of all ſizes and colours, and many of them of a vaſt growth; plenty of hares, rabbits, foxes, bears, wolves, boars, &c.

The emperor Maximilian, the grandfather and predeceſſor of the celebrated emperor Charles V. divided Germany into ten great circles, and this diviſion was confirmed in the diet of Nuremberg, in 1552; but the circle of Burgundy, or the provinces of the Low Countries, being now detached from the empire, we ſhall confine ourſelves to the nine circles which now actually ſubſiſt; and theſe are, in the north—1. Upper Saxony. 2. Lower Saxony; and 3. Weſtphalia. In the middle—4. Upper Rhine. 5. Lower Rhine. 6. Franconia. In the ſouth—7. Auſtria. 8. Bavaria. 9. Swabia.

Upper Saxony is bounded on the weſt, by thoſe of the Upper Rhine and Lower Saxony; on the eaſt by Pruſſia and part of Poland and Siberia; on the ſouth, by Bavaria, Bohemia, and Franconia; and on the north, by the Baltick. This circle is of a conſiderable extent, and contains the places immediately to be deſcribed.

The ſoil in the electorate of Saxony is rich and fertile, yielding corn, fruit, flax, tobacco, wild ſaffron, timber, coals, terra ſigillata, marble, ſerpentine ſtone, vitriol, ſalt, cinnamon, antimony, arſenic, ſilver, tin, iron, pulſe, hops, hemp, anniſeed, wood, wine, porcelane clay, fuller's-earth, free-ſtone, copper, lead, precious ſtones of various kinds, ſulphur, allum, amber, quickſilver, biſmnth, cobalt, &c. Here are alſo plenty of horſes, horned cattle, ſheep, deer, &c.

In this electorate, the principal rivers are, the Elbe, Mulde, Pleiſſe, Saoli, White-Elſter, and Schwarze Elſter. Theſe as well as the lakes and rivulets, contain great quantities of fiſh; and the White-Elſter yields abundance of beautiful pearls. The country is, in general, well cultivated and populous.

The provincial diets are held every ſix years, and the ſelection diets convened every two years. Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion, though the different branches of the electoral family have uſually been Roman catholics, who, as well as the Calviniſts, are tolerated in moſt parts of the electorate. With regard to eccleſiaſtical matters, the country is divided into pariſhes, ſubordinate to ſpiritual inſpectors, which latter are all accountable to the eccleſiaſtical council and upper conſiſtory of Dreſden.

Learning flouriſhes here, commerce is encouraged, and manufactures are arrived at great perfection, particularly thoſe of porcelane, iron, braſs, ſteel, gold, ſilver, cotton, ſilk, wool, hats, caps, dyeing, tapeſtry, &c.

The elector of Saxony is the ſixth in dignity, and great marſhal of the empire: his revenues are very conſiderable; notwithſtanding which, the electorate is ſaid to be deeply in debt.

With reſpect to the extent of the electoral circle, or duchy of Saxony, it is very near forty miles in length, and almoſt as much in breadth: the ſoil is ſandy.

The capital, Wittenberg, ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the Elbe, fifty-five miles north-weſt from Dreſden. It is the ſeat of an aulic judicatory, a conſiſtory, a ſpiritual inſpection, and a general ſuperintendency. It is ſmall, but well fortified, and contains an univerſity and a Latin ſchool. The library appertaining to the univerſity is very valuable; but the Pruſſians, who took the place in 1756, greatly damaged the fortifications. Martin Luther firſt preached here againſt the pope's indulgencies, and was buried in the cathedral of All-Saints.

Here are alſo the following towns, viz. 1. Kemberg, a ſmall town. 2. Zahna, which, though ſmall, has a ſeat and voice in the diets. 3. Schmiedeberg, ſurrounded by mountains. 4. Remhards, where is a curious laboratory for making mechanical and optical machines; in particular, the camera obſcura. 5. Barby, on the Elbe. 6. Gomberg. 7. Annaburg, a borough town, on a little iſland. 8. Herberg, which has a woollen and ſalt-petre manufactory. 9. Lichtenberg, containing an electorate palace, with pleaſure-gardens. 10. Graſenhaynchen. 11. Niemeck. 12. Schweidnitz. 13. Lieberwerden. 14. Ubigau. 15. Slieben. 16. Pretch. 17. Belziz. 18. Seyda. 19. Jeſſen. 20. Wahrenbruch. 21. Schonewalde. 22. Prottin. 23. Bitterfield. Moſt of theſe are inconſiderable towns, yet have a ſeat and voice in the diets. 24. Hohenbuckau. 25. Baruth, in the Gaila. 26. Somnowevalde. 27. Brehna, a little town, which has a ſeat and voice in the diets.

Thuringia

Thuringia circle abounds in corn, cattle, ſheep, horſes, &c. It contains the following places, viz. 1. Tenſtad, which gives name to a bailiwick. 2. Pforte, where is a free-ſchool for one hundred and fifty ſcholars. 3. Frawenprieſnitz. 4. Treffurt, near the Werra. 5. Weiſenfels, a handſome town on the Saale: above the town is a white rock, at the ſummit of which is a fine caſtle, called Auguſtuſburg, is erected. This town likewiſe contains manufactures of ſilk and velvet, a Latin ſchool, and a gymnaſium, or ſchool of exerciſe. 6. Roſbach, a village celebrated for the defeat of a formidable army of French and Auſtrians, in the year 1757, by the preſent king of Pruſſia, in its neighbourhood.

Meiſſen margraviate, or circle, is a plentiful country, and its fields produce great quantities of grain; the foreſts furniſh plenty of veniſon; the rivers are full of fiſh; and the hills abound with minerals. It contains likewiſe many conſiderable vineyards, but the wine is not generally admired: upon the whole, however, it is allowed to be one of the moſt fruitful and populous diſtricts in Germany; and its inhabitants have univerſally the character of being the moſt lively and poliſhed people in the whole empire.

The city of Dreſden, which is the capital, not only of Meiſſen, but of all Saxony, is ſituated in fifty-one degrees north latitude, and thirteen degrees thirty ſix minutes eaſt longitude. It is ſixty-ſeven miles north of Prague, and two hundred and ten north-weſt of Vienna. The name is derived from three lakes in the neighbourhood, which are called, in the country-language, Dreyen-ſeen. This is one of the fineſt cities in Germany, with reſpect to the pleaſantneſs of its ſituation, the beauty of its ſtructure, and the number and magnificence of its embelliſhments. It was originally fortified by Charlemagne, and ſince his time the works have been ſo greatly augmented and improved by its dukes and electors, that it is now a place of great ſtrength and importance. Many of its parts are defended by a double ditch, and the baſtions have ſtone facings. The houſes, which are built of free ſtone, are high and ſubſtantial; the ſtreets are ſtrait, ſpacious, elegantly paved, and well lighted: the cathedral church is a noble ſtructure: and ſeveral large ſquares give the whole city an uncommon air of magnificence. The ſtone bridge over the Elbe, which divides the city into Old and New Town, and conſiſts of ſeventeen arches, is one of the nobleſt ſtructures in the univerſe. At the entrance of New Dreſden is a noble building, called the palace of the Indies; it conſiſts of three ſtories, all the apartments of which are filled with the moſt curious and coſtly Japan and China wares, brought from thoſe countries.

The houſhold goods are all Indian, and there is one ſet of furniture ſcarce to be paralleled, which conſiſts of feathers of various colours, all natural, but inlaid with ſo much art, that it might be taken for a fine flowered ſattin. A very pleaſant garden belongs to this magnificent palace, which runs down to the Elbe, and is adorned with ſtatues of white marble, which were purchaſed for the late elector, at Rome, of the cardinals Annibal and Alexander Albani, nephews to Pope Clement XI. beſides two noble obeliſks, and two very fine fountains. Near the palace of the Indies ſtands a magnificient ſtructure, built by the ſtates of Saxony, for maintaining two companies of cadets, all gentlemen of the country, who are here inſtructed in all the ſciences fit for perſons of quality. In the ſame ſtreet there is an amphitheatre, or area, for the battles of wild beaſts, ſuch as lions, tigers, bears, and, in ſhort, all the fierceſt animals from the four quarters of the world; of which great numbers are kept for the purpoſe. Here is a hunting-houſe, where bears are kept, with fountains and ponds in which they wath, and ragged poſts round them, by which they climb up to ſcaffolds on the top, where they dry themſelves; alſo a place called the horn gallery, which has ſeveral apartments, well painted with all ſorts of hunting of wild beaſts and fowls. In the old town there is a large caſtle, and ſome of the fortifications ſtill to be ſeen, which were made by Charlemagne. In this quarter ſtands alſo that called the prince's palace, which was formerly a very fine building, but all of it has been conſumed by fire, except one part, containing very fine apartments, nobly furniſhed, and accommodated by the elector to the modern taſte; but they belong only to the elector and electreſs; for the electoral prince and princeſs live in a ſeparate palace, which communicates with it by galleries, where the rooms are ſomewhat too ſmall, but they are perfectly well diſpoſed, adorned with fine paintings and rich furniture.

The palace, or caſtle of the elector, joins to the bridge, at the entrance of the new town: it is an antient ſtructure, and makes ſo mean an appearance, that it is ſaid the late king, if he had lived, propoſed to pull it down, and had ſet apart eight millions of crowns for the expence of building a new one. The inſide of it, however, far ſurpaſſes the outſide; the apartments being noble, and ſplendidly furniſhed. There is a great gallery, which contains antique buſts, veſſels, pictures, and ſeveral other curioſities; a ſpacious hall, adorned with fine draughts of cities, pictures of giants, and the habits of many nations, and divers large chambers full of a ſurpriſing collection of rarities, and the greateſt curioſities, both of art and nature, eſpecially pictures, of a very great value, and wonderful performances in clock-work. In this palace are two chapels, one for the Roman catholicks, the other for the Lutherans. The firſt was heretofore a theatre for the operas, but the late elector turned it into a chapel, on account of the marriage of his only ſon (the preſent elector) with the eldeſt daughter of the emperor Joſeph. The ſecond, which was always the chapel of the proteſtant electors of Saxony, he left for the uſe of his wife, who conſtantly adhered to that religion. The treaſure of it is extremely rich, conſiſting of veſſels, chaſubles, and other moveables, of gold and ſilver, heretofore conſecrated and given to this chapel by the electors. In this palace is alſo the regal treaſury, commonly called the grune gewolbe, or the green vault, compoſed of three arched rooms, which contain prodigious riches, and ſhines all over with gold and precious ſtones: ſo that it is one of the fineſt places in the world. Here are ſeveral ſets of brilliant diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, ſapphires, and other precious ſtones: every ſet is complete, and conſiſts of buttons, buckles, loops for hats, &c. ſwords, hangers, ſword-belts, canes, muffs, ſnuff-boxes, watches, tweezer-caſes, pocket-books; in ſhort all the jewels that can poſſibly be imagined, even to the furniture of a horſe; and they are ranged in caſes of cryſtal, with admirable nicety.

There is a very fine garden, near this palace, called the Zwinger-Garten, which is reckoned the Thuilleries of Dreſden, though not large enough to deſerve the name. It is ſemicircled, in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, with magnificent buildings of free-ſtone, that form arches, over which there runs an open gallery, that unites three large pavilions, and has baluſtrades adorned with ſtatues. In the middlemoſt there is a fine grotto, and here are green-houſes for orange-trees, &c. The upper ſtory contains a very beautiful ſaloon, faced with marble, with gilded ornaments: the ceiling is magnificent, the windows are of large plate glaſs, and the reſt of the building which joins to this garden is of the ſame magnificence, but ſeems a little too much incumbered with carved work, which is more in the Gothic taſte than the modern.

The elector's ſtables and riding-houſe are next to the garden. In them are a great number of exceeding fine horſes, and ſome of all ſorts of the rareſt breeds, which have iron racks, and copper mangers. There is a curious fountain and pond near them, ſurrounded with baluſters, for the horſes to water and waſh in; and before the ſtables there is a long arched walk, painted with curious horſes, over which there is a gallery with the pictures of all the dukes and electors of Saxony in their robes and military habits; particularly, the two generals Hengiſt and Horſa, under whom the Saxons invaded England, are depicted here, after the romantic manner they are deſcribed by our monkiſh hiſtorians. In the chambers over the ſtables are kept the rich harneſſes, and other ſumptuous equipages, many of which are of the Turkiſh mode, plated with maſſy ſilver, and adorned with precious ſtones. Here are likewiſe a great many curioſities; particularly, a gun which diſcharges forty times ſucceſſively, without intermiſſion; a ſilver equeſtrian ſtatute, which, moved by a ſpring, carries a cup of wine, or other drinking veſſel.

Here is an arſenal, with great quantities of all ſorts of arms, ſeveral ſuits of armour, and coats of mail, in ſilver and ſteel, that have been uſed by the electors in their wars, and repreſentations of Turkiſh and Hungarian parties of horſe and foot, with their commanders at their head, ſo contrived, as to turn round. There are five or ſix houſes here, called hotels, which in Italy would paſs for palaces; but that called the Hotel de Hoym, from its preſent owner, who is the fourth in ſix years time, is reckoned the moſt conſiderable of them all. The count bought it of the veſt-marſhal Fleming's widow (one of the greateſt matches in Europe), on her marriage to a Polander, who took her into Poland with him.

This city has very extenſive ſuburbs, but they contain no building of conſequence, except the palace in the elector's great garden, built by his grandmother; and that called

called the Turkiſh Palace, from being finiſhed entirely after the Turkiſh manner, where a former elector gave an entertainment to his daughter-in-law, on her firſt arrival here from Vienna.

The elector had other ſeats, which, however, he ſeldom viſited; as Pilnitz, Moritzbourg, Auguſtuſburg which lies in the circle of the mountains), and Anneburg (which we deſcribed juſt now): and the preſent elector has built a very handſome ſeat at Warmſtorf, or Hubertſbourg, five miles from Leipſick, where he hunts in ſpring and autumn: but ſome think thoſe of Pilnitz and Moritzbourg are the fineſt.

About three miles from the city there is a bed or quarry of ſtones, which, according to the deſcription, ſomewhat reſemble the Giants Cauſeway, which we ſhall give an account of, in Ireland: they riſe about ſeventeen ells above ground, repreſent columns with ſeveral corners, and are ſo joined, as if done by art. They have from four to ſeven columns apiece, are ſmooth on the outſide, look as if they were mixed with iron, are hard as adamant, and very weighty.

The inhabitants of Dreſden vie with thoſe of Halle for ſpeaking the beſt High Dutch. It has been obſerved of them in the general, there are none more devoted to pleaſures; ſuch as plays, maſquerades, balls, feaſts, running at the ring, races on ſleds, tournaments, hunting matches, &c. of which they have abundance, except when the elector is in Poland; and then foreigners complain they have but a melancholy time, for want of company, as well as the uſual entertainments; becauſe nobody keeps open houſe, and they are all ſelect ſocieties, to which it is difficult to gain admittance: but, when the elector is here, the people partake in moſt of the pleaſures of his court, the generality of the entertainments which he gives being public; ſo that plays and maſquerades are free for all people of faſhion, without any thing to pay. The citizens wives are ſaid to be more ſociable here than in any town in Germany, and fondly give themſelves the airs of quality, eſpecially in the article of dreſs, a luxury which has infected the wives of the mechanics, and even of the livery-gentry, to ſuch a degree, that were a ſtranger to come hither on Sunday, or a holiday, when every body is dreſſed, he would think that money was extremely plentiful.

Next to Dreſden, the following are the moſt remarkable places: 1. Lommatſch, on the Jahne, which has a ſeat and voice in the diets. 2. Rieſſa, on the Elbe. 3. Pilnitz, on the ſame river. 4. Wilſobruff, belonging to Schonbrug. 5. Kotſkenbroda, celebrated for the vineyards in its neighbourhood. 6. Keſſeldorf. 7. Dipoldiſwalda. 8. Rabenau. 9. Dohna. 10. Gottleulic. 11. Berggieſzhubel, each of which has a voice and ſeat in the diets. 12. Liebſtadt. 13. New Gayſznig. 14. Hohenſtein. 15. Neuſtadt.

16. The town of Meiſſen, from whence the marquiſate is denominated, was built in 928. It was formerly its capital, but is now inconſiderable: it ſtands twelve miles north-weſt of Dreſden, and forty-ſix ſouth of Wittenberg, on a river of its own name, on the left ſide of the Elbe. Here is an admirable porcelane manufactury, which produces ware far ſuperior to that brought from China, and is ſold much dearer. It lies partly in a valley, and partly on the ſide of a hill, on the top of which are the palace, a venerable old pile, in the form of a caſtle; and the cathedral, in which are the tombs of many princes and noblemen.

17. 18. The towns of Wehlau and Sebnitz have each a ſeat and voice in the diets. 19. Altſtadt. 20. Scandau, on the Elbe. 21. Beſchoſswerda, on the Weſenitz. 22. Stolpen, on the ſame river. 23. Hayn, or Haya, on the river Reder, ten miles north-eaſt of Meiſſen.

24. The town of Torgaw has a bridge with ſtone pillars, on the Elbe, twenty miles ſouth of Wittenburg, and forty north-weſt of Dreſden. The caſtle, which is adorned with a beautiful church, has ſeveral very large and noble apartments: there is one dining room that will hold ſeventy-eight tables, another twenty-nine, and a fine large hall, adorned with the pictures of ſeveral emperors, kings, electors, and other princes; and in another room, there are portraits of their fools, or jeſters: here is alſo a chamber lined throughout with looking-glaſs. In a gallery of this caſtle is to be ſeen the genealogy of the Saxon family, with the pictures, arms, and abſtract of the lives of its princes.

25. The town of Mulberg, on the Elbe, ſituated about nine miles ſouth of Torgaw, and twenty-eight north-weſt of Dreſden, is the capital of a bailiwick, near the coaſt of Rederwack. Here is an antient caſtle, which was a few years ago repaired; this was yielded to the elector by the biſhop of Meiſſen, at the ſame time with the caſtle of Dreſkaw, a little below it. 26. Belgern. 27. Schilda. 28. Dommitzſh. 28. Oſcchatz, are all ſmall towns, with each a ſeat and a voice in the diets. 30. Dahlen, belonging to the Bunau family. 31. 32. Strehla and Finſterwalda, which are Bohemian fiefs. 33. Frederickſtal. 34. Seinſtenburg. 25. Zeithayn. 36. Krahau. 37. Mückenburg. 38. Ortrand. 39. Eiſenberg. 40. Lauſznitz. 31. Monitzburg. 42. Neuſalſa. 43. Radeburg, on the Roder, gives name to a diſtrict. 44. Pirna, on the Elbe, gives name to a diſtrict, and has a ſeat and voice in the diets.

The town of Konigſtein, on the Elbe, has a ſeat and voice in the diets, a fuſtian manufactury, and is defended by an impregnable fortreſs, on the top of a rock. On the ſide towards Dreſden there are ſtrong works, and a triple battery of cannon. The caſtle can neither be undermined, nor raked with ſhot from the adjacent eminences; and, as it contains a well, magazines of all kinds of proviſions, paſture and arable land, gardens, &c. it would be impoſſible to reduce it by blockade. It commands the navigation of the Elbe, is the repoſitory of the archieves, and the place of retreat of the electoral family in times of danger.

The city of Leipſick, or Leipzig, (in Latin Lipſia) gives name to the circle whereof it is the capital. It ſtands in a charming fruitful plain (between the rivers Saale and Mulda), abounding with all neceſſaries and pleaſures; particularly, large and rich meadows, mowed conſtantly twice, and ſometimes thrice a year, beſides pleaſant woods, and many fine orchards, with all ſorts of fruits, there being neither orchards nor gardens within the walls of the city. It is ſituate at the conflux of three other leſſer rivers, the Elſter, Pleiſſa, and Pardo, or Barde, twenty-eight miles north-weſt of Meiſſen, forty ſouth of Wirtemberg, forty-one weſt of Dreſden, ſixty-four ſouth of Magdeburg, and two hundred and thirty-eight north-weſt of Vienna. It is ſuppoſed to have been built by the Vandals about anno 700, and to have derived its name from Lipzk, a lime tree, with which the country once abounded; and hence ſome Latin authors call it Philurea, from the Greek φίλυρα a lime tree. It was in this city that in 1520 Luther diſputed with Eckius againſt the pope's ſupremacy, and it ſoon after embraced the reformed religion.

As it was the misfortune of this part of the country to become the chief theatre of the long German war, this city was in two years taken five ſeveral times, and at laſt by the Imperialiſts, in 1633, but reſtored by the treaty of Prague, in 1635. It is noted for three ſignal victories obtained near it by the Swedes over the Imperialiſts, viz. in 1631, when Guſtavus defeated Tilly; in 1641, and in 1642, when the arch-duke Leopold, and general Picolomini, were defeared by the Swediſh admiral Torſtenſon, who afterwards obliged the town to ſurrender. It is famous alſo for an univerſity, which was founded in 1409, by Frederick and William, dukes of Saxony, out of a detachment of the ſcholars from Prague, of whom there came hither not leſs than two thouſand in one day, by reaſon of the quarrel between the Huſſites and papiſts.

The univerſity has twenty-four profeſſors in four colleges, wherein the nations are diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral claſſes, bearing the names of Miſnia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Poland. It has bred many learned men, and been honoured with the dukes of Sleſwick and Holſtein, Stetin and Pomerania, the duke of Mecklenburg, and other ſovereign princes, for its rectors. It is not ſubject to the elector, but to the town. Their library has abundance of MSS. that belonged to the monaſteries demoliſhed at the time of the reformation, of which the moſt valuable, becauſe it was a rarity, perhaps, not to be met with elſewhere, is, Tretzer's Greek Commentary on Homer's Iliads, in a fair character. A monthly book is publiſhed here, being a ſort of Journal des Scavans, or Memoirs of Literature; containing an account of remarkable pieces in all parts of learning, intituled, Acta Eruditorum Lipſiæ; which ſhew, that phyſick, anatomy, and the mathematicks, are very much cultivated here; though divinity, eſpecially the controverſy with the Socinians, Papiſts, Jews, &c. is their chief ſtudy. It is ſaid, this univerſity has lately been eclipſed, in ſome degree, by the neighbourhood of Halle, it has always ſupported itſelf with credit.

Leipſick is the ſeat of a high court of judicature, where the elector himſelf is obliged to appear, when ſummoned. It was firſt opened about the year 1520, when Auguſtus, the

the then elector, eſtabliſhed the college, to conſiſt of a preſident, and ſix aſſeſſors; of whom, three are civilians, and the other three of the city council, with a regiſtring clerk. Its method of proceeding is deſcribed in the "Chronicon Lipſienſe," as well as by Zobelius, in his "Differentia Juris Civilis & Saxonici."

This city is called, by ſome, the jewel of the electorate of Saxony, not only for its fine ſtructures, but for the conſiderable revenue it yields to its ſovereign. The town itſelf is not great, but it is populous, with regular ſtreets, and ſtately houſes, generally five or ſix ſtories, but about the market-place eight or nine ſtories high, and ſubſtantially built of free-ſtone, adorned with great fine windows, but a little too much charged with ſculpture, and not duly proportioned; and they are high-rented. The town-houſe is a large noble ſtructure. St. Nicholas's church is very fine, and the beſt adorned within of any Lutheran church in Germany. The ground-floors of moſt of the houſes are warehouſes, where the merchants ſtore their goods for the fairs at New-Year's-tide, Eaſter, and Michaelmas, to which there is a vaſt concourſe of merchants from the moſt noted places in Europe, who are exempted from tolls. So many rich curioſities are then brought hither, and there is ſo great a vent for them, that at the fair of 1737, the goods entered at the cuſtom-houſe were computed to be worth near five millions. The king and queen of Poland, who were there, together with the dukes of Saxe-Gotha, Weiſſenfels, Merſberg, &c. laid out vaſt ſums. The late kings of Poland and Pruſſia uſed often to be at theſe fairs; and we are told that, at the New-Year's fair in 1709, were counted no leſs then forty-four princes or princeſſes of ſovereign families. The German tongue is ſpoken here with ſo much purity, that the citizens boaſt they herein excel thoſe of Halle. The town is fortified with ramparts and a ditch, but they are not of ſo much importance as its ſtrong caſtle of Pleiſſenburg, or the river Pleſſe; which, however, when Charles XII. of Sweden marched into Saxony, in 1706, the late elector did not think tenable, and ordered the governor to ſurrender it, without hazarding a ſiege. There is commonly a good garriſon in it, and the ſuburbs are very large.

The city of Leipſick has four magnificent free-ſtone gates, at each of which is ſet up a mile-poſt, after the manner of the Romans; which kind of poſts are at the gates of all the towns, and even of the villages of the electorate; and from hence they count the leagues, which are divided at the end of every quarter of a mile by other poſts, not ſo big, upon all the great roads, ſhewing the diſtances. The gardeners of Leipſick are reckoned the beſt in Germany, and value themſelves upon forcing the products of nature more early than others. Their aſparagus is delicious, and extraordinary large. This place is particularly noted for its larks, which are ſent all over Germany, Poland, Holland, and Denmark; inſomuch that the very cuſtom-duty paid here for larks is ſaid to amount to twelve thouſand crowns a year, which is almoſt incredible; if it be alſo true, as is aſſerted, that ſixty of thoſe birds pay but a groſh, or about two pence halfpenny of our money, for the duty: but certain it is, that the fields hereabouts are covered with larks from Michaelmas to Martinmas. In the woods alſo are abundance of nightingales, of which great numbers are taken and kept in cages. There are tolerable good ordinaries here, and at Dreſden; but the proviſion at the towns and villages in the road betwixt thoſe cities, though ſo much frequented, is ill-dreſſed, and the houſes naſty. There is a remarkable wood in this neighbourhood, called Roſendahl, which, in the language of the country, ſignifies the Vale of Roſes; it conſiſts of fourteen walks, all agreeably diverſified, with a great meadow in the middle, and each walk commands a noble proſpect.

The other places in this circle are, 1. Tacho. 2. Rotha. 3. Liebertwolkwitz. 4. Old Ranſtadt. 5. Delitzſh. 6. Landſburg. 7. Zorbig. 8. Duben. 9. Eilenberg. 10. Nawenhof, on the Borde. 11. Brand. 12, 13. Trebſen and Nerchau, both on the Malde. 14. Grimmia, on the Mulder. 15. Mutſchen. 16. Wermſdorf. 17. Colmen. 18. Reifznig. 19. Dobeln. 20. Lochlitz, has a ſeat and voice in the diets; ſeveral manufactories, a ſtrong caſtle, and a ſuperintendency.

Erzgeburg circle receives its name from its mountains, which are rich in mineral ores. The following are the moſt conſiderable places; viz.

1. Freyberg, which is the principal mine town, on a branch of the Mulde, ſituated thirteen miles to the ſouth-weſt of Dreſden, contains about ſixty thouſand inhabitants, and is ſtrongly fortified. Near the principal church is a chapel, in which many of the electors have been buried. It is the ſeat of ſeveral mine-offices, a court of juſtice, ſuperintendency, &c. In the neighbourhood are ſeveral valuable mines of ſilver, copper, tin, lead, ſulphur, vitriol, &c. Here are likewiſe a public library, a gymnaſium, a cannon and bell-foundery, a lace and thread manufactory, and a brewery.

The other places of note are, 2. Brand, inhabited by miners. 3. Grimthall, where the ſilver is ſeparated from the copper. 4. Schellenberg, which has a ſeat and voice in the diets. 5, 6, 7. Haynichen, Sayda, and Seiſſen, belonging to the lords of Schoneberg. 8. Schopa. 9. Oedern, a manufacturing town, with a ſeat and voice at the diets. 10. Chemnitz, a large town, with a ſuperintendency. 11. Fromkenberg, which has a ſeat and voice in the diets, and gives name to a diſtrict. 12. Mulde, which gives name to a bailiwick. 13. Granaten. 14. Travenſtein. 15. Rechenberg. 16. Altenberg, which has a ſeat and voice in the diets, and gives name to a bailiwick, in which are the ſmall towns of Old Geyſzing, Glaſzhutte, and St. Georgenfeld, an electoral foreſt and hunting-ſeat, with ſeveral tin, ſilver, and iron-mines, mills, ſmelting-houſes, &c.

17. The ſmall town of Zoblitz, in the diſtrict of Lauterſtein, has a ſeat and voice in the diets, an iron-foundery in its vicinity, and is celebrated for the great quantities of aſbeſtos, of divers colours, granites, &c. found in its nieghbourhood, which likewiſe abounds with the ſerpent-ſtone, which is of various colours; but the red, being the moſt valuable, is claimed by the electors, though all the ſeveral kinds are worked, by the inhabitants, into various trinkets and utenſils. 18. Wolkenſtein, on the Zſchopa, gives name to a bailiwick, which contains the little towns of Marienberg, Goſtadt, Geyer, Thumb, Annaberg, Bucholz, Irberſdorf, Lengefeld, and Drebach; the inhabitants of all which are either employed in the lace manufactory, or in mining, as this bailiwick produces great quantities of iron, tin, ſilver, allum, cobalt, vitriol, ſulphur, and arſenic. 19. Stolberg has a cloth manufactory. 20. Grunhayn gives name to a bailiwick. 21, 22. Zwonitz and Schlottau are mining towns. 23. Schwargenberg, inhabited by miners, &c. gives name to a bailiwick. 24. Schuberg, on the Mulde, has a conſiderable trade in gold and ſilver lace, thread, ſilk, ſmalt, &c. 25. Neuſtadt, a ſmall mining town, has a ſeat and voice in the diets: ſome of the mines not only produce metals, but various kinds of jewels. 26. Joharm Georgenſtadt, famous for the mines in its neighbourhood, a lace manufactory, and for the great quantity of emery made by its inhabitants. 27. Wieſonberg, on the Mulde. 28. Korchberg. 29. Zſchorlaw. 30. Werdaw. 31. Criminitzſchau on the Pleſſe. 32. Zwickau, on the Mulde, which gives name to a bailiwick and ſuperintendency. It carries on a great trade in wool, cards, deals, coals, marble, cloth, leather, iron, ſandſtone, corn, and other commodities.

In the circle of Vogtland are the following places; viz. 1. Oelſnitz, on the Elſter, remarkable for a pearl-fiſhery, and giving name to a ſuperintendency. 2. Vogtſberg, which gives name to a bailiwick. 3. Adorf, on the Elſter, which has a ſeat and voice in the diets. 4. Mark-Neukerchen, celebrated for being inhabited by ſome of the beſt inſtrument-makers in Germany. 5. Schoneck. 6. Elſterberg, on the Ulſter. 7. Plauen, a pleaſant place, on the ſame river, ſixty-eight miles from Dreſden, is the capital of this circle, the ſeat of a ſuperintendency, and defended by an old caſtle. 8. Netzſchau. 9. Mylau. 10. Keichenback.

In the circle of Neuſtadt are the following towns and places; viz. 1. Neuſtadt, on the Oſla; it has a caſtle, mine-office, and ſeat of ſuperintendency. 2. Ranis. 3. Berga, on the Elſter. 4. Werdu. 5. Muchenberſdorf, 6. Lubenguma. 7, 8, 9. Triptis, Auma, and Ziegewrucks, each of which has a ſeat and voice in the diets of the empire.

Merſburg circle, or foundation, is ſituated betwixt Saxe-Hall and Saxe-Naumberg. It was formerly a biſhoprick (ſuffragan to Magdeburg), but ſecularized by the treaty of Paſſaw in favour of the houſe of Saxony. One of the dukes, who was adminiſtrator of it, having introduced Lutheraniſm here about 1562, it has been ſince applied as a portion for one of the younger ſons, to whom it gives the title of duke, who is enabled to keep a very genteel court, with the revenues of other bailiwicks, as well as of this once noble biſhoprick.

The city of Merſburg, where the duke reſides, is in a charming ſituation, amidſt gardens and meadows, on the banks of the Sala, or Saal, ſixteen miles north of Naum-

burg, and ten ſouth-eaſt of Halle, and ſeventeen north-weſt of Leipſick. The emperor Otho I. who founded its ſee in 952, made it alſo an imperial city. It is a pretty large populous place, and thought to derive its name from Mars, whom the pagan Saxons worſhipped here by the name of Irmanſeul. The great church, which was the cathedral founded by the emperor Henry II. a gothick building, is worth ſeeing, were it only for the magnificent tomb of the emperor Rodolph, who died, after the loſs of a hand, in battle with his competitor Henry IV. and near it is a library of very antient MSS. It may be obſerved here, once for all, that part of the revenues of this, and the other biſhopricks, ſecularized in favour of the Saxon and Brandenburg families, is appropriated towards the maintenance of a number of canons belonging to each cathedral, and the reſt to the adminiſtrators of the reſpective princes.

The city is well built, though not in the modern taſte. Its walls and its ſeven towers are of free-ſtone. The wars in the laſt century did great damage to this place, which was ſucceſſively the prey of the contending armies. Count Tilly took it in 1631, as the Swedes did afterwards, and the Imperialiſts and Saxons all maſtered it in their turn. It had formerly a very flouriſhing trade, and a very famous yearly fair from 1047 to the year 1200, when it was almoſt entirely burnt down, and the merchants removed, with their effects, elſewhere. The baron de Pollnitz tells us, that when he was here, in the time of the late duke, he was carried into a hall hung quite to the top of it, with baſs viols; and that there was one, in particular, that reached from the floor to the cieling, ſo that there was a ladder ſet for thoſe who wanted to inſpect it more minutely.

In this circle are the following places: 1. Zwenkau, on the Elſter. 2. Skeuditz, on the ſame river; it gives name to a bailiwick. 3. Shaafſtadt. 4. Lauckſtadt. 5. Letzen, in the neighbourhood of which was fought the famous battle between the Imperialiſts and the Swedes, in which the former were defeated; but the celebrated Guſtavus Adolphus was ſlain.

Saxe-Naumburg is a ſecularized biſhoprick, about twenty-five miles long, and fifteen broad, which lies betwixt Saxe-Altenburg on the north-eaſt, and Saxe-Gotha on the weſt, and was ſeized by the late elector of Saxony, in 1718, on the death of the laſt duke of Saxe-Zeits.

The chief city, which was once a biſhop's ſee, under the archbiſhop of Magdeburg, and an imperial town, ſtands on the river Sala, or Saal, where it receives the Unſtrut, fifteen miles ſouth of Merſburg, twenty-five ſouth-weſt of Leipſick, thirty-four eaſt of Erfurt, ſixty ſouth-weſt of Wittenberg, and ſeventy-five weſt of Dreſden. This town is famous for its fairs, which are the moſt conſiderable in Saxony, next to thoſe of Leipſick. Hubner ſays, that in 1714, it was burnt down upon its fair-day, which is the twenty-ninth of June, and that here is a large caſtle built by one of the landgraves of Thuringia. Its antient cathedral is yet ſtanding, and the Lutherans have a chapter of canons, who muſt prove their nobility by ſixteen deſcents, both by the father's and mother's ſide. The ſuburbs of this city are almoſt all vineyards, but the wine ſo bad, that they give it away.

The biſhoprick was founded by the emperor Otho I. in 951, at Zeits, and tranſplanted hither in 982. Lutheraniſm was introduced here in the beginning of the ſixteenth century, by its biſhop, after whoſe death the elector took the adminiſtration. It was quitted to him by the treaty of Paſſaw, in 1552, and it gave a title to a branch of the family, which was called adminiſtrator; but the laſt turning papiſt in 1717, by which he was made incapable of enjoying the proteſtant biſhoprick, this emperor pleaded, that he ſhould enjoy half of the revenue, which amounts in the whole to ſeventy thouſand crowns a year; but the chapter refuſed it, as contrary to the treaty of Weſtphalia. He was duke of Saxe-Zeits, recanted before he died, but did not live to be reſtored to the adminiſtration.

The following places are in this biſhoprick: 1. Weiſſenfels, on the Sala, ten miles eaſt of Naumburg. 2. Zeits, on the Elſter; is the ſeat of a regency, and has other colleges. 3. Olterfeld. 4. Regis, on the Pleſſe. 5. Croſſen, on the Elſter.

Weimar principality lies on the eaſt ſide of the biſhoprick of Erfurt, to the weſt of Naumburg, and between the river Saal and the county of Schwartzburg, is about forty miles long, and ſixteen broad, and contains the bailiwicks of Bercka, Jena, Orlamund, Dornſberg, and Tondorf, with the foreſts of Tanroder and Brembach, the lakes of Ilmenau, Roſta, and the towns of Buſket, Battelſtet, Almanſtet, &c. Beſides thoſe we have mentioned, which is properly the duchy of Weimar, the duke's other eſtates in Upper Saxony are thoſe of the branch of Saxe-Jena, which was extinct in 1691, viz. the bailiwicks of Bomberg, Burget, Capolendorf, Apolda, &c. and the univerſity of Jena, of which the prince is joint-ſovereign with the duke of Saxe-Eiſenach, with whom he enjoys many other things in common, ſuch as the reverſion of ſeveral eſtates, archives, tolls, and mines. His revenues are computed at about eighty thouſand pounds a year, with which he maintains a thouſand regular troops in the fineſt order and uniform, and keeps a tolerable court.

The chief places in this principality are: 1, Magdela. 2. Butſtoff, on the Lolle, where there is a ſuperintendency. 3. Berka, on the Ilm; gives name to a bailiwick. 4. Tanzoda, on the ſame river. 5. Roſenburg, on the Lolle. 6. Buttleſtadt. 7. Apolda. 8, New-Mark, in the bailiwick of Burgelin, which laſt place is a walled town, with a ſuperintendency. 9. Dornburg, on the Saal, likewiſe a ſuperintendency. 10. Oldiſleben, near the Unſtruct, gives name to a bailiwick. 11. Salza, on the Ilm.

Eiſenach principality lies on the frontiers of Heſſe. It is mountainous, and the ſurface barren; but the hills are replete with mines of iron, copper, allum, vitriol, ſaline ſprings, &c. The eſtabliſhed religion is Lutheraniſm.

The principal places are, 1. Eiſenach, its capital, which gave name to the principality. It is ſituated on the Neſſe, where that river receives the Horſel into it; and contains a gymnaſium, a ducal palace, a ſeat of high colleges, and a ſuperintendency. Martin Luther ſuffered eleven months impriſonment in a caſtle on a neighbouring mountain. 2. Willhemthal. 3. Rahla. 4. Kreutzburg, on the Werra. 5. Markſula, on the Suhl. 6. Gerſtergen, on the Werra, gives name to a bailiwick which includes Barka, a ſmall town on the ſame river. 7. Allſtert, an antient town, which gives name to a ſuperintendency and a bailiwick. The emperor Otho had a palace in this town, and held a diet here in 974. 8. Remba. 9. Ringleben, on the Gera, which, with the Great Rudeſtet, gives name to a bailiwick, which contains Mark Uppach, a county town. 10. Farnroda, a village, which gives name to a lordſhip.

11. The town of Jana, on the Saal, fourteen miles eaſt of Weimar, is pleaſantly ſituated among vineyards, and well fortified. Here is an univerſity, with a library, obſervatory, phyſic-garden, &c. a conſiſtory, ſuperintendency, Latin and German ſociety, free-ſchool, and ducal palace. Both the town and univerſity have fine gardens and good eſtates. The former gives name to a bailiwick, in which are Kirchberg, an old caſtle, which gave name and title to a burgrave; and Labedo, a ſmall town, about two miles from Jana.

Coburg duchy is placed in the cirle of Upper Saxony, though the inhabitants call themſelves Franconians; and it is by the matricula deemed to be in this circle: it belonged formerly to the counts of Henneberg, but has been poſſeſſed by the dukes of Saxe-Gotha ever ſince 1674. It extends ſixteen miles in the broadeſt part, and is forty-three in length.

The principal town of this duchy, of the ſame name, lies about twenty-one miles north-eaſt from Bamberg. It is one of the moſt antient towns in Germany, is pretty large, and well-built, and defended by the duke of Saxe-Gotha's ſtrong caſtle, on a neighbouring hill, where Euther, who reſided here for the moſt part during the diet of Augſburg, in 1530, to be at hand to inſtruct his adherents, was ſeveral times impriſoned for ſpeaking freely of his ſuperiors; and where he compoſed ſeveral hymns and epiſtles, ſome of which he dated from the Deſart, and others from Gruboc, by a tranſpoſition of the letters, as it is thought, to conceal his confinement. Here is a college with eleven profeſſors of ſeveral faculties, called Caſimir college, becauſe founded, in 1602, by John Caſimir, the elector of Saxony, who had, in 1597, alſo built the houſe for the courts of juſtice. In the citadel are the old archives, wherein are preſerved many important memoirs relating to the hiſtory of the Reformation. The court or palace where the dukes reſided is in the town itſelf, very near the great church. The Augſburg confeſſion is the religion profeſſed in this duchy.

This duchy, according to Hubner, belongs in part to the duke of Hildburghauſen, or Hilperſhauſen, which is the name of a town, with a fine caſtle, where he reſides, a grand building of free-ſtone, in the modern taſte. To him alſo belongs Holdburg, another ſmall town, with a fine caſtle, and ſeveral others.

The reſt of the places in this duchy are as follow: 1. Geſtingſhauſen, on the Steinach. 2. Rodach, on a river

or



Perspective View *of* DRESDEN, *the Capital* City *of* Saxony

of the ſame name; it has a caſtle and ſuperintendency. 3. Neuſtadtander-heyde, on the Rote. 4. Steinhead. 5. Schalkau, on the Itſch: it gives name to a bailiwick. 6. Sonneburg; it alſo gives name to a bailiwick, in which are two market-towns, named Indenbach and Murſchnitz. 7. Neuhauſz; it gives name to a bailiwick. 8. Eifzfeld, on the Werra, has a ſuperintendency, and gives name to a bailiwick. 9. Koningſberg contains a ſuperintendency, and gives name to a bailiwick. 10. Haſſtaden. 11. Heldbury, on the Kreck, contains a ſuperintendency, and gives name to a bailiwick, in which is Ummerſtadt, a ſmall town on the river Rodach.

The principality of Saxe-Gotha bounds with Naumberg on the eaſt; the landgrave of Heſſe, and Saxe-Eyſenach, on the weſt; the county of Eufurt, and Saxe-Hall, on the north and north-eaſt, and Franconia on the ſouth. Its dukes are deſcended from the elector John Frederick the Magnanimous, who was deprived by the Emperor Charles V. in 1574, ſince which the electorate had devolved to the upper branch.

Its ſovereign poſſeſſes (beſides the duchy of Gotha, which is about thirty miles long, and twelve broad, including the lordſhips of Tenna, Wachſenburg, and Ichterſhauſen) the bailiwick of Kranickfeld, the monaſtery of Volkenroda; and in the county of Altenburg, the towns of Altenburg, Orlamunda, Kala, Leuchtenburg, Schmoelle, Sichweighoff, in the principality of Coburg, and the ſmall principality of Eiſenberg, where are Renneberg, Comburg, and Roda. His titles are the ſame as thoſe of the duke of Saxe-Eyſenach, with the addition only of the lordſhip of Tonna, and they differ but little from thoſe of the elector of Saxony: and as of all the Saxon princes of the Erneſtine branch this duke is the moſt powerful, ſo of all the courts of Saxony, next to that of Dreſden, he is the moſt numerous, and the moſt magnificent. He has all the officers of ſtate that are common to ſovereign princes. By the prudent management of his public finances, his ſubjects are the leaſt burdened with taxes of any ſtate in Germany; yet the revenues of the late duke were computed at a million of crowns, or two hundred thouſand pounds a year, with which he kept on foot between two and three thouſand men, regular troops. His guards are well cloathed, his liveries rich, and his tables ſerved with more elegance than luxury.

The capital, Gotha, is a large walled town, on the river Leina, twelve miles weſt of Erfurt, and twenty eaſt of Eyſenach, and in a fine corn country, about two days journey ſouth of Hanover. Here are two churches and an hoſpital. Its chief trade is in dyers woad, of which they have three crops, whereof the third grows wild. This herb is reckoned ſuch a ſovereign balſamick, as to cure wounds almoſt with a touch, if taken in time: it reſembles plaintain, but has a longer leaf: the roots fatten barren ground exceedingly, and being brought over England, thrives well in ſeveral places.

Martiniere, who quotes Zeyler's Topography of Saxony, and Hubner's Geography, for his authorities, writes, that after the year 1530, eight or nine thouſand men were employed eleven years in fortifying its old caſtle; that John Frederick, elector of Saxony, being taken priſoner by Charles V. it was by his order demoliſhed; but that when the elector was ſet at liberty, in 1552, he rebuilt it, and made it larger; but that his ſon, having refuſed to deliver up Grumbach, and ſome others, who had taken refuge there, and were put under the ban of the empire, he himſelf was alſo put under the ban, and beſieged there by Auguſtus, elector of Saxony, the executioner of the mandate; and the place, being taken in 1567, was demoliſhed a ſecond time, at the expence of fifty-five thouſand, five hundred and fifty-nine florins, after a ſiege which coſt nine hundred, fifty-three thouſand, ſix hundred and thirty-four, when the duke was carried priſoner to Auſtria, his chancellor and Grumbach quartered, and the others hanged or beheaded; but duke Erneſt, ſurnamed the Pious, rebuilt it, cauſed both that and the town to be encompaſſed with ditches and ramparts, and gave it the name of Friedenſtein, or the Caſtle of Peace, in oppoſition to its antient name of Grimmerſtein, or the Caſtle of Furies. It ſtands by itſelf on a hill, from whence there is a vaſt proſpect over a fertile plain. In one of the chambers there is a library and cabinet of curioſities: it contains alſo a chapel, a mint, an armoury, a playhouſe, and a laboratory, and is embelliſhed with fine gardens: as is Frederickſhall, another ducal palace in the ſuburbs. Here are ſeveral churches, a military and other hoſpitals, porcelane and other manufactories, an academy for cadets, various ſchools, a college, foundery, riding-houſe, green-houſe, water-works, &c.

Other towns in this principality are, Hernia, Frederichrode, Waltherhauſen, Ichterſhauſen, Ohrdorf, Grafen Tonna, Blaſſi Zell, Frederickſwerth, Herbſleben, and Kramchfeld.

Altenburg principality has Therunge on the north, Vogtland on the eaſt, and Franconia on the ſouth and weſt. It is well watered, has a fruitful ſoil and rich mines. The inhabitants are Lutherans, and have five ſuperintendants.

The principal places are, 1. Eiſenberg, which gives name to a diſtrict and ſuperintendency. 2. Carnburg, on the Saal. 3. Sulza, on the Ilm. 4. Roda on the Roda. 5. Orlamunda, on the Saal. 6. Ronneburg, which gives name to a ſuperintendency and diſtrict.

7. The town of Altenberg, on the Pleſſe, thirty-ſeven miles weſt of Dreſden, is the ſeat of the chief officers for the diſtricts of the principality. This town gives name to a diſtrict, which contains Lucca, Schmollen, Goſzitz, and Muſelwitz. It is a large place, and was once an imperial city; contains a foundation for the education of young ladies of decayed families, a houſe belonging to decayed families, another belonging to the Teutonic order, an orphan-houſe, a houſe of correction, a college, muſeum, and library.

Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld principality contains the following places: 1. Saalfeld, a handſome town on the Saal, in which are a mint for the circle of Upper Saxony, a ducal palace, a grammar-ſchool, vitriol-houſe, ſmelting-houſe, ſeveral churches, manufactories of cloth, gold and ſilk ſtuffs, &c. 2. Poſneck, a ſmall, but populous town, full of potters, clothiers, and curriers. 3. Lehſten, in whoſe neighbourhood is an excellent ſlate-quarry. 4. Grafenthal, near the river Zepten. 5, 6. Blankenhayn and Wandesleben, are the only towns in the territories belonging to the houſe of Hatzfeld.

Querfurt is a ſmall principality, containing only the following places worthy of notice: 1. Querfurt, from which the principality receives its name, is the ſeat of a ſuperintendency. 2. Heldrungen gives name to a diſtrict and ſuperintendency. 3. Dahrne, the ſeat of a ſuperintendency. 4. Juterback, on the Angerback.

Anhalt principality, ſituated between the rivers Elbe and Saal, is ninety miles in length, and extends thirty-five in the broadeſt part. It is divided into the four branches of Deſſau, Bernburg, Zerbſt, and Cothen; and, when the dominions were divided, it was agreed to ſubmit to the eldeſt of the family; who has the ſupreme government, and the only power to aſſemble the reſt upon buſineſs of importance. They have all but one vote in the diet, in which they generally depute one of their number to repreſent them. The right of ſeniority has been eſtabliſhed for ſome years in the branches of Bernburg and Zerbſt, which are the moſt numerous.

The prince of Anhalt-Deſſau poſſeſſes the principality of Deſſau, with the town of that name, Worlitz upon the Elbe, Rudegaſt, Sunderſleben, Oranienbaum, a ſeat on the confines of the electorate of Saxony; Ragun, Jeſnitz, &c. The prince of Anhalt-Bernburg has the lordſhips of Bernburg, on the Saal, and Ballenſtadt, Old Anhalt (from whence the family is denominated), Hartzgerode, Little Zeitz, where he reſides, and the abbey of Gernrode, for ladies, of which laſt the princes of Anhalt have the advowſon. The prince of Anhalt Cothen has the town and territory of that name, between the Saal and Mulda, with Plotzkow, the bailiwicks of Nienburg, on the Saal, heretofore an abbey; Wolfen, the upper country of Warenſdorf, and Guſten. And the prince of Anhalt-Zerbſt poſſeſſes the town of that name, with the bailiwicks of Lindau, Coſwitz, Roſwick, Roſla Muhlingen, of Magdeburg, Water-Nienburg, Domturg, Meckern, and the lordſhip of Javern, and he has the reverſion of the territory of Kniphauſen. It is computed, that the revenue of each is about ſeven thouſand pounds a year, except Deſſau and Zerbſt, which are believed to be worth more.

There is no univerſity in this country, but prince Lewis, of Cothen, founded a learned ſociety, the members of which have been chiefly employed in tranſlations of antient Greek and Latin authors, and the improvement of the German language. He was the firſt preſident; and in a ſhort time, above twenty princes and ſix hundred noblemen entered into the ſociety, which is called the Fructifying Society, and have very much advanced the learning, and improved the language of the Germans. This is a good corn country, is watered with the Saal and the Mulda, and its principal trade is in beer. The people of Deſſau are partly Calviniſts, and the reſt Lutherans; but in the town of Zerbſt there are of both theſe perſuaſions.

The chief towns are, 1. Deſſau, on the Elbe, at the influx

influx of the Mulda, eight miles ſouth of Zerbſt, and twenty eaſt of Bernburg. It lies in a pleaſant fruitful country, is well fortified, and adorned with the prince's palace. In one of the chapels there is the tomb of one Rehebeck, an old miller, who having followed Waldemar, marquis of Brandenburg, to the wars, where the latter was ſlain, the former perſonated him ſo artfully, that he was reſpected as the marquis himſelf. The trade of this town is in excellent beer, which is tranſported all over the country.

2. The town of Zerbſt ſtands a little eaſt of the Elbe, ten miles north of Deſſau, and forty-ſix north of Leipſick. It is very antient, and well fortified, according to the import of the name, which, in the Wendiſh dialect, ſignifies fort. It is remarkable for little elſe but being the ſeat of its prince, and having a ſtrong beer brewery, of a more excellent quality than that at Deſſau.

3. The fortified town of Benburg ſtands in a fruitful territory, on the banks of the Saal, eight miles from the Elbe, eighteen eaſt of Deſſau, and twenty ſouth of Magdeburg. The prince has a palace here, ſeparated from the town by the river.

4. Barbi ſtands near the influx of the Saal into the Elbe, between Anhalt and Magdeburg. It belongs to a prince of the Weiſſenfels branch of Saxony, who has erected a noble caſtle in it, with commodious apartments, and crimſon velvet furniture, embroidered with gold. Here is a ſuperb ſaloon, which, with the cloſet and cieling, are finely painted. It has gardens delightfully ſituated by the ſide of the Elbe. The duke of Barbi is reckoned to be the only Calviniſt prince of the Saxon family.

5. Quedlinburg is a little ſtate in this circle, betwixt the principalities of Anhalt and Halberſtadt, which has the title of an abbacy, from an abbey of great note, that was founded here by Henry I. who was buried in it in 936: and, becauſe he ſpent much of his time here in taking birds, was ſurnamed, The Fowler. After he had defeated forty thouſand Huns, near Merſburg, he began to build the church, to fulfil a vow which he had made for the proſperity of his arms; but dying ſoon after he had dedicated the church to St. Servetus, his widow Matilda carried it on; his ſon, the emperor Otho, completed, and richly endowed it; and his daughter Matilda was the firſt abbeſs. On the extinction of the then Imperial family, the protectorſhip paſſed into that of Anhalt, and thence into that of Saxony, in which it hath continued till the cloſe of the laſt century, when the late elector ſold the protection fee of the abbey, and of the city of Northauſen, to the elector of Brandenburg, for fifty-thouſand pounds; when the latter garriſoned the town, and eſtabliſhed ſeveral courts in it. The abbeſs being a princeſs of the empire, and the firſt of thoſe princeſſes who only derive their title from their abbeys, complained of this to the diet, (wherein ſhe has her deputy among the prelates of the Rhine) but without effect; ſo that ſhe has little more than the ſhadow of power in the city, and the abbey itſelf has loſt much of its antient ſplendor; for the abbeſſes have not, as formerly, their hereditary officers, &c.

The chapter has four dignitaries, viz. the abbeſs, the prioreſs, the deaneſs, and the canoneſſes, or nuns. All theſe ladies muſt be at leaſt baroneſſes, and prove their noble extraction for eight deſcents. The abbeſſes have commonly been of the Imperial or electorate families. Thoſe of Brandenburg, Brunſwick, and Anhalt, poſſeſs fiefs which they hold of the abbey. No abbeſs can be choſen without the conſent of its hereditary protector; and the emperor's confirmation is ſufficient to render his election valid, without need of any from Rome; for that court has had nothing to do with the abbey ſince 1539, when Lutheraniſm was introduced by its abbeſs, the counteſs of Stolberg. No vows are made here; the canoneſſes, who receive and return viſits, know no reſtraints; both the abbeſs and her nuns may leave the abbey, and marry; and ſince the reformation, ſeveral of the abbeſſes have been widows.

The revenue of this Lutheran abbey does not exceed five thouſand pounds a year; its eſtate, beſides the little city of Quedlinburg, being only the villages of Ditfurt and Suderole, which laſt is claimed by the elector of Brandenburg, as belonging to his ſecularized biſhoprick of Halberſtadt. The title of the preſent incumbent is ſaid to be Mary-Elizabeth, by the grace of God, abbeſs of the Imperial and ſecular abbey of Quedlinburg, born princeſs of Holſtein, &c. She gives audiences, with all the affected pomp of ſecular princes, and is ſeated under a canopy, ſurrounded by her chaplain and officers: her abbey has more the air of a little court, than of a religious houſe.

The little city of Quedlinburg, where the abbeſs reſides, is ſituated on the river Bode, that was formerly a hanſe-town, and afterwards ſubject to the abbey; but the citizens rebelling againſt their abbeſs in 1745, they were made ſubject to the elector of Saxony, though now it is in other hands. It is eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Halberſtadt, and forty-nine north-weſt of Halle. This town is ſo very near the frontiers of Lower Saxony, that ſome geographers have placed it in that circle. A famous council was held here in 1085.

The family of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle poſſeſs the free Imperial palace of Walkenreid, by whom it is held as a bailiwick; but, on its account, pay an aſſeſſment to the empire, and to the chamber of Wetzlar. The only places of the leaſt importance in the whole bailiwick, are, the town of Walkenried, on the Zorge, and the town of Zorge, where two iron manufactories are eſtabliſhed.

Schwarzburg principality (the ſouth part of which is ſeparated from the north) is ſurrounded, on the ſouth, by Coburg, Altenburg, Eiſenach, and Erfurt; on the north part, by Thuringia, the electorate of Saxony, the counties of Stolberg, Hohenſtein, Eichsfelde, and the territory of the imperial town of Mulhauſen.

In this principality are many fertile ſpots, yielding all kinds of grain, roots, fruits, &c. The country produces wine, game, veniſon, ſalt, timber, ſilver, alabaſter, and copper. The rivers are, the Schwarze, Saale, Helme, Wepper, Ilm, Gera, Elbe, Gera, and Zorgange. The inhabitants amount to about one hundred thouſand; the profeſſed religion is Lutheraniſm.

The principal places are, 1. Ehrich, on the Helme. 2. Kinglen. 3, 4. Haſzelben, and Ebeleben. 5. Grueſſen, on the Helme.

6. The town of Sonderhauſen, on the Wepper, has a palace near it, the apartments of which are fine, and the gardens elegant. In the armoury is an image of Puſtrich, a Wandiſh idol, in ſhining black metal. Its head, on which the right hand reſts, is large and diſproportionate, with a hole in the top of it, and its belly is prominent and hollow. In lieu of a mouth, a round hole is ſubſtituted; the legs are both mutilated, and the right is bent in a particular manner. The middle of the left arm, which reſts on the lap, is broken off. This town gives name to a bailiwick, and is the ſeat of the public offices.

7. Keula is a ſmall town, which gives name to a bailiwick, at which a foreſt begins that is twenty miles in length. 8. Arnſtadt, on the Gera, has a handſome ſtone bridge, with ſix arches. 9. Planen is a ſmall town on the Gera. 10. Kefurnburg, an old caſtle, which gives name to a bailiwick. 11. Auguſtenburg. 12. Geren. 13. Langewieſen, on the Ilm, is a fief of Mentz. 14. Breituback, on the ſame river.

The territories of Rudolſtadt contain the following places, viz. 1. Rudolſtadt, on the Saale: and in the bailiwick to which Rudolſtadt gives name, there is a ſmall town called Teichel. 2. Blankenburg, on the Rhine. 3. Konitz. 4. Leutenberg. 5. Ehrenſtein. 6. Frankenhauſen. 7. Arnſberg. 8. Stranſberg. 9. Hermingen, on the Helme. 10. Kalbra.

The county of Stolberg, which lies north of the lower county of Schwartzburg, eaſt of Hohenſtein, and weſt of Mansfeld, is about twenty miles long, and ten broad, and gives name to counts of a very antient, and once a very powerful family, whoſe domains lie diſpoſſeſſed, but moſt of them are in the circle of the Upper Rhine; and they have right to the ſucceſſion of the counts of Schwartzburg. They are divided into the two chief branches of Iſenberg and Gudern; and the latter into thoſe of Stolberg and Orenberg. They are ſovereign counts, of the Lutheran religion; and, beſides their large bailiwicks in the circle above-mentioned, they have the county of Weringerode, in the principality of Halberſtadt, near the borders of which, among the mountains, ſtands the caſtle of Stolberg, which, it is ſaid, was built by Otho Colonna, a Roman gentleman.

The county of Mansfeld is one of the four, called Hyrcinian counties, the other three being Stolberg, Hohenſtein, and Zegenſtein. It has Stolberg, and the upper county of Schwartzburg, on the weſt; the principality of Anhalt, on the north; the duchy of Saxe-Merſburg, and Saxe-Hall, on the ſouth; and part of Anhalt and Saxe-Hall, with the river Saale, on the eaſt. It is above thirty miles from eaſt to weſt, and eighteen from north to ſouth. It abounds with ſeveral ſorts of minerals, very profitable to the inhabitants, particularly that called the Scheifferſtein, peculiar to this and the neighbouring provinces: it is a blackiſh, glittering kind of ſlate, which, melted and bruiſed,

bruiſed, yields much copper, and ſilver. Out of it the inhabitants melt copper, each hundred weight of which contains ten or twelve ounces of pure ſilver. In theſe ſtones are lively repreſentations, in fair copper ſtrokes, of fiſhes of ſeveral ſorts, frogs, water rats, and other animals, that abound in a neighbouring lake. This ſtone is very common hereabouts.

Some writers aſſert, that the pedigree of the counts of Mansfeld is derived from Burchard, viſcount of Quernfurt, to whom the emperor Frederick Barbaroſſa gave this country, for his ſervice in the Holy Land; and his ſucceſſors have enjoyed it ever ſince, but pay homage to the elector of Saxony. There have been ſeveral great men of this family, ſome of whom have been privy counſellors to the emperors of Germany, and deputy-governors of Saxony: and the names of ſeveral of them ſhine in the annals of Germany and the Netherlands; but it is now divided into four or five branches, which makes them leſs conſiderable than formerly. Some of the young counts, in the ſixteenth century, oppoſed ſeveral of the Lutheran doctrines, which gave riſe to a ſect, called Mansfeldians. The two chief branches left are thoſe of Bornſtet and Eiſleben: the latter lives now at the town of that name, and has nothing to depend on but the hunting, fiſhery, and patronage of the churches; the family being ſo deeply in debt, that the greater part of the eſtates which formerly belonged to it, are ſeized by the creditors, and the remainder was ſequeſtered to the elector of Saxony, who mortgaged his part, in 1715, to George I. of Great Britain, for ſix hundred thouſand rix-dollars; ſo that Bornſtet, with its diſtrict, two eſtates in Bohemia, and the ſmall principality of Fondi, are all the preſent count is poſſeſſed of.

The counts who have voices in the Imperial diets, may purchaſe eſtates in any part of the emperor's dominions, may inliſt volunteers, and cannot be ſued by the emperor, but only in the Imperial chamber: but that which properly belongs to counts of territories, ſuch as thoſe of Mansfeld, &c. is, that they were antiently created and inveſted by the delivery of one or more banners, for ſeiſin of their territories, as dukes were inveſted; and the re-delivery of thoſe banners to the emperor, was deemed the ſurrender of them.

The only town or village in this country, worthy of deſcription, is Eiſzleben, the capital of the county, which is divided into Old and New. It is populous, a great thoroughfare, contains many breweries, and has a caſtle to defend it: this place is celebrated for the birth and death of the great reformer, Martin Luther.

Wernigerode county is ſituated on the borders of the principality of Halberſtadt; is twelve miles long, nine broad, partly level, and partly mountainous. The Blockberg mountain here is reckoned the higheſt in Germany, and the ſnow generally covers it all the year round.

The level parts of this country are fertile in grain, pulſe, flax, fruit, herbs, timber, &c. and the whole abounds in horſes, cattle, game, ſalt-petre, chalk, cobalt, lime-ſtone, free-ſtone, marl, clay, iron, and lead. The eſtabliſhed religion is Lutheraniſm.

The principal places are, 1. Wernigerode, which gives name to the county, and is defended by a ſtately caſtle, adorned with admirable gardens, and containing a fine library, with many valuable archives. This town conſiſts of three parts, viz. the Old Town, the New Town, and the ſuburb of Noſchonſade, containing, in the whole, about eight hundred houſes. It may be laid under water, by means of the Zillicher rivulet. The corporation has a property in ſome large woods, from which the burghers are allowed timber for building, and a certain quantity for fuel. The inhabitants are employed in breweries, diſtilling, and cloth and woollen manufactories. Along the Villiche are ſeveral oil, fulling, copper, meal, ſawing, and other mills.

2. The large village of Drubeck has a foundation for ſix proteſtant ladies. 3. Ilſenburg is defended by a ſtrong caſtle. 4. Haſſerode, which gives name to a bailiwick.

The lordſhips of Reuſſen are ſurrounded by Etzgeburg, Vogtland, Neuſtadt, Culmback, Bamberg, Saalfeld, Leutenberg, Altenberg, and the bailiwick of Zeitz. The plains are fruitful, the hills rich in minerals, and the rivers abound in fiſh. The people employ themſelves in woollen and iron manufactures, and profeſs the Lutheran religion.

The principal places are, 1. Greitz, on the Elſter, encompaſſed with woods and mountains. 2. Zeulenroda. 3. Burg, a caſtle on a rock. 4. Trawrenth. 5. Moſchlitz. 6. Gera, in a pleaſant vale near the Elſter. 7. Schlewitz, gives name to a lordſhip, in which are three market-towns, viz. Tanna, Gorgwitz, and Market Hohenleuben. 8. Lobenſtein, on the Lemnitz. 9. Hirſchberg, in the lordſhip of Eberſdorf. The lordſhips are very rich, which is owing to the great induſtry of the inhabitants.

In the lordſhips of Schonberg are ſeveral flouriſhing manufactories. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are Lutherans, and very induſtrious. The counts of Schonburg have a ſeat in the diet of the empire, and in that of the circle.

The principal places are, 1. Waldenburg, on the Mulde. 2. Hartenſtein, which gives name to a lordſhip. 3. Stein, on the Mulde. 4. Loſnitz. 5. Wechſelburgh. Theſe are all ſmall towns. The people of theſe lordſhips ſeem to be unaffectedly pious in their deportment, and particularly attentive to their religious duties.

The county of Honſtein, though rather hilly, abounds in corn, graſs, cattle, deer, game, timber, iron, jaſper, and alabaſter.

The moſt remarkable places are, 1. Honſtein, which gives name to the county, and to a bailiwick. 2. Ilfild, on the Behr. 3. Bleickrade, in the lordſhip of Lora, which, with the town of Kaettenberg, is now incorporated with the principality of Halberſtadt: both of which belong to the king of Pruſſia, 4. Ebrich, on the Zorge, is the ſeat of a ſuperintendency. 5. Sachſa. 9. Great Bodungen, on the Bode. 7. Benneckſtein, famous for its iron mills.

SECT. II.

Treating of the Circle of LOWER SAXONY, the ſeveral Dominions belonging to it, their Boundaries and Extent, Towns, Buildings, Inhabitants, Manufactures, Produce of the different Countries, &c.

LOWER SAXONY is bounded, on the north, by the duchy of Sleſwick and the Baltick; on the ſouth, by the circle of Upper Saxony, and a part of that of the Upper Rhine; on the weſt, by the circle of Weſtphalia and the North Sea; and, on the eaſt, by part of the circle of Upper Saxony. This country, in general, may be deemed very fruitful, though in ſome parts it is woody, ſandy, and marſhy.

We ſhall proceed to a deſcription of thoſe parts of this circle which we have not yet mentioned; beginning with Brunſwick-Lunenberg, ſeveral diſtricts of which country (though many places abound in heathy, marſhy, ſandy, and barren ſoils), are exceedingly fruitful in wheat, oats, peas, vetches, roots, tobacco, wood, barley, rye, beans, fruit, madder, flax, hemp, &c. Here are likewiſe great quantities of timber, cattle, game, horſes, ſheep, fiſh, minerals, turf, honey, wax, pitch, ſalt-ſprings, &c.

There are, in theſe territories, ſeveral manufactories of woollen cloths, ſtuffs, linen, thread, lace, cotton, carpets, gold twiſt, galoons, fringe, ſword-knots, taſſels, halberts, embroidery, tobacco-pipes, tobacco, ſkins, hats, gunpowder, paper, colours, fire-arms, ſalt, &c.

The eſtabliſhed religion here is Lutheraniſm: but Roman catholics are tolerated in ſome places, particularly at Hanover and Gottingen; and in all the electoral dominions, Calviniſts and Jews enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion.

With reſpect to the anceſtors of this illuſtrious houſe, it may be proper to mention, that the houſe of Brunſwick being united in the two ſons of Henry, duke of Zell, in 1546, the branch of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle and Beveren, deſcended from Henry, the eldeſt of thoſe ſons; and the electoral branch of Brunſwick-Lunenburg from William, the youngeſt ſon; and that the anceſtreſs of both branches was Margaret, queen of Scotland, wife of king Malcolm III. and ſiſter to Edgar Atheling, the Saxon, who was the true lineal heir of the crown of England, both of the Daniſh and Saxon race; which Edgar dying without iſſue, the right of ſucceſſion to the crown fell to queen Margaret's poſterity, in whom centered at once the hereditary titles of the Scottiſh, Pictiſh, Britiſh, Daniſh, and Saxon royal families.

In 1692, the creation of the electorate, which is attached to the duchies of Hanover and Zell, was concerted at the congreſs at the Hague, by our king William III. of glorious memory, and happily effected by its influence, in conjunction with moſt of the proteſtant princes of the empire, on purpoſe to counterbalance the acceſſion of the popiſh branch of the Palatine family in the electorate of the Rhine. It was oppoſed by ſeveral German princes,

and particularly by the duke of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle, out of envy; but the then emperor Leopold, in order to teſtify his gratitude to the proteſtants for their aſſiſtance in the war againſt France, and conſidering not only the perſonal merit of duke Erneſt, but the great dignity of the Brunſwick family, who had the firſt ſeat in the college of princes at the diet, and was one of the moſt conſiderable in the empire for antiquity, wealth, and power, ordered it to be put to the queſtion, in the college of electors at Ratiſbon; wherein it was reſolved, on the 7th of October, 1692, that the electoral dignity ſhould be conferred on the ſaid prince Erneſt and his heirs. The college of princes immediately entered their proteſt againſt this reſolution, as contrary to the laws of the empire, becauſe done without their concurrence: nevertheleſs, the emperor gave prince Erneſt the inveſtiture, by delivering the electoral cap to his plenipotentiaries, and declaring him elector, in the following December.

The following is ſaid to be the extent of the particular dominions of this elector; namely, the principality of Grubenhagen, forty miles both in length and breadth; the duchy of Hanover, or Calenburg, forty miles long, and twelve broad: the duchy of Lunenburg, eighty miles long, and fifty broad; the duchy of Saxe-Lawenburg, thirty miles long, and fifty broad; the duchy of Bremen, including Verden, ſixty miles long, and forty broad; the county of Hoya, thirty miles long, and fifteen broad; and the county of Diepholt, thirty miles in length, and ten in breadth.

The pretenſions of the elector are only to the ſmall county of Eichfeld, (of which the elector of Mentz is poſſeſſed), as part of the principality of Grubenhagen; to the county of Reinſtein, as as vacant fief; to the larger half of the biſhoprick of Hildeſheim; and to the fortreſs of Peyna. His revenues ariſe, 1. From the ſalt-pits, or ſprings, within the walls of Lunenburg. 2. From taxes on land, cattle, merchandize, public houſes, and inns. But his greateſt revenues ariſe from the rich mines of ſilver, iron, and copper. The mines of Clauſthall, with thoſe of St. Andrew and Altena, yield near two hundred thouſand pounds a year; but whether this computation is to be underſtood as clear of all charges, is not ſpecified; ſo that, upon the whole, this elector's revenue is calculated to amount to, at leaſt, four hundred thouſand pounds a year.

In the year 1692, the elector had near fourteen thouſand regular troops on foot. Now that the eſtates are increaſed above one half, by the addition of Lunenburg and Bremen, he may raiſe an army of betwixt thirty and forty thouſand men, without greatly diſtreſſing his ſubjects, In the year 1729, he reviewed a body of nineteen thouſand eight hundred and ninety men; and in September 1735, that number was augmented to twenty-two thouſand regular troops.

In the year 1687 there was an hereditary and perpetual union made between that electoral family and that of Saxony, for the mutual guarantee of the peaceable poſſeſſion of their eſtates againſt all diſturbers and invaders; which treaty was renewed in 1731 and 1736.

Bremen duchy has the Weſer on the weſt; the Elbe, and part of Lunenburg, on the eaſt; the German Sea on the north, and part of Verden and Oldenburg, on the ſouth. It is about ſixty miles in length, and forty in breadth, including Verden. It is divided into, 1. The land of Bremen, properly ſo called, which lies ſome miles round the city. 2. Wurſterland, along the coaſt from the Weſer to the mouth of the Elbe. 3. Hadeland, the north part of the duchy at the mouth of the Elbe, where the people are reckoned ignorant, but ſo fond of gay cloaths, that their neighbours have a proverb, "that there are no peaſants in Hadeland." Part of it belongs to Hamburg, and part to Saxe-Lawenburg. 4. Kedingerland, in which lies Stade. 5. Altland, a pleaſant fruitful tract, of about fourteen miles in length. Betwixt Bremen and Stade the country is deſart, and either a barren ſand, or a moraſs; but the other parts towards the rivers are very pleaſant, and abound with fields, meadows, and orchards. The inhabitants, who formerly relied ſo much on their valour, that they ſcorned to build forts, are ſtill reckoned as good ſoldiers as any in Germany; and it is ſaid of the Wurſtlanders, in particular, that they will fight and drink with the beſt men in Germany. The ſituation of the country betweeu two ſuch navigable rivers, has given the people in general a diſpoſition for trade and commerce.

Ludovicus Pius, the emperor, gave this country to Anſgarius, the firſt archbiſhop of Bremen and Hamburg, whom he made metropolitan of Denmark, and all the known countries to the north. He died in 865, and his day is as much obſerved by the common people here, as Chriſtmas. Denmark and Sweden were no longer dependent on this ſee, when Lunden was erected into an archbiſhoprick: but this country continued ſubject to its archbiſhops, till, by the treaty of Weſtphalia, the archbiſhoprick was ſecularized, converted into a duchy, and given to the Swedes, for reſtoring the peace of the empire, and giving up other places which they had taken during the war. As their anceſtors had frequent wars with their archbiſhop in defence of their liberties, they pleaded for the ſame exemptions when made ſubject to the Swedes, who continued their maſters till 1712, when this country and Verden were conquered by the king of Denmark. This prince mortgaged it ſoon to the elector, our late king, who in 1715, had two hundred and fifty-thouſand pounds granted him by his parliament, to enable him to make the purchaſe of it. There was an oppoſition, indeed, made to it, in both houſes, and a clamour raiſed againſt it without doors; but however convenient it might be for the elector of Hanover, whoſe family was poſſeſſed of Bremen once before, and to whoſe dominions it lay contiguous, the legiſlature wiſely judged it might be of the moſt dangerous conſequence to the crown of Great Britain, that any foreign prince, eſpecially a maritime power, ſhould hold the key, which the king of Denmark then had, of the Elbe and the Weſer.

Any one who takes the pains to peruſe the maps of this part of the empire, will perceive, that, whilſt that king was in poſſeſſion of the duchies of Bremen and Verden, he was maſter of the ſea-coaſt from Denmark almoſt to the Seven Provinces. The maps ſhew, that the Elbe runs, for above five hundred miles, through Bohemia, Saxony, Brandenburg, and the reſt of Germany, and that the Weſer paſſes, for about two hundred and fifty miles, through Heſſia, Weſtphalia, Oldenburg, and ſome other countries of the empire: and the vaſt importance of thoſe rivers to our trade, will be confeſſed by every one who conſiders that all our woollen, and other Engliſh manufactures, and almoſt all our commodities, both domeſtic and foreign, to the value of many hundred thouſand pounds a year, are by thoſe ſtreams conveyed to innumerable markets; and that by the ſame navigation a great part of our riches flows continually home to us; a trade too precious to have lain at the mercy of any foreigner, either to lock it up from us, or to lay what impoſitions he pleaſed on it, as might have been the caſe, if his late majeſty had not got Bremen and Verden out of the hands of the king of Denmark.

In 1717 this country ſuffered very much by inundations from the Elbe, the banks of which are in ſome places very low, and would be frequently overflown, where it not for the dikes. In 1720, the crown of Sweden conſented in form to the diſmemberment of this duchy from its other dominions, and confirmed it to the Brunſwick family.

In this, and a very large part of the lower circles of Germany, the common dialect is a ſort of Lower-Saxon, neither Dutch nor High-German, but partaking of both, or rather the root of both; for it ſeems to have retained more of the antient Anglo-Saxon than of the Dutch or High-German: yet every one underſtands High-German, and it is the language of their printed books, and written letters, and ſermons.

This country is watered by many rivers. The Tech, the Umme, and the Hamma, join together, and fall into the Weſer; as do the Brept, the Lun, the Stotel, and ſeveral others: the Eſſa, the Schwingel, and the Oſte, fall into the Elbe.

We ſhall deſcribe the places of moſt note from Harburg to the mouth of the Elbe; which are,

1. Boxtehude, on the Eſſa, or Eſt, fifteen miles weſt of Hamburg, and eaſt of Stade, and forty-eight north-eaſt of Bremen, in a pleaſant country, ſo fruitful, as to be reckoned one of the granaries of Hamburg. It is a pretty large town, with broad ſtreets, and is ſurrounded with a ditch and wall, upon which there are old ruinous towers. Its river, which comes out of Lunenburg, and is navigable for boats up to the town, falls into the Elbe at Crantz, about four miles off, where the latter is about a mile over; and from hence there is a fine proſpect of Hamburg. The town, which firſt had its riſe from a nunnery of ladies of a family of that name, was of ſuch note formerly, as to be admitted into the Hanſeatick league, and ſtill retains the privileges of a city, with burgomaſters, and ſenators. One of the dukes of Brunſwick attempted, in vain, to reduce this place in 1424, as did,

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in 1552, one of the counts of Mansfeld, who, for mere ſpite, becauſe he could not take it, ſet fire to the neighbouring nunnery. During the civil wars of Germany it was ſeveral times taken from, and retaken by the Swedes; who being, at length, reſtored to it in 1679, kept it, with the reſt of the duchy of Bremen, till the whole country was conquered by the Danes, and made over to the late elector of Hanover.

2. Stade, which is reckoned the ſecond town in the duchy, next to Bremen, has a good trade, and a healthy air, in a fruitful country, on the river Zwinga, or Schwingel, which falls into the Elbe two miles below it, twenty-ſeven miles weſt of Hamburg, and forty-four north of Bremen. This, beſides its having been a free imperial city, and one of the Hanſe Towns, was formerly endowed with great privileges; particularly, for being an aſylum or ſanctuary for all offenders, with a right of toll for ſhips paſſing up the Elbe; but became ſo poor, by Hamburg's outſtripping it, that it was forced to ſell its ſtock to that city, and put itſelf under the protection of the archbiſhop of Bremen, it having formerly been the capital of a marquiſate of its own name, which was annexed to that ſee by its marquis in the thirteenth century. After its abovementioned decay, our Engliſh merchants, upon ſome diſguſt taken at Hamburg, removed hither: which revived its trade, ſo that again it became rich and populous, and is in good condition at preſent, though the Engliſh returned to Hamburg. The town is well built, and its town-hall, market place, and churches, are handſome ſtructures.

3. Bremerfurd, or Breme-Verden, is a walled town, with a good caſtle, that commands the neighbouring plains; and a palace, which was formerly the archbiſhop of Bremen's, on the river Oſte, that runs into the Elbe. It is fifteen miles ſouth from Stade, and twenty-eight north of Bremen; and the chief trade of it is by paſſengers betwixt theſe towns. The chancery of the duchy is kept in this town.

4. Ritzbuttle, or Rutzenbuttle, is a bailiwick, conſiſting of a caſtle, with fourteen villages, belonging to the Hamburghers, and ſituate on the coaſt where the South Elbe falls into the North Sea, not ten miles from the utmoſt point of land of this country, and thirty-two north-weſt of Stade. Here the Hamburghers have a pretty good harbour, called Cuxhaven, which is of great benefit to ſhips coming on the Elbe in winter, when the river is full of ice. Here likewiſe their ſhips often ſtop, at their arrival from long voyages, for orders and news, and to know whether all is well with the city, before they venture up. Here are their privileged pilots, who by their ſtatutes, are obliged to have a yacht always at ſea, near the outermoſt buoy, ready to put a pilot or two, as occaſion ſhall require, on board every ſhip coming into the Elbe. But, notwithſtanding this is one of the moſt dangerous rivers in Europe to come into, as all ſhips coming to Hamburg are obliged to pay half pilotage, whether they have pilots on board, or not, they are ſeldom at ſea but in good weather, when they are leaſt wanted; which has occaſioned the loſs of many a rich ſhip within the river. The Hamburghers have another fort in this neighbourhood, called New-werck, or Nieu-wark, which ſerves for ſtrengthening the former, on the land, againſt the country.

Adjoining to the bailiwick of Ritzbuttle is the little diſtrict of Hadeln, or Hadeland (the moſt northern part of this duchy), which, with its capital, Otterndorff, on the river Medame, and the town of Hadeln, came in the ſixteenth century from the archbiſhops of Bremen to the houſe of Saxe-Lawenburg: but the male line of that houſe becoming extinct in the year 1689, and a diſpute ariſing, about the inheritance between the female heirs and the king of Sweden, the emperor cauſed it to be taken into ſequeſtration, under which it remains, as it is ſaid, to this day. The caſtle of Otterndorff, which belongs to Saxe-Lawenburg, commands moſt of the diſtrict.

The next that follow are the towns on the Weſer, viz.

1. Careſtat, or Carlſbourg, as Baudrand calls it, is rather a fortreſs than a town, on the river Geeſte; which, having filled its ditches, falls into the Weſer, thirty-one miles north-weſt of Bremen. It was founded by Charles X. of Sweden, taken by the dukes of Brunſwick in 1676, and reſtored by the treaty of Fontainebleau in 1679. The late Charles XII. in 1698, granted liberty of conſcience, with thirty years exemption from taxes, to all proteſtants that would ſettle here: but there are but a ſmall number of inhabitants.

2. Bremen, the capital of the duchy, ſtands in a fruitful plain, twenty-three miles eaſt of Oldenburg, ſixty ſouth-weſt of Hamburg, fifty-five eaſt of Embden, eighty-three north-weſt of Brunſwick, eighty-nine weſt of Lunenburg, ſixty-five weſt of Zell, ninety north of Munſter, and about four hundred and ſixty north-weſt of Vienna. It is an antient, large, populous, and flouriſhing town, a free imperial city, and the third in rank among the Hanſe, of whoſe three renowned free imperial cities, viz. Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, though it is reckoned the leaſt conſiderable, it is certainly much the oldeſt, it being noted for ſhipping when the monks, ſent by the pope to convert the Saxons, embarked here for England, which was two hundred years before Hamburg was built, and above five hundred before the building of Lubeck. An archbiſhoprick was founded here by Charles the Great, who made it the metropolis of the north. The archiepiſcopal ſee at Hamburg was tranſlated hither, or rather incorporated with this ſee, in 1223. Henry V. granted the cities great privileges, in reward of their valiant performances in the holy war. It had ſeveral privileges alſo granted it by the emperor Wencenſlaus, for clearing the coaſt from pirates, and protecting the merchants trading on the Weſer; and no goods were allowed to go down this river, and paſs this city, without being firſt landed here. The inhabitants have the privilege alſo of fiſhing from the bridge of Hoye, four German miles above Bremen, down to the ſea; as likewiſe in the rivers Hunte, Ochtum, Wemme, and Leeſum, which flow into the Weſer. The city is well ſupplied with fiſh, both from its rivers, and the ſea; and they have every month ſeveral ſorts in ſeaſon. Among others, they catch great quantities of ſalmon and lampreys, the former of which, being dried and ſmoked, and the latter pickled, are in great eſteem throughout all Germany. Rudolph II. endowed them with the privilege that neither their perſons nor goods ſhould be liable to arreſt, attachment, or other impoſition, throughout the empire; and Charles V. gave them the right of coinage.

On receiving the reformation in 1552, and zealouſly defending it againſt one of their archbiſhops, that emperor ordered the city to be beſieged by the duke of Brunſwick; againſt whom it made ſo gallant a defence, that, after almoſt a year's continuance, he was forced to raiſe it. The archbiſhops did not embrace the reformation till 1585. This city pretends to a right of vote and ſeſſion in the diet ever ſince Charlemagne, which was confirmed to them, though the archbiſhop oppoſed it, by the emperor Ferdinand III. in 1641. Afterwards, on the ſecularization of the archbiſhoprick in the reign of Queen Chriſtina of Sweden, new diſputes aroſe, which came to a rupture in 1654, and though they were compoſed under Charles Guſtavus in 1658, they broke out again under Charles XI. who claimed the ſovereignty of that city, as well as that of the duchy, which had been yielded to the Swedes by treaty: but the ſenate totally diſclaimed it, on the baſis of the tenth article of the treaty of Oſnaburg, whereby it was declared a free imperial city; though the archbiſhoprick, with all the rights belonging to it, was added, by the emperor and empire, to the crown of Sweden. The Swedes, nevertheleſs, not being ſatisfied, beſieged it above ſix weeks, but raiſed the ſiege, at the interpoſition of the neighbouring princes; and then followed the treaty of Habenhauſen in 1666, by which the city was obliged to part with ſome of its antient privileges, and to wave its pretenſions to the right of ſitting and voting in the diet till 1700, which right is diſputed with them to this day.

The town is governed by a ſenate, compoſed of four burgomaſters, or conſuls, and twenty-four ſenators, or common-councilmen, conſiſting of four diviſions, viz. one burgomaſter, and ſix ſenators, to each of the four wards. They are choſen out of the chief citizens, ſo that the government is a kind of ariſtocracy. This ſenate decides all cauſes, eccleſiaſtical, civil, and criminal; and from it there lies no appeal, except in the latter, where the ſum litigated exceeds ſix hundred Rheniſh guilders of gold, or about two hundred and ten pounds ſterling; in which caſe, there may lie an appeal to the imperial chamber of Wetzlar. If any of the members die, or become incapable, they muſt chuſe another in twenty-four hours; for which end, one elector is choſen out of each claſs by lot, and then ſhut up in a room, without ſeeing any one till the election is over. They have their own ſtatute-laws, which were enacted in 1281, but have been ſince amended. It has a juriſdiction of about ten miles round, abounding with paſtures, well ſtocked with cattle, and is bordered with territories belonging to his Britannic majeſty. The river Weſer, which is navigable about thirty miles from the ſea, runs through it, and divides the old city from the new; but there is a communication by a bridge of boats, and ſeveral wooden bridges. The river is

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not navigable for ſhips of burden farther than Fegeſack, ſix miles below the town, where there is a cuſtom-houſe, and where all ſhips load and unload: ſo that all goods are brought up from thence in flat-bottomed veſſels.

The city of Bremen carries on a conſiderable trade with England, particularly in all ſorts of Weſtphalian linens, and ſends ſeveral ſhips, particularly to London, every year; here being a great conſumption of the Engliſh woollen manufactures, which they receive not only from England, but chiefly by way of Hamburg and Holland, and diſperſe again through the whole circle of Weſtphalia. It ſends ſhips likewiſe to France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, and a great number to Davis's Straits. It has a conſiderable inland trade, particularly to the great fairs and marts in Germany, to which, among many other goods, it ſends large quantities of callicoes and ſugar, printed and refined here, though not to that perfection as at Hamburgh. Its beer is very much eſteemed in Germany, and therefore exported in large quantities. Its other commodities are minerals, timber, corn, cattle, and leather; in dreſſing of which, and cloth, they are very expert; ſo that both are ſent hither, for that purpoſe, from other countries. Its duties upon importation and exportation are very low, which is a great encouragement to its trade, and gives it an advantage over the Dutch in the countries betwixt this city and their republic. It is reckoned, in ſhort, the next port to Hamburg, in the whole empire, for commerce; and, in time of war, it alſo fits out ſhips of force to convoy their merchantmen. It generally ſends twenty-five or thirty ſhips a year to the whale-fiſhery in Greenland; and their harpooners are frequently hired both by the Dutch and Engliſh, being eſteemed the moſt expert in all Germany.

The old and new towns are both of them pretty well fortified with high walls, a broad ditch, and a counterſcarp: the former has ſeveral towers on the walls, after the old manner, but the walls of the new town have eight fine bulwarks. It is, however, ſtronger by nature than art. A garriſon of five hundred men is kept here, beſides the guard, day and night, at the town-houſe, by two hundred of the citizens. From the city wall, or ramparts, which are planted with rows of trees, there is a moſt agreeable proſpect of the river and adjacent country; and on it there is a road for coaches, as well as foot-paſſengers.

Here is a grand arſenal, well ſtored with artillery, ſmall arms, and other utenſils and tools of war, both antient and modern. There is alſo a leſſer, which is a ſort of armory for the burghers; it being a ſpacious hall, where their council of trade meets, the walls of which are handſomely adorned with ſmall arms. At the entrance of it there is a figure of a warrior in complete armour, who, by ſome mechaniſm under the ſteps, as ſoon as you tread on them, lifts up the bearer of his helmet with his truncheon to ſalute you. From the gallery of the grand arſenal, which contains the greater part of the ſmall arms, ranged in a very beautiful manner, there is a paſſage to the gymnaſium, or academy, built after the Reformation, which was at firſt only a free-ſchool, afterwards advanced to the title of an univerſity; which, by the munificence of ſeveral worthy citizens, makes as good a figure as ſome of the beſt in Germany; and many great men have been produced by means of this ſeminary.

The town-houſe, ſenate, or council, is a large gothic ſtructure, built in 1405, and adorned, on the outſide, with ſeveral ſtatues of the emperors and electors, beſides thoſe of Plato, Ariſtotle, Cicero, and other antients; and a picture of the old and new towns. The council-chamber has the pictures of twelve German emperors, down to Leopold. The courts of juſtice and other apartments here, are plainer than ſuits with the dignity of the offices they are put to; and the lower part, or hall, in which there are doors that lead to the courts of juſtice, is filled with toy and print-ſhops, and in others (like ours at Weſtminſter) are ſold ſtationary and haberdaſhery wares, &c. At the one end of this building, but ſeparated by a ſtreet, there is a public ſtructure, with a piazza and ſhops under it, which ſerves for an exchange.

Here are ſeveral hoſpitals, particularly, one for ſuperannuated or diſabled mariners; and another for the ſick, lame, decrepid, and old poor people, of both ſexes. It is a plain, but commodious ſtructure, with a very handſome chapel. Adjoining to it is a houſe of correction for vagabonds and criminals, where lunatics are alſo kept, and ſuch as happen to kill a perſon inadvertently, the plea of chance-medley not being admitted in this country. Such a ſtrict diſcipline is kept in it, that it is obſerved, though there are at leaſt an hundred profligate perſons in it, not an indecent word is heard out of their mouths, they being almoſt continually obliged to accompany the taſk-maſter in ſinging pſalms and hymns.

The new town, on the ſouth ſide of the Weſer, in which ſtands the univerſity and the arſenal, conſiſts chiefly of gardens and little pleaſure-houſes, belonging to the principal merchants and other inhabitants of the old city, has larger and much more regular ſtreets than the latter, and they are moſt of them planted with wild cheſnut and lime-trees.

The old town is ſaid to have been walled eight hundred years ago. On the largeſt of its wooden bridges there is an engine that raiſes water, and diſtributes it all over the city; and there is a fort at the head of it, which is well guarded. The ſtreets of this town, on the north ſide of the river (in which are the cathedral and ſenate-houſe) center in the market-place, wherein ſtands an old gigantic image, one of thoſe erected in many of the German cities, by order of Charles the Great, by the name of Statua Rolandina; on which is an antient inſcription, denoting it to be a teſtimonial of the liberty granted by Charles the Great to this city. On the oppoſite ſide of the market is a public-houſe, which, at the ſame time, ſerves as a ſort of common hall for the ſeveral colleges or aſſemblies of the burghers and the council of trade.

There is a ſpacious wine-cellar under the ſenate-houſe, wherein are five huge veſſels, each of which contains upwards of an hundred hogſheads, whereof four are always kept full of Rheniſh wine, and the fifth is left empty, to gratify ſuch as have the curioſity to enter it. There is one vault of choice old hock, they key of which is kept by the preſiding burgomaſter, and only a number of bottles left in the hands of the maſter of the cellar, to be ſold at about a dollar, or four and ſix-pence a bottle. The cuſtom, which afterwards became general in the other Hanſe towns, of ſwearing new-comers by bread and ſalt, and making them free, on paying a fine of good liquor to the company, is ſaid to have originated here. The city coins a little piece of money of its own, called a groat, which is worth about a halfpenny: an hundred and ſixty-three of their yards make one hundred Engliſh.

The little town of Otterſburg is ſituated about fourteen miles north-eaſt of Bremen: it has a ſtrong caſtle, or paſs, on the borders of the biſhoprick, and was formerly the biſhop's ſeat. It was twice taken by the Imperialiſts, and once by the Swedes, in the German civil wars. It has a pretty large borough on the river Wemme, from whence the road towards Bremen is very bad, ſandy, and full of the branches of the river, in the middle of which is a fort, with four baſtions, that commands a long dike, or cauſeway, with ſeveral cuts in it, over which are bridges.

On the other ſide of the town, at the diſtance of twelve miles, ſtood the monaſtery of Cloſterſeven, charmingly ſituated, which is now a conſiderable borough, adorned with many fine gardens, and embelliſhed with a handſome church. This is the place where, in 1757, the convention was concluded between the duke of Cumberland and the duke de Richlieu, the French general.

Beſides the above, here is, 1. The large village of Scharmbeck, which gives name to a diſtrict. 2, 3. Hagen and Stotel, which give names to bailiwicks. 4. Bardel. 5. Neuenwalde.

Wildeſhauſen bailiwick, on the Hemte, has but an indifferent ſoil. The crown of Sweden, in 1700, mortgaged this bailiwick to the electoral houſe of Brunſwick Lunenburg; and in 1720, at the peace of Stockholm, made over all right and claim thereto, as well as to Bremen and Verden.

The town of Wildeſhauſen, from which the whole receives its name. It is ſituated on the Hemte, contains about three hundred dwelling houſes, a few churches, and ſome other public buildings; about half the inhabitants are Roman catholicks, who are not allowed the uſe of bells, church-muſic, or proceſſions: nor are they permitted to be baptized, married, or buried by their own prieſts, but muſt have thoſe ceremonies performed by a Lutheran miniſter. The veſtiges of an antient abbey, and the ruins of an old caſtle, are ſtill to be ſeen here.

The principality of Lunenberg-Zell is bounded on the north by the duchy of Lawenburg and the Elbe; on the ſouth by Calenberg, Hilderſheim, and part of Brunſwick; on the eaſt by another part of Brunſwick, and the duchy of Mecklenburg, and on the weſt by Bremen, Verden, and Hoya.

The ſoil is in many parts ſandy, heathy, and marſhy; the banks of the Elbe, Aller, and Jetze, however, are fertile, and abound in wheat, rye, barley, oats, peaſe, buck-wheat,

wheat, pulſe, hops, alder, pines, beach, oak, firs, birch, flax, hemp, &c. Here are likewiſe plenty of horſes, cattle, ſheep, bees, veniſon, ſalt-ſprings, and lime-ſtone. The rivers Elbe, Aller, and Ilmenau, produce great quantities of fiſh, and, being all navigable, are of great advantage to the country in a commercial point of view.

This whole principality contains about two hundred Lutheran churches, which are under the direction of two general, and fifteen ſubordinate ſuperintendants. The manufactures are linens, ribbons, hats, bleached wax, gold wires, ſilver ditto, cottons, ſtockings, ſtarch, refined ſugars, wooden wares, barges ready built, ſmall ſhips and boats.

The king of Great Britain, on account of this principality, has a ſeat and voice both in the college of the princes of the empire, and the circle of Lower Saxony. The revenues ariſe from the demeſne, tolls on the Elbe, contributions, duties on cattle, beer, wine, brandy, and other commodities.

The principal places are the following; viz. 1. Lunenburg, the metropolis of the principality. This is a large city, ſituated on the river Elmen, or Elmenau, which is navigable from hence to the Elbe. It is twenty-ſeven miles from Hamburg, and ſixty-eight from Hanover. It was formerly a Hanſe town, and an imperial city, and at preſent is ſuppoſed to contain about nine thouſand inhabitants. Here were formerly ſeveral convents, out of the revenues of one of which, viz. the Benedictine, an academy for martial exerciſes was founded, where the youth of the principality are taught the French language, dancing, fencing, and riding.

A Latin ſchool, conſiſting of four claſſes, was likewiſe founded, and well endowed, out of the ſame revenues. The ſuperintendency of theſe, and the eſtate appropriated to their ſupport, is veſted in a landſchaff director, and an aufreiter, who are both ſelected from the Lunenburg nobility. The firſt of theſe officers is the head of the ſtates of the principality, and the preſident of the provincial college. He aſſumes the title of excellency, and in public writings ſtiles himſelf, "By the grace of God, landſchaff-director, and lord of the manſion of St. Michael, in Lunenburg."

The public edifices are, three pariſh churches, three hoſpitals, a ſalt magazine, an anatomical theatre, the ducal palace, the town-houſe, the academy, the barracks for the garriſon, and the conventical church of St. Michael, in which the antient dukes lie interred, and where the celebrated table taken from the Saracens by the emperor Otho is depoſited: it is eight feet long, and four broad, was plated over with chaſe gold, and had a rim richly embelliſhed with precious ſtones of an immenſe value; but in 1698, a gang of robbers broke into the church, ſtripped this magnificent table of a large diamond, two hundred emeralds and rubies, and moſt of the gold.

Here are many rich ſalt-ſprings, a fifth of the product of which belongs to the king of Great Britain. The ſalt is the beſt in Germany. The other articles, in which the commercial part of the inhabitants deal, are wool, honey, wax, lime-ſtone, flax, linen, beer, &c. and warehouſes are erected along the borders of the Elmenau, for the reception of goods from all parts of Germany, to be conveyed to Lubeck and Hamburgh.

2. The town of Bugdorf, on the Aw, which gives name to a bailiwick and ſuperintendency. 3. Ahlden, on the Aw, where Sophia Dorothea, conſort of his Britannic majeſty George I. reſided, after their ſeparation, till her death in 1726. It is the ſeat of a bailiwick.

4. Ultzen, which is a neat, little, compact town, at the conflux of the Wiper and two other rivulets, which form the river Elmenau: it is twenty ſix miles ſouth of Lunenburg, and thirty-three north-eaſt of Zell. It was formerly called Lawenwald, i. e. Lion Foreſt, and had its preſent name from the neighbouring monaſtery of Oldenſtadt, formerly called Old Ulſen. It is ſaid that the firſt Anglo-Saxons came to Britain from this place, and thoſe who returned hung up a gilt tin ſhip in the market-place, as a memorial of their ſucceſs, which continued there till 1646, when moſt of the town was burnt down, and never wholly rebuilt ſince; but the houſes are more ſplendid and regular than before, and the ſtreets larger.

5. Hudemuhlen, on the Aller. 6. Rethem, on the ſame river, and gives name to a bailiwick. 7. Garto. 8. Brome, on the Ohre. Theſe two laſt belong to the barons of Bernſdorf. 9. Eſſel, on the Aller, gives name to a diſtrict. 10. Soltau, at the conflux of the Soltau and Bohme, gives name to a bailiwick. 11, 12, 13. Klotze, Fullerſleben, and Gifforn, give name each to a bailiwick and ſuperintendency. 14. Wittengen, an old town in the bailiwick of Kneſebec. 15. Hoſſering, on the Hardau. 16. Badenleick, ſituated on a lake. 17. Wuſtro. 18. Blekede, on the Elbe. 19. Dalenburg, on the Retze.

20. The ſmall town of Hitzacker is ſituated in a little iſland in the Jetzer. Here is a great annual fair; and the bailiwick, to which the town gives name, contains the foreſt of Ghorde, which is about ſixteen miles in compaſs.

21. The town of Zell is ſeated on a ſandy plain, near the conflux of the Aller and Fuhſe, twenty-four miles north of Hanover, and forty-ſeven ſouth of Harburg. The town is antient, having a charter dated in 1203, wherein it is called Tſelle. It only conſiſts of three ſtreets that run parallel, but is well fortified, the ramparts being broad and high, well mounted with cannon, but not regular. Here are held the chief courts of judicature for this dutchy; and in 1485, its duke, Henry, built a palace next to that called the Hanover Gate, which is a ſquare building, with four platforms at the four corners, moated round. Several coaches may go in front on the terrace round the town, which is adorned with trees planted all along; and the adjacent fine gardens, orchards, and grottoes, form a very agreeable landſcape. There is but one church in the town, and that without a ſteeple. The French refugees have their church in the ſuburbs, which are very large. Here are ſtill a great many French catholics, as well as Proteſtants, and the former have a chapel. All the buildings are of timber, except the churches, the caſtle, and the houſe of correction, which are of brick. The elector has a regency here, which judges all cauſes without any appeal to the council of ſtate at Hanover. Betwixt this town and Harburg is a ſandy road, with ſcarce any thing but heath. The poſt ſtages, which are of four miles, are very ill ſerved, and the inns the worſt in Germany. Though there is a good deal of heath betwixt this town and Hanover, yet the country is very well cultivated; for the inhabitants not only make turf of the heath for fuel, but it alſo ſerves for paſturage and manure. By the river Aller, a trade is carried on from hence to Bremen.

The caſtle of Ahlen is in the neighbourhood of this town: the heireſs of Lunenburg-Zell, who was married to the late elector, and afterwards divorced, died in it, after thirty years reſidence; which was more a voluntary retirement than any ſort of confinement, and where ſhe had the beſt of uſage and reſpect, and full liberty to go whither ſhe pleaſed; and here the late queen of Denmark retired, after the unhappy treatment ſhe experienced at the Daniſh court.

During the war in 1757, a moſt barbarous tranſaction reduced the inhabitants of Zell to great diſtreſs; for, after the convention above-mentioned, the duke de Richlieu, commander of the French forces, by a piece of cruelty ſcarce to be paralleled in hiſtory, ordered not only the ſuburbs of Zell to be burnt, but even the orphan-houſe, which contained a great number of children, to be ſet fire to, when the whole was reduced to aſhes, and a great number of the poor innocent infants periſhed in the flames—the ſtain of which barbarous act will remain indelible on that *polite* nation to the lateſt poſterity!

The town of Bardewic on the Luke, is ſituated four miles from Lunenburg: it was formerly a ſtrong populous city, but is now a ſtraggling village: it had nine churches, of which the cathedral only is left, wherein there is ſtill a college of eight reſidentiary canons, and a few vicars; but the biſhopric was transferred to Verden, and the diſtrict about the church was transformed into kitchen-gardens. Over the gate, there are ſome barbarous Latin verſes, in an old Gothic character, which ſhew that the town was built two hundred and thirty-five years before Rome, and deſtroyed by Henry the Lion, in 1189. They write, that he took this revenge on the city becauſe it refuſed to acknowledge him, after he was proſcribed by the emperor Frederic I.

In the moſt eaſtern part of this duchy, ſtands the town of Daneburg, on the river Jetze, ſix miles from its influx into the Elbe, and thirty-three ſouth eaſt of Lunenburg. It is the capital of the rich and fruitful county of this name, which was given by its count, in 1642, to Otho, duke of Brunſwic-Wolfenbuttle, and yielded by the latter to the houſe of Lunenburg Zell, for their pretenſions to the city of Brunſwic. This country lies along the Elbe, having Mecklenburg on the north, the marquiſate of Brandenburg on the eaſt and ſouth, and the duchy of Lunenburg on the weſt. The Germans write this place Dáunenburg, agreeable to the etymology of its name, which ſignifies a Mountain of Fir-trees.

The other towns in this dutchy are, 1. Snackenburg, a large trading town at the confluence of the Elbe and Weckt, or Beſſe, ſixty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Lunenburg,

2. Harburg, on the Seeve, fifty miles from Zell. 3. Lucho, on the Jetze. 4. Lune, a village. 5. Medingen, on the Elmenau. 6. Winſen-an-der-Luke, a ſmall city on the Luke. 7. Ebſtorf. 8. Wienhauſen, on the Aller. The two laſt contain convents for ladies. 9. Iſenhagen, on the Iſe, has likewiſe a Lutheran convent for ladies. 10. Walſtrode, that is, Walo's Croſs, on the river Bohome, twenty-five miles north-weſt of Zell, and forty ſouth-weſt of Lunenburg, not far from the confines of the dutchy of Verden.

Grabenhagen principality is ſurrounded by Calenburg, Wolfenbuttle, Wernegerode, Blackenburg, Hohenſtein, Klettenburg, &c. Some parts of it are fertile, and others very rich, producing wheat, barley, peaſe, buck-wheat, ſlate, marble, jaſper, ſulphur, zink, rye, oats, beans, flax, lime-ſtone, alabaſter, ſand-ſtone, ſalt, cobalt, gold, ſilver, lead, iron, and copper.

Here are ſeveral quarries, or mines, which are chiefly in the mountain and foreſt called the Hantz. The rivers are the Leine, the Oder, and the Ocker. The ſlates are compoſed of the abbey of St. Alexander, and that of the bleſſed Virgin at Einbeck; the noble proprietors of mine manors, and the cities of Einbeck and Oſterode, at which the diets are alternately held once a year.

The manufactures and commodities of the country are flax, linen, ſand-ſtone, marble, copper, iron, lead, ſlate, timber, ſalt, ſulphur, zink, ſtarch, printed cottons, woollen goods, thread, fire-arms, vitriol, lapis calaminaris, powder-blue, &c.

The electors, on account of this principality, have a vote in the college of princes, both in the diet of the empire, and in that of the circle of Lower Saxony. The ſovereign's revenues ariſe from the produce of the demeſnes, and of the mines; and appeals lie from the courts here to the chancery of Hanover.

The principal places are the following: 1. Einbeck, the capital of the principality; it is ſituated at the conflux of the Ilme and the Leine, about forty-two miles from Hanover. It is well fortified by towers, bulwarks, ramparts, a double ditch, and outworks; and is ſurrounded by a fine country, very fertile, particularly in corn. It was formerly a free imperial town, and its magiſtrates ſtill enjoy ſome valuable privileges. It is large and populous, divided into three parts, called the Munſter, the Neuſtadt, and the Markt, and has a tolerable trade, particularly in beer, woollen manufactures, and printed cottons. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, the cathedral and chapter of which ſtill remain. The latter conſiſts of a Lutheran ſenior, nine canons, one vicar, and four vicarii ordinarii, who, together, ſend a deputy to the diet. The revenues of the antient abbey of the bleſſed Virgin are now enjoyed by a ſenior and nine canons, who have likewiſe a repreſentative at the diets. A large diſtrict belongs to and is ſubject to the juriſdiction of Einbeck, which formerly coined gold, ſilver, and copper money, and was a town ſo early as 1256.

2. The mine town of Wildeman is ſurrounded on all ſides by lofty rugged mountains. 3, 4. Lautenthal and Schulenburg. 5. Collerfeld. 6. St. Andreaſberg, a mine-town, pleaſantly ſituated. 7. Altenau, a ſmall mine-town in a valley.

8. The large open mine-town of Clauſthall contains near a thouſand houſes, and above ten thouſand inhabitants. Here is a ſilver ſmalting-houſe and a mint, where about five hundred thouſand rix dollars are annually coined. The place is defended by a garriſon of invalids, and contains two churches, an orphan-houſe, a grammar-ſchool, a mine-office, and a foreſt-bailiwick-office. Though the reſt of the country is ſo pleaſant, the air of the Hantz-Foreſt, almoſt the whole year round, is ſo cold, and rain, hail, ſnow, fogs, ſtorms, &c. are ſo frequent, that the cultivation of the land cannot be purſued with any degree of ſucceſs. On the mountain, which covers part of the foreſt, are produced oaks, aſh, alder, pines, beech, aſpin, birch, and firs; and this amazing plenty of wood is of the utmoſt importance, as, without it, the mining works could not be carried on. That part of the foreſt called Brunſwic-Lunenburg-Hartz is divided into mine and foreſt-bailiwicks, part of which belong to the king of Great Britain, and part to the prince of Brunſwic. The inhabitants of the Hartz are compoſed of miners, ſmalters, officers, handicraftſmen, wood-heavers, carriers, ſervants, miniſters, and ſchool-maſters.

9. The town of Oſterode is ſituated not far from the Hartz, and is divided into Old and New Town: it contains about three hundred houſes, three pariſh-churches, a grammar-ſchool, woollen-manufactory, &c. 10. Salzder Helden, on the Leine. 11. Herberg. 12. Scharzfels is defended by a caſtle ſituated on a high rock. The caſtle gives name to a bailiwick, which contains ſtone-quarries, iron-works, chalk-pits, copper-mines, a linen manufactory, and plenty of flax: in the neighbourhood are fine caverns, called the Scharzfel caves, where the ebur, foſſile, and drop-ſtone are found. 13. Lautenbury, on the Oder. 14. Elbingerode, which gives name to a bailiwick, that abounds in pine, ſlate, warm baths, marble, iron ore, jaſper, &c.

There is a mill, at the village of Lucaſhoff, for ſawing marble; at thoſe of Luderſhoff and New Hutte, are flatting-mills; and at Konigſhoff ſtood antiently the palace of Konigſburg.

Calenberg principality is bounded, on the ſouth by Grubenhagon, on the north by Lunenburg, on the weſt by Schawenburg and Brunſwic Wolfenbuttle, and on the eaſt by the biſhopric of Hildeſheim. It is thirty-five miles in length from north to ſouth, and eighteen in breadth from eaſt to weſt. A conſiderable part of this principalty is mountainous and barren, but other diſtricts are rich and fertile, and abound in corn, pulſe, tobacco, beech, pine, aſpin, flax, fruit-trees, oak, alder, birch, turf, coal, free-ſtone, mill-ſtone, horſes, black cattle, ſheep, veniſon, game, marl, iron ore, ſalt ſprings, medicinal ſprings, &c. and the ſtreams abound with all kinds of fiſh.

In this principality are three proteſtant abbeys and ſix convents, of which three are inhabited by men and ſix by women. Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion; and the Lutherans have two hundred churches; the Calviniſts are allowed five, and the Roman catholics ſix.

The commodities and manufactures of the country are wool, cotton, tobacco, flax, ſilk, gold lace, ſilver ditto, embroideries, leather, carpets, ſtone wares, iron, braſs, copper, glaſs, galoons, fringes, taſſels, gunpowder, linen, &c.

The French, in 1757, over-ran this principality, and did great damage, though they were ſoon diſpoſſeſſed of it. The proprietor of it is entitled to a vote in the college of princes at the diet of the empire, and that of the circle. To the ſupreme tribunal of Hanover it nominates two aſſeſſors, and two to the high court of appeal at Zell. The revenues ariſe from demeſnes, exciſe, a military tax, ſtamp-duty, card ditto, duty on corn, cattle, ſheep, magazines, &c.

The principal towns and places are the following; viz. 1. Hanover, which is the metropolis and ſeat of the preſent elector, as it always was of the dukes, after the removal of their court hither from Calenberg, on the death of George, the laſt duke of Brunſwick-Calenberg. It is pleaſantly ſituated in a ſandy ſoil, on the river Leine, which is navigable here for ſmall boats. It is twenty-ſix miles ſouth-weſt from Zell, twenty-ſeven weſt from Brunſwick, and three hundred and ſixty-five eaſt from London. It was antiently called Lawenroda, from a neighbouring caſtle, ſubject to the counts of that title; and had its preſent name in Henry the Lion's time, becauſe of a ferry here; Hanover in the old Saxon dialect, ſignifying as much as Have-over in Engliſh. It is divided by the river into the New and Old Towns. Moſt of the houſes are of timber and clay, but there are many of brick and ſtone. The ſtreets are regular, broad, and well furniſhed with lanthorns for the winter nights. It is regularly fortified, and the ravelins before the gates are well mounted with cannon. Here was once a monaſtery, ſince metamorphoſed into a palace, at one end of the city, near the ramparts, though they ſcarce deſerve that name. It is a large ſtructure of free ſtone, with ſeveral ſquare courts, and fine ſtaircaſes; but the whole is rather commodious than magnificent: it is, however, adorned with charming tapeſtry and paintings, and very richly furniſhed. Here is a cloſet of rarities, with a noble collection of medals, antient and modern, and a very fine chapel. When the court is here, there are frequent concerts, balls, and aſſemblies; and a French comedy uſed to be acted three times a week, at a pretty theatre in the palace, where all people are admitted gratis, the expence being defrayed by the elector. Here is alſo an opera-houſe viſited by all foreigners, the paintings and contrivance being not inferior to any in Europe of the kind.

The moſt remarkable of its churches are, 1. St. James's, in which there are two crucifixes, with fine pictures of the apoſtles and many ſaints, though the Lutherans pay no adoration to them. 2. That of the Holy Croſs, much finer and neater than the other, having a double row of galleries round it from the altar, and upon the firſt the hiſtory of the goſpel in fifty-three parts, painted by the ableſt maſters. Beſides theſe, there are St. George's and St.

A Scale of Half an English Mile.

A New & Correct Plan of HANOVER, a City in the circle of Lower Saxony, and Capital of the King of Great Britain's German Dominions.

St. Giles's churches. Here are four fairs a year, much frequented by foreigners. It was once a free imperial city, and a Hanſe town, when it had a flouriſhing commerce; but its chief trade now is in that ſweet, but muddy liquor, called Brewhan, which they ſend in great quantities to the neigbouring towns and villages. This liquor had the name from a famous brewer, one Conrade Brewhan, of this neighbourhood; who, having ſerved his time at Hamburg, came and ſet up here in 1526. Though it is not a large town, it is bigger than Zell. The Roman catholic church here was granted to thoſe of that communion by Erneſt, the firſt elector, as one of the conditions demanded by the emperor Leopold, who inveſted him, and alſo engaged him to admit of an apoſtolical vicar in his dominions, and to permit him to reſide at Hanover. Here is a conſiderable number of Roman catholics, but the nobility and gentry are almoſt all Lutherans. The princeſs Sophia cauſed a new church to be built here for the French refugees, to which our king William III. was alſo a benefactor. Beſides a houſe here for orphans, there is one hoſpital within the town, and another without. This city has acquired a new luſtre ſince the acceſſion of the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover to the electoral college in the diet of the empire; but more eſpecially ſince its advancement to the throne of Great Britain; and is of particular note for the famous treaty concluded here in 1725, to counterbalance that of Vienna, between the Roman catholic powers.

There are ſeveral pretty ſeats in the neighbourhood; one particularly called the Fantaſy, or the Whim; and another Montbrillant, or Mount Pleaſance; which were built by two ſiſters-in-law; viz. Madame de Kilmanſeck (late counteſs of Arlington), and the counteſs of Platen. Theſe lead to the pleaſant palace of Herenhauſen (i. e. the Houſe of the Lord of the Manor), a caſtle built on the river Leine, by order of the prince who was the firſt elector, about the ſame diſtance north from Hanover as the palace of Kenſington from St. James's. A ſtrait walk leads up to the houſe, which is adorned with charming gardens; a wilderneſs of ever-greens; one of the largeſt and nobleſt orangeries in Europe; a perfect theatre cut out into green ſeats, with arbours and ſummer houſes on both ſides of it, for the actors to dreſs in, the whole ſet off with fine ſtatues, many of them gilt; and, above all, here are noble fountains, with very large baſons, beautiful caſcades, and water-works that throw the water up much higher than the famous fountain at St. Cloud in France, which was always looked upon as the moſt conſiderable of the kind till this was ſet up, by the direction of William Benſon, Eſq; whom his late majeſty took with him to Hanover, for that purpoſe, in 1716, made him ſurveyor-general of his works, and gave him other marks of his favour.

2. The village of Linner. 3. Rehburg is the ſeat of a bailiwick, which yields grain, flax, hops, oak, beech, coal, &c. 4. Ricklingen is a parochial village, near which is a ſtone monument erected to the memory of duke Albert of Saxony. 5. Neuſtadtam Rubenberge, on the Leine, gives name to a bailiwick and ſuperintendency. 6. Calenburg, from which the principality took its name. 7, 8. 9, 10. Marienſee, Wennigſen, Marienwarder, and Walſinghauſen, have each Lutheran convents for ladies, and ſend repreſentatives to the aſſemblies of the ſtates. 11. Marienrode. 12. Munder, on the Hamel. 13. Lockum. 14. Eldagſen. 15. Winſtorf, the ſeat of a ſuperintendency, and of a Lutheran abbey, to which belong an abbeſs and four conventualiſts, with ſeveral canons. The abbey has a ſeat and voice in the diets of the principality; it was founded in 870, by a biſhop of Minden.

16. Hamelen, which is a very ancient city, twenty-three miles ſouth-weſt from Hanover, and forty-one ſouth from Brunſwick. It is ſituated in a fine country, on the river Hamel, from which it takes its name. The Hamel diſembogues itſelf into the Weſer, on which an admirable ſluice was finiſhed in 1734, at a great expence. There is likewiſe a bridge of nine wooden arches over the Weſer. The other public edifices are an abbey, two Lutheran churches, a Calviniſt ditto, barracks, an hoſpital, a poor-houſe, a town-houſe, and a free ſchool.

Woollen, ſilk, linen, and leather manufactories, are carried on here. The magiſtrates are allowed to coin money, and have very extenſive privileges, and civil and criminal juriſdiction within their liberties, which contain many villages, foreſts, a ferry, &c. The abbot of Fulda, who was formerly ſovereign of the town, ſold it to the biſhop of Minden; and when the latter came to take poſſeſſion of it, the citizens oppoſed him, but were defeated with great ſlaughter, near Sedemunde.

17. The town of Bodenwerder, which is ſubject to inundations. 18. Lauenau gives name to a bailiwick. 19. Reker. 20. Erzen, on the Humme. 21. Sprunge gives name to a bailiwick. 22. Lawenſtein, the capital of a bailiwick. 23. Hemmendorf, on the Saal. 24. Salz-Hemmendorf, a borough. 25. Dumgen. 26. Grohode. 27. Polle, on the Weſer, the ſeat of a bailiwick.

28. The town of Gottingen is ſituated on the New Leine, which is a canal drawn from the Old Leine, and about fifty miles from Hanover. It is ſtrong, well-built, and well-paved. The ancient gymnaſium was, in 1734, converted by his Britannic majeſty, king George II. into an univerſity. Its library is the beſt in Germany: and here is alſo a fine obſervatory, an anatomical theatre, a phyſic-garden, a ſchool for teaching midwifery, an academy of exerciſes, ſciences, and belles lettres, and a German ſociety, which are all included under, and belong to, the univerſity. The Latin ſchool has eight maſters, and is under very good regulations. Here are an armoury, ſix Lutheran churches, and one Calviniſt ditto, an alms-houſe with a church belonging to it, and an orphan-houſe. The ſauſages made here are in great eſteem.

On a hill, in the territory belonging to the town, antiently ſtood an imperial burgh and palatine town, called Grone, which was the principal reſidence of the Saxon emperors after Otho the great. The town's eſtate and juriſdiction are very conſiderable, conſiſting of ſeveral villages, woods, meadows, and paſtures. It was formerly one of the Hanſe, and had a mint for coining. This town was for ſome time in the hands of the French, namely in the campaigns of 1757 and 1758.

29. Lauenforde, on the Weſer. 30. Norton, on the Leine. 31. Hedemünden, on the Werra. 32. Sichelſtein (in Engliſh, Sickle-ſtone). 33. Burſfield. 34. Northeim, on the Rhume. 35. Hardegſen, on the Eſpolde. 36. Uſlar, divided into the Old and New, the former of which is walled. 37. Dransfield, between Goffingen and Minden. 38. Moringen, on the river Mohr. 39. Munden, ſituated in a vale on the Fulda, which a little below joins the Werra, and then the united ſtreams take the name of the Weſer. Theſe rivers, with the iſlands they form, and the neighbouring gardens, hills, woods, &c. afford a moſt delightful proſpect. The buildings are two Lutheran churches, one Calviniſt ditto, a bridge over the Werra, a free-ſchool, and barracks for a regiment of ſoldiers. The gardens within and around the town amount to the amazing number of two thouſand; and the manufactures are ſilk, flax, and tobacco.

This being the commercial centre for Heſſe, Thuringia, Nuremberg, Franckfort, Franconia, Bavaria, and all parts of Saxony, a great number of factors reſide here; and none, who are not freemen of Minden, are allowed to trade beyond this town, but muſt conſign their goods to factors here; and whatever is brought in any veſſel muſt, according to the ſtaple weight, be unladen here. On Tueſdays and Fridays a veſſel goes up the Fulda from hence to Capel, which none but Freemen of Munden have a right to navigate. The French had for ſome time poſſeſſion of this town, in the laſt war, in the reign of George II.

Wolfenbuttle principaliy is part of the duchy of Brunſwic, being divided into two parts by the dioceſe of Hildeſheim and the principality of Halberſtadt. The northern port is rather level, and produces conſiderable quantities of grain, flax, hemp, pulſe, fruits, cattle, ſilk, &c. The ſouthern parts contain ſeveral mines and ſalt-works. The ſtates deputize repreſentatives to the diets, which are held at Brunſwic four times a year. The chief manufactures are flax, ſilk, wool, tobacco, glaſs, lead, iron, ſteel, porcelain, wax, blacking, &c. The high colleges for this principality are the privy-council, convent-office, chancery, treaſury, high court of juſtice, and conſiſtory. Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion. The rivers are the Weſer, Leine, Ocker, Schimter, and Aller.

The town of Brunſwic, which is the metropolis of the country, ſtands ſixty-one miles weſt from Magdeburg. It had its name from the founder, Bruno, duke of Saxony, who built it in the year 861. It was once a Hanſe town, and an Imperial free city. Though at preſent much decayed from its priſtine ſplendor, it is ſtill rich and populous. It is ſituated on the Ocker, contains handſome houſes, is well paved, and very ſtrongly fortified. It is about two miles in circumference, and divided into the Old and New Town. The principal trade is in leather, butter, hops and mum.

The chief buildings are the ducal palace, which is capacious, magnificent, ſplendidly furniſhed, and contains many

many fine paintings, an excellent library, and a cabinet of curioſities; an armory, a cavalier-houſe, an academy for martial exerciſes, a college, a play-houſe, a cuſtom-houſe, a houſe of correction, a council-houſe in the Old and New Town, a mint, an orphan-houſe, two gymnaſiums, a college of phyſic, an anatomy and ſurgery-ſchool, a lazaretto, a caſtle, St. Leonard's hoſpital, a kind of college called the Templehof, which formerly belonged to the knight's templars; and the following churches; one for the Calviniſts, one for the Roman catholicks, and ten for the Lutherans, among which is the cathedral, dedicated to St. Blaſius, which contains the ducal burying-place, the records of the electoral family, and two large monuments of duke Henry the Lion, and his ſecond conſort. The chapter of this cathedral conſiſts of a provoſt, a dean, a ſenior, ten canons, and ſeveral inferior prebendaries and vicars: but the dean is the firſt member of the ſtates. The Lutheran foundation of St. Eyriac conſiſts of a dean, who is one of the ſtates, a great committee, and five canons.

The convent of Riddaghauſen is about two miles from Brunſwic; the ramparts of the city are planted with mulberry-trees, and the gardens belonging to the ducal palace are laid out in a very exquiſite taſte. Spinning was introduced here in the year 1530, by one Jurgen, a ſtatuary and ſtone-cutter. This was the firſt capital place that embraced the Reformation. The road from hence to Wolfenbuttle is paved, and lined on each ſide with trees. The Lutheran convent of the Holy Croſs has a church of its own, and is ſituated without St. Peter's Gate. The French got poſſeſſion of this city in 1757, but evacuated it in the following year.

Scheppenſtadt, on the Altenau, is the ſeat of a ſuperintendency; and in the village of Lucklum there is a commander of the Teutonic order.

The village of Salzdalum gives name to a bailiwick, and takes its own from a conſiderable ſalt-work in the neighbourhood. The ducal palace here has a fine large gallery, which contains above a thouſand pictures, by the moſt eminent maſters; and here is likewiſe a ſmall gallery, embelliſhed with many beautiful paintings. In the china cabinet are above eight thouſand pieces of exquiſite beauty, and in another above a thouſand enamels of Raphael de Urbino, admirably executed. The great gallery is two hundred feet long, fifty broad, and forty high, and the leſſer are an hundred and ſixty long and twenty broad. In the latter, beſides the above cabinet, are ſix ſmaller ones, for curioſities of art and nature. Adjoining to the palace is a convent, which ſends repreſentatives to the diets; was founded by duke Antony Ulric and his dutcheſs, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and has a provoſt, a domina, and fifteen ſiſters of noble families. The garden, chapel, &c. are extremely grand.

The town of Wolfenbuttle, from whence the dutchy is denominated, ſtands on the river Ocker, ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of Brunſwick, nineteen eaſt of Hildeſheim, and twenty-ſix north-weſt of Halberſtadt. It is the antient ſeat of the dukes, being ſtrong, by its ſituation near the marſhes, and ſo well fortified, that it is reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt towns in Germany; and here is an arſenal, well furniſhed. It is divided into two parts, one called Arx Guelphica, which is the ducal palace, ſo named from duke Ecbert, of the family of the Guelphs: the other, Henrickſtadt, from the founder, duke Henry. The palace, which is the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſtately that belongs to the duke's family, has noble apartments, rich furniture, coſtly paintings, and a library reckoned one of the beſt in Europe, which was founded by the learned duke Auguſtus. The librarian's catalogue, publiſhed in 1604, numbered the volumes at one hundred and ſixty-four thouſand; another in 1660, mentioned only twenty-ſeven thouſand, ſix hundred and ſixty-ſix volumes, and one hundred, fifteen thouſand, five hundred and four tracts, by fifty-ſix thouſand, three hundred and ninety-three authors. There are two thouſand MSS. particularly four hundred and thirty-eight folios of French embaſſies, tranſcribed from the French king's library; forty-one volumes written by the founder himſelf, twelve of which are on muſic, beſides his Commentary on Trithemius's Cryptography, and a very learned tract on the antiquity and myſtery of the game of cheſs.

The new church here is an admirable piece of architecture, and twenty-one dukes and dutcheſſes are interred under it: here is alſo an academy and a muſeum. The town is not half ſo big as Brunſwic. There is another palace of the duke's at Saltzdahl (about a league from the town, and from Brunſwic), the road to which is lined with a very fine row of trees. This caſtle, built by duke Antony Ulric, is as magnificent a ſtructure as any that has been raiſed by ſovereign princes; and, beſides its immenſely rich furniture, there is a numerous, but choice collection of pictures, in a great gallery, which is one of the fineſt rooms in all Germany; and there are two cabinets, one full of vaſes and urns, painted by Raphael, and the other full of the fineſt porcelane.

Twenty miles eaſt of Brunſwic and Wolfenbuttle, and near the frontiers of Magdeburg, ſtands the town of Helmſtadt, which has its name from the elms about it. Charles the Great built this town, anno 782: it is chiefly noted for the Academia Julia, or univerſity founded and richly endowed, about 1576, by duke Julius, and his ſon Henry Julius, who alſo furniſhed it with a good library. It has very conſiderable privileges, particularly one granted by the emperor Maximilian II. that its rector is to have for ever the title and dignity of count palatine. The elector of Hanover, and the duke of Wolfenbuttle, are joint ſovereigns, and have the direction of it alternately. No univerſity in Germany has made a better figure, or had more learned Lutheran profeſſors than this. The three faculties, on account of which it confers degrees, are divinity, law, and phyſic. Among the manuſcripts in its library, there is an antient Hebrew pentateuch, in two volumes, for which ſome Jewiſh rabbies offered a great ſum. The town is encompaſſed with walls, ditches, and ramparts: has three churches, and a fine ſuburb, called Oſtendorff. The faculty of divines here was charged with giving their opinion in the caſe of the marriage of the princeſs of Brunſwic-Wolfenbuttle, with the late emperor Charles VI. that a proteſtant princeſs might, with a ſafe conſcience, embrace the Romiſh religion; but they refuted it in 1708, by a public declaration, as a popiſh forgery.

The abbey of Gandersheim is ſituated on the borders of the biſhopric of Hildeſheim, eighteen miles ſouth-weſt of Goſlar, which was founded by a duke of Saxony, in the ninth century, for ladies of noble families; and its firſt abbeſſes were ſucceſſively the founder's three daughters. It is now greatly reduced, and depends on the duke of Brunſwic-Wolfenbuttle, who maintains an abbeſs, four canoneſſes, and eight canons. Though this abbey is in Lower Saxony, the abbeſs takes her ſeat among the prelates of the Rhine. It embraced the Reformation in the ſixteenth century, ſo that the abbeſs and nuns are Lutherans. Its bailiwick is about two miles in compaſs, and contains about twenty villages. There is a caſtle in the bailiwick, which is watered by the river Ganda, that runs into the Leine.

In this principality are alſo the following towns and places; 1. Scheningen, which has a ſuperintendency. 2. Konigſlutter, on the rivulet of Lutter. Here is at preſent a Lutheran monaſtery, governed by an abbot, a prior, and four conventuals. In its church lie buried the emperor Lotharius, his empreſs Richenza, and duke Henry the Magnanimous. It takes precedence of the other convents in the principality, and ſends a repreſentative to the diet and the grand committee. 2. Supplengenbury, a commandery of the order of St. John. 3. Calvorde, on the Ohre. 4. Vorsfeld, a market-town on the Aller, is the ſeat of a bailiwick and ſuperintendency. 5. Heſſen. 6. Marienburg. 7. Marienthal. 8. Seeſen, the ſeat of a ſuperintendency and bailiwick. 9. Gittel. 10. Julius Halle.

The moſt remarkable places between the Weſer and the Leine are, 1. Holzmunden. 2. Stadt-Olendorf, the ſeat of a ſuperintendency. 3. Amelunxborn. 4. Eſcherhauſen. 5. Otterſtein, which gives name to a bailiwick. 6. Turſtenberg. 7. Greene, on the Leine. 8. Bevern, a market-town on the Bever.

Mecklenburg dutchy is bounded by Pomerania on the eaſt, by the biſhoprick of Lubeck, and the territories of Brunſwic and Lunenburg, on the weſt; by the electorate of Brandenburg on the ſouth, and by the Baltick on the north. It is ſituated between fifty-three degrees, ten minutes, and fifty-four degrees, forty minutes, north latitude; and between thirty-one and thirty-four degrees, thirty-five minutes weſt longitude, from the iſland of Ferro, being an hundred and thirty-five miles in length, and about ninety at its greateſt breadth. It is well watered by ſeveral fine rivers and lakes, and conſequently well ſupplied with fiſh. It is likewiſe extremely fertile and rich, and yields plenty of corn, hemp, timber, paſture, ſheep, game, cattle, horſes, wine, butter, cheeſe, flax, fruit, wool, &c.

In this dutchy the peaſants are in a ſtate of villainage, but

but the nobility enjoy very conſiderable privileges; the ſtates are compoſed of the nobility and towns, in the diets, which are ſummoned annually, and held alternately at Sternburg and Malchin. The inhabitants of this country are moſtly Lutherans, under the direction of their ſuperintendents. There are alſo ſome Calviniſts and Roman catholics.

The whole dutchy is divided into three circles; viz. the circle of Mecklenburg, the circle of Wenden, and the circle of Stargard; the principal places in which are the following:

Schwerin, in the circle of Mecklenburg, is the capital of the dutchy, and a very pretty town, being ſituated on a great lake of that name, eighteen miles ſouth of Wiſmar, and thirty-eight ſouth-weſt of Roſtock. It was the ſee of a biſhop, tranſlated hither from Mecklenburg, in 1062, and ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Bremen, but converted into a ſecular principality by the treaty of Oſnaburg, and granted to Adolphus-Frederic, duke of Mecklenburg, as an equivalent for Wiſmar, which was to remain to the Swedes. Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, who fortified the town, built and endowed a cathedral here, and drove the pagan Mecklenburghers, by thouſands, into a place of the lake of Schwerin, where the then biſhop baptized them; from whence that part of the lake is ſtill called the Font. The duke of Mecklenburg has his reſidence here at a caſtle, in which he impriſoned the burgomaſters of Roſtock, in 1716, and, after ſix months confinement, ſet them at liberty, on renouncing, upon oath, their immunities and privileges.

Sternburg, a ſmall town on the lake, is one of the places where the diets are held. Boitzenburg, on the Baitze, has a priory and a toll on the Elbe. Panchim is ſituated on the Elbe, which divides it into Old and New Town. It had once a caſtle and a mint, and has ſtill two churches. Rhena is a ſmall town on the Radegaſt. Greves Mulen, Kropeliën, Kriewitz, Hagens, Newſtadt, Buko, Bruel, Wittenburg, Grabo, and Lyaz, are all ſmall towns of little conſideration at preſent.

The town of Domitz, forty-three miles eaſt of Lunenburg, ſtands in an iſland made by the conflux of the Elbe and Elda, with a caſtle on the former, where the duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin obliges ſhips to pay toll. This fort, which is ſaid to be the ſtrongeſt, if not the only one in the dutchy, is acceſſible but by a timber bridge. In 1328, the elector Lewis, of Brandenburg, alienated this town to the count of Schwerin, with the cuſtoms, and all the country on both ſides the Elbe, for ſeven thouſand five hundred marks of Brandenburg coin. The ſaid country, or moſt part of it, returned back to the Brandenburg family by marriage, but the caſtle remained in the hands of the dukes of Mecklenburg, who are ſtill poſſeſſed of it, together with the cuſtoms, which are ſaid to amount, one year with another, to eighty thouſand rix-dollars. In 1627, the Imperial general, count Tilly, took this town; but in 1631, it was retaken by the Swedes. In 1637, the Imperialiſts and Saxons took it again. The Swediſh general, Bannier, attempted to recover it in 1639, and blocked it up part of the following year, but did not reduce it till 1643. They generally ſend hither thoſe priſoners who are deſtined to a long confinement.

The town of Gadebuſh, twenty-two miles weſt of Wiſmar, is remarkable for a great victory obtained near it, in 1712, by the Swedes over the Danes. Mecklenburg, which gives name to the dutchy, and title to the dukes, though formerly a large town, is now but an indifferent village. It formerly had three convents, and was the ſee of a biſhop, but gradually declined as Wiſmar roſe. Dobberan, which was antiently a Ciſtertian monaſtery, is now only a hunting ſeat. Many great perſonages have been formerly interred in the church. Eldena, on the Elda, has a hill containing allum, a ſalt-work, and gives name to a bailiwick.

The circle of Warden contains the following places; viz. 1. Guſtrow, a pretty large town, well fortified, ſeventeen miles ſouth of Roſtock, and thirty-ſeven from Schwerin. It has a caſtle, which was the reſidence of the dukes of Guſtrow; after the extinction of which branch, the emperor adjudged the city and its dependencies, in 1697, to the late duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, who reinforced the garriſon; but the troops of Sweden and Lower Saxony refuſed to quit the place. The duke, however, continued there till April, when three thouſand of the troops of the directors of the circle attacked and obliged him to ſurrender, and forced the duke and the Imperial miniſter to quit the place, into which they put a garriſon, and deſired the emperor to name commiſſioners to take the adminiſtration upon them till the ſucceſſion was ſettled, which was in 1701. Its caſtle is adorned with a moſt elegant garden, it is a grand edifice with four fronts, and is ſaid to be the fineſt in all the country.

2. Malcho is a ſmall town between the Plan and Calpin lakes. 3. Krako is ſituated on a lake of the ſame name. 4. Plan is on a lake from which it receives its appellation. 5. Dobbertin is a Lutheran convent for ladies.

6. Roſtock, is a free imperial city, and one of the Hanſe towns, ſtands on the river Warna, which falls eight miles below it into the Baltick ſea, and is ſeventeen north of Guſtrow, and twenty-five north-eaſt of Wiſmar. It is an antient city, walled in 1160, by Burevinus, king of the Heruli, and, as appears by its charter, dated in 1218, modelled by the laws of Lubeck. This town being, with the duchy, ſeized by the Imperialiſts in 1629, was retaken by the Swedes in 1631, and after the treaty of Munſter, they built a fort here, and by their garriſon demanded a toll of all ſhips, which very much leſſened the trade of the town, and induced many of the merchants to remove the Mecklenburg miniſters, who endeavoured to have it redreſſed at the treaty of Nimeguen, but without effect. Moſt of the town was burnt in 1677, but is ſince rebuilt with more magnificence. In 1712 it was ſeized by the Swedes, on pretence of its having furniſhed their enemies with proviſions; and in 1715 the duke of Mecklenburg, not being ſtrong enough to defend it againſt the Danes, agreed that, on condition of their not interfering with the civil government, they ſhould have a garriſon and a magazine here.

This city is divided into the Old, New, and Middle Towns, conſiſting of fourteen wide long ſtreets, beſides ſmaller, and many thouſand ſtately houſes. It boaſts of ſeven remarkable things, each ſeven in number: ſeven doors to St. Mary's church; ſeven large ſtreets centering in the market place; ſeven gates; ſeven bridges over the Warna; ſeven towers on the town-hall; ſeven great bells belonging to the town-clock, which chime at certain hours; and ſeven vaſt lime trees in their common garden. The chief commodity is beer, the ſame as formerly called Lubeck beer, which they export in great quantities; for ſome years ago they had two hundred and fifty privileged brewers, who brewed, it is ſaid, as many thouſand tons a year, beſides what private perſons brewed for their own uſe; ſo that the duke of Mecklenburg's revenue, from the exciſe on beer, is ſaid to be greater than from all other articles together. The Warna is navigable to the very walls; but large ſhips come no farther than Warnemunder, a little town ſeven miles lower, juſt where the Swedes built their fort. The city is governed by twenty-four aldermen, choſen from the nobility, univerſity, and merchants. Four are burgomaſters, two chamberlains, two ſtewards, or bailiffs, for the river, to cleanſe it, and take care of the haven at Warnemunder; and here are two judges, to determine all cauſes finally, coin money, and chuſe officers; but on matters extraordinary, a lower houſe of one hundred common councilmen, choſen out of the trades, is ſummoned to give their opinion.

The univerſity, one of the beſt and largeſt in Germany, was founded in 1419. The city, being at half the charges with the duke, chuſes nine of the eighteen profeſſors; and out of them the Rector Magnificus, who appoints their meetings, takes care of their treaſury, &c. During theſe two laſt centuries, this has been one of the moſt flouriſhing univerſities in Germany. The biſhop of Schwerin was, by charter, made perpetual chancellor, who deputed one of the oldeſt profeſſors vice-chancellor.

7. Teſzien and Laoga are both ſituated on the river Reckenitz. 8. Schwan on the Warna. 9. Iwenaſh, near Stavenhagen. 10. Dargem. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. Goldberg, Penzlion, Stavenhagen, Tetero, Neukalden, and Groyen, are ſmall inconſiderable towns. 17. Wahren, on the lake Calpin. 18. Robel, on the lake Maritz. 19. Malchion, on the borders of Pomerania; it is one of the places where the diets are held. 20. Sultz. 21. Ribnitz; has a nunnery for ladies, of the order of St. Clere.

Stargard circle contains, 1. New Brandenburg, ſituated on a lake; it ſends a deputy to the leſſer committee of the ſtates, has a grammar-ſchool, two churches, a ſuperintendent, and is celebrated for its hop trade. The neighbourhood is ſingularly pleaſant, and the inhabitants remarkably healthy.

2. Old Stargard gives name to a lordſhip and circle. 3. Friezland is a town on a lake, which gives name to a bailiwic. 4. Euſterbergh, a ſmall town. 5. Weſembergh is the principal place, in a fertile territory called Pomel,

the inhabitants of which are extremely benevolent and charitable. 6. Strelitz gives name to a branch of the ducal family, and is ſituated among marſhes. It conſiſts of New and Old, which ſtand at a ſmall diſtance from each other: the prince's palace, which is at the latter, is adorned with pleaſant gardens, and has a very elegant appearance. 7. Nemaro, a bailiwic. 8. Miro.

9. The town of Wiſmar ſtands among fens, on a bay of the Baltic, between Roſtock and Lubeck, twenty-five miles weſt of the former, and eaſt of the latter, and fifty-five miles weſt of Stralſund, eaſt, long. twelve degrees eleven minutes, lat. fifty-four degrees, three minutes. It is ſuppoſed to have been built in the thirteenth century, out of Mecklenburg's ruins; for, being of timber, it was burnt in 1262, and rebuilt handſomely of ſtone, and its government modelled in 1626, upon the plan of Lubeck; ſo that it ſoon became one of the Hanſe towns, ſtrongly fortified, and the harbour for their men of war. It was taken by the Imperialiſts during the civil war, 1629, but retaken by the duke of Mecklenburg and the Swedes in 1632, and by Munſter treaty given to the latter. It has been ſeveral times taken by the Danes, but again reſtored to the Swedes. In 1690, its magazines were blown up by lightning, moſt of the new city deſtroyed, with one of the new gates; the arſenal, churches, and houſes damaged, thirty people killed, and two hundred wounded. In 1711 it was beſieged by the Danes; and in 1716 ſurrendered to the allies, Danes, Brandenburgers, Hanoverians, Saxons, and Ruſſians, who found in it three hundred cannon, a vaſt quantity of bombs, grenadoes, and ammunition. In 1720 it was reſtored by treaty to the Swedes, on condition that the walls and fortifications ſhould be demoliſhed; in which ſtate it now remains.

The houſe of Mecklenburg is divided into two branches, namely, Schwerin and Strelitz. The latter commenced with duke Adolphus-Frederic II. younger brother of the duke of Schwerin, and grandfather of the preſent duke of Strelitz, Frederic IV. who was born May 5, 1738, and ſucceeded to the government December 11, 1752. He was made a knight of the garter in 1764, and has three brothers, and two ſiſters; the younger ſiſter is our moſt gracious ſovereign, Sophia Charlotte, who was born May 19, 1744, and married the 8th of September, 1761, to his preſent Majeſty George the Third, king of Great Britain, &c. This princeſs wrote an elegant epiſtle to the king of Pruſſia, during the war which ended with the reign of king George II. which has been equally admired for the humanity of the ſentiment, and elegance of the diction. Her Majeſty's ſhining qualities have endeared her to the Britiſh nation; being no leſs admired for her literary accompliſhments, than reſpected for her amiable diſpoſition, and thoſe virtues which adorn her ſex.

The imperial city of Hamburg, the greateſt emporium of Germany, and the ſecond of the Hanſe towns, ſtands on the north ſide of the river Elbe, twenty-ſeven miles north weſt of Lunenburg, thirty-ſeven ſouth-weſt of Lubeck, fifty-five north of Zell, fifty-one ſouth of Sleſwick, ſixty-five north-eaſt of Bremen, ſeventy-two from the mouth of the Elbe, one hundred and fifty-five ſouth-weſt of Copenhagen, one hundred and ninety-five north-eaſt of Amſterdam, and four hundred and ſixteen north-weſt of Vienna, in ten degrees eleven minutes eaſt longitude, and fifty-three degrees forty-one minutes latitude. The town owes its origin to Charlemagne, who, to ſtop the progreſs of the Sclavi, or northern Sclavonians, cauſed his lieutenants to build two forts on the Elbe, one of them at this place, which thoſe people took and demoliſhed in the year 810, but Charlemagne rebuilt it next year, and erected a church, the only one in Hamburg for above three hundred and fifty years. It was firſt declared a free and independent city in 1220. The emperor Maximilian, in the diet of Augſburgh, declared it free and imperial. Since that time, Hamburg has been inveſted with ſovereign power within its own juriſdiction, like other imperial cities; and in the year 1641, was accordingly ſummoned to the diet of the empire, though, as both Denmark and Holſtein proteſted againſt it, the Hamburghers have not yet enjoyed their right of ſitting and voting there. Great privileges have, from time to time, been granted them by ſeveral emperors. And, for their keeping a light houſe at Helgoland, above-mentioned, which is four German miles within the ſea; they are alſo excuſed paying toll at Stade to our king, as Elector of Hanover; yet the kings of Denmark have ſince compelled them ſeveral times to pay tolls at the caſtle of Gluckſtadt.

They derived their chief ſecurity from the continual jealouſies between Sweden and Denmark; but in 1712, on occaſion of the northern war, the Danes, Muſcovites, and Saxons, having their armies in the neighbourhood, made their ſeparate demands, with threats in caſe of refuſal: and they were obliged to compound with the firſt for two hundred and thirty thouſand dollars, and with the ſecond for two hundred thouſand. Denmark has ſix times extorted money from it ſince 1645. At the firſt time it received one hundred and twenty thouſand crowns; in 1679, two hundred and twenty thouſand; in 1686, two hundred and forty thouſand, which they gave the Danes to buy off the ſiege; two hundred thouſand at another time; one hundred and eighty thouſand in the war with Sweden, and two hundred and forty-ſix thouſand in 1712, after which the late czar got two hundred thouſand crowns of them on ſome other pretences. In 1713 the city was viſited by a plague.

It is very advantageouſly ſituated, both for domeſtic and foreign trade. It has ſuch a port and river as none in Europe, except the Thames, excels. Beſides the Elbe, which enters the German ocean here, they have a channel open to the Trave, for the ſake of a communication with Lubeck and the Baltic, without being at the trouble and hazard of going about by the eaſt ſea, round the coaſt of Jutland and the Scaw, and without the obſtructions of the toll, and other difficulties of the Sound; ſo that the veſſels in the Trave are within forty miles of the Baltic, whereas it is upwards of four hundred miles round Jutland, &c.

The trade of this place exceeds that of any city which has no kingdom or republic annexed to it; and the exports and imports of it ſingly exceed thoſe of many great kingdoms, even in Germany. The Elbe, and many great navigable rivers that fall into it, after a courſe through ſome of the largeſt, richeſt, and moſt trading parts of Germany, furniſh it with all the product and manufactures of Auſtria, Bohemia, and Upper and Lower Saxony. By the Havel and Spree it has trade with Brandenburg electorate; and by a canal from the Spree to the Oder, its commerce extends into Sileſia, Moravia, Poland, almoſt to Hungary: ſo that it has more manufactures, &c. for exportation, than moſt cities in the world. The principal exports (chiefly to Great Britain) are of various kinds of different countries; particularly Sileſia diapers, and the lawns of Miſnia and Luſatia; German linen from Oſnaburg, Lunenburg, &c. Hamburg dowlas, and other ſtrong linens, from Lower Saxony; coarſe linen, barras, crocus, hinderlands, and many other ſorts from Lower Germany; linen-yarn from the ſame countries; tin-plates, braſs, iron, and ſteel wire, chiefly from Upper Saxony; clap-boards, pipe and hogſhead ſtaves, wainſcot boards, oak plank and timber, and kid ſkins from Brandenburg; corn from many provinces, chiefly Brandenburg and Saxony. Of the number of articles which they import from abroad, the chief are the woollen manufactures of England. The value of ſuch from Yorkſhire only is ſaid to be above one hundred thouſand pounds. The article of Engliſh ſtockings formerly came to above twenty thouſand pounds per annum; and all Engliſh goods vended here, amount to ſeveral hundred thouſand pounds annually.

The Engliſh merchants, having great privileges, make an extraordinary figure here. They appear as a body, hold a court, with particular juriſdiction and powers among themſelves; and as they are called in London the Hamburg company, ſo they are here called the Engliſh hans or ſociety. They have a church and miniſter of their own. The Engliſh are numerous, this being ſtill the ſtaple of the Engliſh trade. They have the ſame privileges to import herrings, as the Dutch are allowed.

The Hamburgers drive great trade to Ruſſia and Livonia; and for goods ſent to the north of the empire, and to Poland, they have great returns, not only in linen, yarn, and fine flax, but in honey, wax, anniſeed, lintſeed, drugs, &c. all by the Oder into the Spree, and ſo into the Elbe, in the marquiſate of Brandenburg; and therefore the Danes cannot interrupt this trade, nor obtain any part of it. Above two hundred Engliſh ſhips alone come into this harbour in a year, though moſtly from Spain, Portugal, and Italy, from and to which the Hamburg merchants pay them double the freight they do for their own ſhips, becauſe the Engliſh being free from the Turks by their Mediteranean paſſes, they ſave more than that by inſurance. Indeed they, in 1751, aimed at taking much of this trade into their own hands, on their own bottoms, &c. but happily the king of Spain ſo deeply reſented their Treaty with the piratical ſtates of Barbary, and eſpecially furniſhing them with warlike ſtores, &c. that he not only inhibited commerce with Hamburg, but laid an embargo on

on their goods, &c. in Spain. But on reſtraining them from any more ſuch trade with the Barbarians, the difference ſubſided.

Hamburgh has a great ſhare in the Greenland whale-fiſhery; and the fins and whale-bone is a manufacture managed by its people. It commonly ſends fifty or ſixty ſhips a year in this trade; ſo that they export great quantities of oil and fins, though they buy from the Dutch more than their own ſhips ſupply. In war, it fits out ſhips of force to convoy the merchantmen, and may be ſaid to be ſtrong both at land and ſea, being able to arm twelve or fourteen thouſand men, beſides having a conſtant garriſon of near two thouſand. It exports great quantities of beer brewed here, and hath ſeveral manufactories, viz. weaving of damaſks, brocades, velvets, the richeſt ſilks, and ſugar-baking, here being as good loaf ſugar as is made in London, though indeed they are forced to buy their Muſcavado ſugars chiefly from Great Britain. Callico-printing employs numbers of people: and of late they have begun to print linens alſo. In ſhort, Hamburgh is become a rich and powerful city, and without diſpute, drives the greateſt inland trade, at this time, of any city in Europe, London and Amſterdam excepted. It has an undoubted right to a place in the diet of the empire. She has pretenſions alſo to her being a free city, as not to be ſubject to the empire like other imperial cities, and on that account always refuſes to pay contributions to the military cheſt in time of war; but then the Hamburgers, under colour of a particular treaty with the emperor, wiſely avoiding to embarraſs themſelves with the affairs of Germany in caſe of a war, do the ſame in effect.

The government is veſted in the ſenate and three colleges of burghers, and is a mixture of the ariſtocratical and democratical. Of the latter, becauſe all their taxes and impoſts are granted by the burghers, without whoſe conſent the ſenate cannot raiſe one penny, and becauſe the management of the finances is in ten of the burghers: of the former, becauſe they have a ſenate choſen out of the principal perſons of the republic, who alone have the powers of aſſembling and diſſolving the convention of the burghers; to whom the burghers that are managers of the finances are accountable, who treat with foreign princes without the intervention of the burghers, and who are veſted with almoſt every act of ſovereignty, but that of managing the finances and laying taxes. The government, thus conſtituted, is under the protection of the emperor, for which the Hamburgers pay him eighty thouſand crowns a year. But how little this has availed them, is too well known; and the protection they have from England, for the ſake of trade, is certainly their greateſt ſecurity.

The ſenate conſiſts of four burgomaſters, of whom three are lawyers, and one a merchant, (two of whom preſide alternately for a year), twenty-four ſenators, viz. eleven lawyers, and thirteen merchants; four ſyndics, who are all lawyers, and give their opinions as our judges do in the houſe of lords, but have no vote; and four ſecretaries, of whom the principal is called prothonotary: all theſe are, upon every vacancy, choſen out of their own bodies. Here is alſo a court of Admiralty, conſiſting of a burgomaſter, four ſenators, ſix merchants, and two maſters of ſhips, aſſiſted by a ſecretary, and a water-bailiff. Their law is the civil, or Juſtinian, and, in criminal cauſes, the ſtatutes of the emperor Charles IV. with which they have likewiſe their own ſtatutes, but both puzzled and obſcured by numberleſs comments, and contradictory precedents. The firſt or chief of the three colleges is that of the Ober-Alten (or principal elders), which conſiſt of three members, choſen out of each of the five wards of the city; has great power, like that of the tribunes at Rome; can demand of the ſenate to call a convention of the burghers, and even impeach a ſenator, and require a conference with the ſenate on that or other occaſions. When the three colleges, conſiſting in the whole of one hundred and eighty members are aſſembled, and the ſenate at the ſame time, which is in all extraordinary caſes, particularly, for laying taxes, the gates of the city are ſhut, a ſtrong guard is drawn up before the ſenate houſe, and centinels poſted at all its avenues. Each ward debates and votes by itſelf, and, when the queſtion is put by the ſenate, the majority of the five determines it. Their eccleſiaſtical government, of which the ſenate is the head, is managed by a conſiſtory, or convocation of the paſtors, archdeacons and deacons, of the five principal, and ſeven ſmaller churches or chapels; in all, 29.

The principal religion is the Lutheran, and the Calviniſts were obliged to go to worſhip at Altena till within theſe few years paſt, that they have been allowed one or two churches within the walls of this city; but this is a favour not granted to the Roman Catholics, againſt whom they were ſo exaſperated in 1719, upon a public attempt of their prieſts to make proſelytes in the city, that a mob ſtripped and demoliſhed a chapel that was building here by the Imperial reſident, together with the ſaid miniſter's houſe; for which the Hamburgers being threatened by the emperor (Charles VI.) with military execution, they were forced to find another houſe and chapel at their own expence, and to make good all the other loſs and damage, beſides paying a fine, and ſending two members of the ſenate, and two of the burghers, to Vienna, to beg the emperor's pardon; after which, he took the citizens into his ſpecial protection, and eſpouſed their cauſe heartily againſt the antiquated pretenſions of the Danes. They are obliged, however, to allow the Roman catholics their worſhip in the ambaſſadors houſes. They have here what they call a private confeſſion, previous to the holy communion, though it differs in nothing from ours that is general, and the abſolution the ſame; but even the pooreſt of the people here are forced to give a fee to the prieſt for ſuch confeſſion, which cuſtom, not known in any other proteſtant city, is reckoned the more inexcuſable in this, becauſe its churches are immenſely rich, and have great ſums of money at uſury, out of which they might afford the clergy a competent maintenance.

The fame of Hamburg is juſtly great for its care of the poor, here being more hoſpitals, in proportion to its bigneſs, than in any other proteſtant city in Europe: one, in particular, for orphans, like our Blue Coat hoſpital in London, the yearly revenue of which amounts to betwixt fifty and ſixty thouſand pounds. Sometimes they have above three hundred infants abroad at nurſe, who, when able to dreſs themſelves, are taken into the houſe. The boys that are qualified, are put out and maintained at the univerſity; the reſt are put out to trades; and the girls, after they can read, ſpin, knit, &c. are ſent to ſervice. The building is decent, but not very coſtly, and borders on one of the canals. There is a large ſumptuous hoſpital for receiving poor travellers that fall ſick, and another for the relief of maimed, antient, and decayed ſeamen; where alſo care is taken of the widows, as well as children, of thoſe who loſe their lives in the ſervice of the public. In that called the Oldeſt Hoſpital, one hundred and fourteen poor, old, blind, and dumb people, are maintained. There is St. Job's for thoſe poor that have the French diſeaſe; and a Peſt-houſe for thoſe that have the plague, or other infectious diſtempers; to which even people of the beſt rank come for cure, but pay for it to the houſe. There are many leſſer hoſpitals, beſides theſe, for poor widowers, widows, orphans, &c. and great numbers of free-ſchools; beſides two workhouſes, or houſes of correction, where they manufacture rugs, and coarſe kerſeys, with which thoſe confined there are cloathed, and where they alſo ſpin. In one of them, thoſe who have not performed their taſk are hoiſted up in a baſket over the table in the common hall, while the reſt are at dinner, that they may be tantalized with the ſight and ſmell of what they cannot taſte. Here are alſo ſocieties for making good loſſes and damage by fire. The houſes here are ſaid to be about thirty thouſand.

The churches are antient, large, and handſome fabrics, but open thoroughfares all day long, and in ſome there are bookſellers ſhops. Here are ſix lofty ſteeples, ſome of them covered with copper, which make a grand appearance, though the frames are only of timber. The great ſpire of St. Peter's is the higheſt in the city; that of St. Nicholas is ſupported by large gilt globes; St. Michael's ſteeple is four hundred feet high; St. Catharine's has a ſtately front, with abundance of ſtatues in niches; and the ſteeple is formed of ſundry lanterns, diminiſhing gradually to the laſt, which ſupports a ſpire, like St. Bride's in Fleet-ſtreet, but much taller. Round the middle of its ſteeple is a crown richly gilt. Its pulpit is of white marble, curiouſly carved, and adorned with figures, and other ornaments of gold; and its organ, reckoned one of the beſt in Europe, has ſix thouſand pipes. That called the Thum, or Dome, was the cathedral while the town remained an archbiſhopric, and was built about 830. The ſpire, and tower that ſupports it, are near three hundred and ſixty feet high. There ſtill belong a dean and chapter to it, though ſecularized, from whoſe court there lies no appeal but to the imperial chamber at Wetzlaer. Many of the counts of Schawenburg and Holſtein are buried here, whoſe names are writ in a fair catalogue, with their other benefactors, and hung up in the body of the church.

This

This cathedral, with the chapter, and a large number of houſes belonging to it, are under the immediate protection of his Britannic majeſty, as biſhop of Bremen, and independent of the city juriſdiction. There are five other very large churches here, and eight leſſer churches or chapels of eaſe. There is a Schola Illuſtris, or univerſity, here, well endowed, and furniſhed with ſix able profeſſors, of whom were lately the learned Fabricius, and M. Hubner the geographer.

The ſenate-houſe and town-hall is an antient, large, and noble ſtructure, adorned with the ſtatues of emperors, and the Nine Worthies; and a building is lately added for their new bank. Their exchange is fine, but inferior to ours in London; it is oppoſite to the ſenate-houſe. One part of the ſquare is planted with large trees, and the other covered with a hall, where the elders, or council of commerce, meet: at the other end of it is the public crane. On the ſtreet before the town-houſe the lawyers have a ſort of exchange, as the public miniſters have at an eminent toyſhop in the ſame neighbourhood. The emperor, and ſeveral princes of Germany, have their own poſt-houſes here, managed by perſons of their own appointment; but the poſt-houſe for England and Holland is the only one that can properly be ſaid to belong to the public. The Britiſh reſident and company have a ſtately hall here, built by themſelves; and the reſident has a power of judging ſuits and differences that ariſe among his countrymen. There is an opera or play-houſe here, chiefly for the entertainment of the reſidents, and other foreign gentry, of whom here are ſome from moſt trading kingdoms in Europe.

This city, which is almoſt of a circular form, and five or ſix miles in compaſs, is naturally ſtrong, and a great part of it lying upon iſlands. The walls and fortifications that lie open to view, are covered with graſs, and planted with rows of trees ſo high, than none of the houſes are to be ſeen without that ſide of the walls which is next to Altena. It has ſix gates, and three entrances by water, viz. two from the Elbe, and one from the Alſter. It is divided into the Old and New city by a canal, and ſurrounded by a fine high wall, with twenty-three bulwarks, beſides other out-works and fortifications, in the modern way, and a very deep ditch: there is alſo a noble line, or out-work, with other works, from the largeſt baſon of the Alſter to the Elbe, about half a mile above the town: and on the other ſide of that baſon, about the midway betwixt that and the Elbe, below the town, there is a very fine fortification, called the Star Sconce, ſo ſtrong, that the king of Denmark, with all his army, could not take it in 1686, after ſix weeks ſiege. In the New Town, towards Altena, there are large ſtreets of poor houſes, which the Jews chiefly inhabit.

The North and South Elbe, into which two channels that river is ſeparated, two or three miles above this city, having, with ſome ſmaller ones, formed divers beautiful iſlands towards Harburg, that belong to his Britannic majeſty, re-unite in one channel, about ſix miles below the city. Towards the eaſt it is waſhed by the little river Bille, and towards the north by another little river called the Alſter, which forms a very large baſon juſt without the town, and another, though not ſo large as that, yet of at leaſt one thouſand feet ſquare, within the walls of it; after which, it drives the public mills, and, paſſing by ſeveral ſluices and canals through the whole city, falls into the Elbe. Here are eighty-four bridges, thirty-eight water-mills (beſides ſix wind-mills), and ſix ſluices; and it has likewiſe ſix large markets. As the tide here flows in canals through moſt of the chief ſtreets, and runs four leagues above the city, that is, twenty-two from the mouth of the river, the town is frequently damaged by ſpring-tides, and many houſes and families have been ruined by tempeſts, that, eſpecially with a north-weſt wind, drives the ſea up into their channels; of which there were two melancholy inſtances in 1651, and 1719. Though the harbour is ſo commodious, and the river ſo deep, that large merchant ſhips come up to the walls, yet thoſe of an extraordinary ſize anchor at the New Mills, four miles below the town, where they unload in ſmaller veſſels. The ſtreets are generally crooked, but pretty wide, and outſtrip all Germany for high and ſtately houſes, moſt of them built of brick. The uſual way of reckoning here is, by what they call ſtivers and ſubs, forty-eight of which make a dollar, or four ſhillings and ſix-pence. It is the cuſtom, that when a citizen dies, he muſt leave the tenth of his eſtate to the city; and foreigners, not naturalized, muſt pay a certain ſum annually, for liberty to trade.

Hamburg has a diſtrict belonging to its juriſdiction for twelve miles round, which abounds with excellent paſtures, intermixed with ſeveral conſiderable villages, and noblemens ſeats. It comprizes the bailiwicks of Rutzenbuttle (of which more hereafter), Bilwerder, Ochſenwerder, and Eppendorf. The four cantons of Alte-game, New game, Kirchwerder, and Roſlacke, are enjoyed by the Hamburghers, in common with the city of Lubeck: as is alſo a caſtle, with a little town and bailiwick called Bergedorf, of which they have been in poſſeſſion about four hundred years; and they put in a bailiff alternately, and garriſon the caſtle alternately, with an equal number of ſoldiers.

The merchants of this city are affable and civil, but too nice in ceremony and punctilio, and too tedious and fulſome in their compliments. They are ſaid to be very frugal in their own families, but altogether as liberal when they treat ſtrangers. They mightily affect gardens at the city gates, much in the taſte of thoſe of Holland. Coaches are ſo numerous here, though not very neceſſary, nor convenient, becauſe of the crookedneſs of moſt of the ſtreets, and the narrowneſs of many, that there is hardly a merchant or conſiderable ſhopkeeper without one: and it is obſerved, that here are ten times the number of hackney coaches now, that there was an hundred years ago. The common carts here are only a long pulley, like what our vintners uſe, laid upon an axletree between two wheels, and drawn, not by horſes but men, of whom a dozen, or more, are ſometimes linked to thoſe machines, with ſlings acroſs their ſhoulders, drawing a fat of yarn or linen of two tons weight.

The graduates in law are very numerous here, though hardly a tenth part of them can be employed in the ſenate, or at the bar. The poorer ſort of them, that cannot make a figure there, are conſtant walkers at funeral proceſſions, for which they have a fee; as have, likewiſe, ſuch of the ſenators, principal elders, divines, and regular phyſicians, as therein aſſiſt. For the encouragement of ingenuity in mechanics, every artificer who can perform a piece of work beyond the ſkill of his brother artiſts, is made free of his company; a benefit not otherwiſe to be obtained but by ſervitude, or by marrying a freeman's widow, or daughter, or elſe at a very great expence. By the care of the magiſtracy, as well as of an inferior ſort of beadles, who have a reward for what beggars they pick up, and carry to the houſe of correction, there are few or none to be ſeen in the ſtreets; though this is aſcribed, in great meaſure, to the manufacture of knit ſtockings erected here, which is ſufficient to employ all their poor, were they more numerous than they are. There are pariſh-officers employed to carry wool to be carded and ſpun, and worſted to be knit by the poor at their own habitations; from whence they alſo fetch their work every Saturday, and pay them what they have earned. The ladies here are generally attended to church, not by a footman, but by a ſervant maid with a book, hanging by a ſilver-chain on one arm, and, if it be cold weather, with a braſs ſtove on the other.

The hangman's houſe is the common priſon of this place for malefactors. After ſentence is pronounced on them, which is always on Friday (as the execution is on the Monday following), they are carried, not to a dungeon, but to a handſome upper room, where they are allowed a good bed, with all reaſonable comforts ſuiting their condition, and conſtantly attended by ſome clergyman that has a living in the city, a duty which they are all obliged to perform by rotation. As, by their laws, no criminal is puniſhable here without pleading guilty; they have five degrees of torture to extort ſuch confeſſion, which are applied one after another, in proportion to the ſtrength of the evidence in ſupport of the accuſation. The interlocutory ſentence for this torture is only general, but the degree of it is locked up in the breaſt of the judges, who are always preſent, with a clerk, to write down the confeſſion, at a table with a curtain drawn round it; ſo that they can hear and ſpeak to the tortured criminal, without being eye-witneſſes of the cruelty; and can mitigate or extend it, according to the ſtrength or other circumſtances of the ſufferer.

There is a famous walk in this city, that runs by the great baſon of the Alſter, from the play-houſe to the heart of the city: It is called the Maiden's Walk, is one thouſand feet long, and above twenty broad, railed in and bordered on each ſide by a row of large high trees. On one ſide is the water, with ſeveral ſtairs; and on the other a row of noble houſes. Here are ſeveral convents, or cloyſters, remaining in this city, which, being ſecularized, are now Lutheran; one, in particular, the tenure of whoſe foundation is continued to this day by offering a glaſs of wine

wine to every malefactor that is carried by it for execution. Both ſtrangers and natives, of the beſt faſhion, carouze at an odd kind of a tavern here, kept in a public cellar, or cave, which has a prodigious ſtock and vent of old hock, &c. brings in a conſiderable revenue to the ſtate, and is under the direction of a deputy, kept in it by a ſelect number of the magiſtrates.

To conclude our account of this famous great mart, or petty republic, Mr. Roberts ſays, in his Map of Commerce, that corn is meaſured here by the Schepel, of which eighty-three make ten quarters Engliſh; and that one hundred Hamburg ells make but forty-eight and an half in London. The cities of Hamburg and Lincoln are obſerved to be exactly in the ſame degree of latitude, but it is conſiderably colder in the winter, and hotter in the ſummer, at the former, than at the latter, for a natural reaſon, we ſuppoſe well enough known.

Hildeſheim dioceſe, which is forty miles long and thirty broad, is ſituated between the rivers Leine and Ocker, and is bounded by Halberſtadt, on the north-weſt; Lunenburg-Zell, on the north, Grubenhagen, on the ſouth; and the other parts are circumſcribed by the duchy of Brunſwic. The bailiwic of Hunderſuch lies ſeparate from it, being incloſed by the principalities of Calenburgh and Grubenhagen.

The ſoil is fertile in grain, hops, oak, aſh, flax, pulſe, beech, and birch. It is likewiſe productive of black cattle, horſes, ſheep, game, ſalt, ſtone, iron ore, &c. The ſtreams which water it ſupply great quantities of fiſh; the ſtates conſiſt of the clergy, nobility, and burgeſſes, the manufactures are, iron ware, porcelane, cloth, ſtockings, &c. and the religion is Lutheraniſm.

The principal places are, 1. Hildeſheim on the Innerſte, the capital, which is fifteen miles from Hanover. It is an old faſhioned, large, irregular town. The principal buildings are, the cathedrals, ſeveral monaſteries and nunneries, many churches, the chancery, the nobility's hall, where the diets are held, the jeſuits college, the Jews ſynagogue, the Gymnaſium Andrianium, and the Latin ſchool of St. Lambert. The town was anciently one of the Hanſe, and the capital of Henry the Lion; and in the neighbourhood there are two rich abbies. The magiſtrates exerciſe civil and criminal juriſdiction, impoſe and collect duties, and apply them to public uſes, ordinances, &c. The magiſtracy and burghers are in general Lutherans.

2. Sarſtadt, a ſmall town on the Innerſte. 3. Gronau, on the Leine, gives name to a bailiwic. 4. Bekenem. 5. Elze, on the Saal. 6. Alfeld on the Leine. 7. Peina, on the Fuſe. 8. Weddingen, a commandery of the Teutonic order. 9. Knieſtedt. 10. Salt-Detfurt. 11. Mark-Olderdorf, on the Ilme. 12. Daſſel. 13. Salzliebendall. 14. Werle. 15. Lamſpringe, in the Lannue, where there is an Engliſh benedictine ſeminary.

On the ſouth ſide of the Goſe (which riſes to the ſouth-eaſt of Cellerfeld, and falls into the Ocker near the confines of Hildeſheim) ſtands the imperial city of Goſlar, which, though independent of the Brunſwic family, is uſually deſcribed in this country, becauſe it is ſurrounded with their dominions. It is a large ancient city, twenty-two miles ſouth eaſt of Hildeſheim, twenty-five ſouth of Brunſwic, twenty-ſix weſt of Halberſtadt, and forty north-weſt of Gottingen. It was built in 1201, by the emperor Henry I. who had a palace here, and alſo fortified it. Goſlar enjoys the ſame privileges as other free imperial cities, beſides an exemption from tolls in all markets of the empire, but three: in all the imperial writs, it is called, Nobile Membrum Imperii. The houſes are covered with ſlate. It is ſituated in a valley ſurrounded with mountains, in which are mines both of iron and ſilver, viz. thoſe of Steinburg, Hertz-berg, Ramelſberg, Klockenberg, &c. It has been the reſidence of the emperors, for the ſake, it is ſuppoſed, of hunting, and its treaſures under ground; and becauſe they have often aſſembled the ſtates here, it has been called a palatinate city. The inhabitants are employed either in digging the mines, or in cleanſing, tempering, and vending the metals and minerals of all ſorts, that are dug out of them.

In the year 1235, the emperor Frederic II. with conſent of the ſtates of the empire, granted to Otho I. duke of Brunſwic, the tenth of its mines. The houſe of Brunſwic has pretenſions to this city, and ſeveral of its princes have endeavoured to eſtabliſh them by force of arms, but hitherto in vain. The protectorſhip is in the hands of the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover, alternately with the duke of Brunſwic-Wolfenbuttle. In this city, Barthold Schwartz is ſaid to have diſcovered the art of making gunpowder. The Lutheran is the only religion tolerated here.

Schawen is a lordſhip, ſituated between the principality of Halbertſtadt, and the county of Wernigerode. It is now veſted in the duke of Brunſwic, though it formerly belonged to the abbey of Walkenreid.

Nordhauſen is an imperial city, ſituated on the Zorge, about twenty-one miles ſouth-eaſt from Goſlar. It was formerly one of the Hanſe towns, is celebrated for its curious works in alabaſter and marble, and carries on a great trade in the diſtillery branches. In the diet of the empire, it has the tenth ſeat on the Rheniſh bench of imperial cities, and the fourth among thoſe of Lower Saxony. The inhabitants and magiſtracy are Lutherans; to the latter of whom the elector of Brandenburg, in 1717, tranſferred all the rights and prerogatives to this city, in conſideration of being paid the ſum of fifty thouſand rix dollars.

Muhlhauſen, another imperial city, is ſituated on the Unſtrut, forty miles eaſt of Caſſel; it contains two Lutheran churches, with a Roman Catholic foundation for Auguſtine nuns. It poſſeſſes the ninth place in the bench of imperial cities in the diets of the empire, and the third in thoſe of Lower Saxony. It was formerly one of the Hanſe towns, and has at preſent a tolerable trade. In the fourteenth century this city purchaſed of the emperor Lewis, the office of imperial judge within the city and its precincts.

Blankenburg and Reinſtein counties are uſually conſidered together as one. They are ſo called from their towns; and lie in the eaſt part of the duchy, about twenty-four miles from ſouth to north, but narrow at both ends; and not above nine miles where broadeſt. It was much larger once, when it included the county of Wernigerode on the weſt. Theſe counties (together with Queidlinburg, Hohenſtein, Stolberg, and Schwattzburg, in Upper Saxony, where they are deſcribed), were formerly one province, and then called Hartzingow, i. e. the Hercynian country, having been a part of the Hercynian foreſt, now called Hartz, of which there ſtill remains great woods and parks, that abound with game. Beinſtein was claimed by the elector of Hanover as a vacant fief, but ſeized by the late elector of Brandenburg, as holding of his principality of Halberſtadt. Theſe counties are ſouth from Brunſwic, ſouth-weſt from Magdeburg, weſt from Halberſtadt, north from Thuringia, and eaſt from Hildeſheim. It is ſo cold a country, that though the ſnow lies on its mountains till Midſummer, the lands produce but little corn; but the valleys are filled with cattle. The inhabitants are ſtrong and vigorous, and many of them live to one hundred or one hundred and ten years of age.

There are iron mines in their mountains, one of which, called Broeken, or Brockſberg, the Bructerus of the Latins, is reckoned the higheſt in Germany. Betwixt Blankenburg and Elbingerode is a remarkable cave called Buman's Hole, from its diſcoverer Buman, which has a narrow entrance, but none ever found the end of it, though ſome of the miners have affirmed, they have gone as far in it as Goſlar, which is twenty miles. Large bones of ſtrange creatures have been often found in it, which the neighbouring gentry keep for rarities; and, among others, the ſkeleton of a giant. There are two great rocks near the convent of Michaelſtein, and not far from Blankenburg, which repreſent two monks in their proper habit, as nicely as if they were carved out, and therefore are called the Monks Craigs. Many caſtles are found in theſe countries on the tops of inacceſſible rocks, and ſome actually hewn out of the rocks, but they are not regarded. The moſt remarkable of them is that near Brockſberg above-mentioned, which the inhabitants ſay was built three hundred years before Chriſt by the Chauci, a branch of the Saxons, who had an idol and temple of Saturn here, which were deſtroyed by Charlemagne, who called the place Hartzburg. A ſalt ſpring being diſcovered at the bottom of this hill in the time of Julius, duke of Brunſwic, he built a ſmall town for the workmen, called Julius Hall, which is now grown rich, and large, by their trade in ſalt, copper kettles and pots, wire, &c. The people of this country are ſaid to be the dulleſt dolts in all Germany, and mere bigots to the inſtitutions and cuſtoms of their anceſtors.

This petty country was left by the late duke Anthony-Ulric, of Wolfenbuttle, to his ſecond and favourite ſon prince Lewis, to make him ſome compenſation for the right of primogeniture which he had newly introduced into his family, to that ſon's prejudice: for the Brunſwic princes had been long uſed to a partition of lands in their families, till that cuſtom, ſo pernicious to great ones, was

firſt aboliſhed by the Hanover branch. As this country neither gives its poſſeſſor the rank of a ſovereign prince, nor admittance into the college of princes at the diet of the empire; the then duke of Blankenburg, now duke of Brunſwic Wolfenbuttle, in order to procure himſelf both theſe privileges, made a treaty with the elector of Hanover, whereby the latter yielded him the vote and ſeat which he enjoyed in the diet for his duchy of Grubenhagen; and the duke engaged never to vote at the diet, but in conformity to the ſentiments of the elector; but after his deceaſe the vote and ſeſſion for Grubenhagen reverted to the elector.

The moſt noted town here, is Blankenburg, eight miles weſt of Queidlinburg, and ſouth-weſt of Halberſtadt, and forty ſouth of Wolfenbuttle, on the frontier of the principality of Anhalt. It is but a ſmall town, the houſes ill-built, and inconvenient. The duke, who has a caſtle here, has offered the inhabitants materials for building gratis, and done all in his power to inſpire them with a taſte, and the other arts, but without ſucceſs.

Ranzau, a county, is about ten miles long, and ſix broad, and has a ſoil tolerably fertile. It was formerly a bailiwic, but erected into a county of the empire by Ferdinand III. in conſequence of a ſettlement made by count Ranzau, ſtadtholder to his Daniſh majeſty, that it ſhould devolve to the royal family of Denmark, upon failure of iſſue male in his own. 2. Barmſtedt, in the Acce. And, 3. Elmſhern, on the ſame river, are the only places of any note here.

Ratzeburg principality belongs to the Strelitz family, but does not contain any place worthy of notice, except the town of Ratzeburg, where the regency, treaſury, and conſiſtory, are held, but which belongs to the duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg; and the ſmall town of Schonberg, which gives name to a bailiwic.

Schwerin principality is ſurrounded by the duchy of the ſame name, and the lordſhips of Wiſmar and Roſtock. It is twenty miles long, ſix broad, and was formerly a biſhopric, but ſecularized at the peace of Weſtphalia. The only places of any conſideration are, 1. Schelffe, a town contiguous to Schwerin. 2. Rhun, which gives name to a bailiwic. 3. Butzo. And, 4. Wahrien.

Haldon county lies along the Elbe, is eight miles in length, the ſame in breadth, and borders on the territory of Hamburg. It is very fertile, abounds in grain, fruit, cattle, and fiſh; has its own courts, eccleſiaſtical and civil, and was ceded in 1731 to the elector of Brunſwic. The inhabitants are Lutherans; the revenues amount to ten thouſand rix-dollars. Offendorff, a ſmall place on the river Meden, is the only town.

The duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg, is the fartheſt province of his Britannic majeſty's German dominions: it is watered by the Elbe, which divides it, and is bounded by Holſtein, on the weſt and north; by Lunenburg, on the ſouth; and Mecklenburg, on the eaſt. It is about eighty miles in length, its greateſt breadth is near twenty-ſix miles, and it contains about thirty thouſand inhabitants. The duchy is not very fertile in grain, but abounds in paſturage, cattle, ſheep, fiſh, flax, wood, &c. The manors, intitling to a vote and ſeat in the diets, are twenty-three in number, and the ſtates are compoſed of the nobility and burghers. Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion; and the clergy in general of this duchy may be propoſed as patterns for thoſe of moſt other countries, for their attention to their ſacred function, their humility, humanity, zeal, and benevolence.

The privileges of the nobility and commons are derived from an act called the Lauenburg act, which was granted by George I. king of Great Britain, and confirmed in all its articles by his ſucceſſors. The Lutheran ſuperintendent, appointed by the king of Great Britain, is obliged to viſit the ſeveral pariſhes annually. The regency is ſubordinate to that of Hanover, and a high tribunal, the members of which are appointed partly by the king, and partly by the ſtates, but an appeal lies to Zell. The duchy has a conſiſtory of its own, and the colleges meet at Ratzeburg. Here are but few manufactures, but many commodities are tranſported from here to other countries, particularly rye, cheeſe, butter, wool, timber, &c.

The principal places are, 1. Ratzeburg, twelve miles ſouth of Lubeck, ſituated on an iſland in a lake of the ſame name: it is the ſeat of a regency, conſiſtory, and chief court of juſtice. 2. Lauenburg, thirty-five miles eaſt of Hamburg, on a hill near the Elbe. 3. Schwartzenbach, which gives name to a bailiwic. 4. Mollen, ſixteen miles from Lubeck. 5. Grunau. 6. Buchen, a village where diets are held.

SECT. III.

Containing a Deſcription of the Circle of WESTPHALIA.

THE circle of Weſtphalia ſtretches along the weſt-ſide of the Weſer, from the German ocean on the north, to Heſſia on the ſouth; and between Lower Saxony on the eaſt, and the Netherlands on the weſt. The greateſt extent from ſouth to north is about two hundred miles, and one hundred and fifty from eaſt to weſt. The air, eſpecially in the north part, is very cold, and great part of the ſoil is marſhy and barren; however, it has plenty of corn and paſture; but the fruit is very ordinary, and ſerves chiefly to feed the hogs, of which this country has good ſtore of an excellent kind, ſo that the bacon they ſend abroad, is very much eſteemed. The chief rivers are the Weſer, the Ems, the Lippe, the Roer, the Aa, &c. The accommodations a traveller may meet with here, are well enough expreſſed in this diſtich, very common in Germany: thus Engliſhed;

" Who travels in Weſtphalia, is ſure to find
" Long miles, ſmall-beer, coarſe bread, and lodging
" vile."

Weſtphalia is indeed the moſt wretched part of all Germany; and a modern author, who knew it well, ſeems to conclude, that the temper of the people is in a good meaſure influenced by its climate, the generality of them being not more amiable than the country. They are good ſoldiers enough, but have not talents in common with the other Germans; for they apply themſelves much more to breeding of horſes and hogs than to the cultivation of arts and ſciences. Three parts in four of this circle are a prey to the tyranny and avarice of certain petty princes both ſpiritual and temporal, who, having a great deal of vanity, and little revenue to ſupport it, ſtudy how to rob their ſubjects rather than to right them. The Weſtphalian nobility are perpetually boaſting of their noble and antient pedigree, and they fancy themſelves rich, but are in reality ſo poor, that a traveller would be glad of ſalt beef as well as ſour beer at their tables, and a piece of tapeſtry for their furniture, of no value but for its antiquity. There are in this country almoſt as many different religions as princes, there being Jews, Roman catholics, and Proteſtants, with their various ſubdiviſions; but the major part of the latter are Calviniſts. When Charles the Great had conquered the Saxons, and planted Chriſtianity among them, he erected ſeveral biſhopricks, to which he gave lands for their ſupport. In the part we are ſpeaking of, we find three very conſiderable ones, who have ſovereign princes, and increaſed their dominions at the general partition that was made of the great dukedom of Saxony, after the proſcription of Henry the Lion; and then it was, that the biſhop of Munſter enlarged his country, and that the archbiſhop of Cologne, obtained that part of Weſtphalia which he ſtill holds, and by that tenure ſtiles himſelf duke of Weſtphalia. The elector palatine as duke of Juliers, and the king of Pruſſia as duke of Cleves, are alternately condirectors of this circle, with the biſhop of Munſter.

This circle contains the following territories; viz. 1. The biſhopric of Paderborn, which is ſurrounded with the dominions of Hanover, Heſſe, and Munſter, has the county of Lippe on the north and weſt; Heſſe-Caſſel, and Waldec, on the ſouth; and Munſter, and the duchy of Weſtphalia, on the weſt. It is forty miles from eaſt to weſt, and, in ſome places, thirty from north to ſouth. It is not very fruitful in corn, but abounds ſo much with cattle, that drovers come hither from the neighbouring countries to buy at their fairs; and they have rich ſalt ſprings, and ſome iron mines, with plenty of deer and other game. It is ſo populous, as to contain twenty-five market towns, fifty-four pariſhes, ſixteen monaſteries, and twenty gentlemens ſeats, all ſubject to the biſhop, who is a prince of the empire. The chapter is compoſed of twenty-four capitular canons, who are all obliged to ſtudy in ſome French or Italian univerſity, muſt be twenty-one years old, and prove their noble extraction by four degrees upwards. The revenue of this ſee, which is a ſuffragan of Mentz, and now enjoyed by the elector of Cologne, is thought to be about twenty-five or thirty thouſand pounds a year, and the biſhop is able to raiſe three thouſand men. The famous battle in which Quintilius Varus, with the Roman army under his command, was routed by the Germans under Arminius, and the latter thereby freed from the Roman yoke, was fought in this biſhopric.

The

The royal ſociety, in their Tranſactions, publiſhed in December 1665, gives an account of a ſpring in this territory, which loſes itſelf twice in twenty-four hours; but returns with a great noiſe, and ſuch force, as to turn three mills not far from its ſource; for which reaſon it is called Bolder Born, i. e. the Boiſterous Spring. Morery ſays, it lies in Teutberg foreſt, near Oldenburg. And in the Tranſactions of January following, there is an account of another remarkable fountain, called Meiborn, two miles from Paderborn, which is a treble ſpring; two whereof, not a foot and an half from each other, have very different qualities; the one, limpid, blueiſh, lukewarm, and containing ſal-armoniac, ochra, iron, vitriol, alum, ſulphur, nitre, and orpiment: the other, cold as ice, turbid, and whitiſh, with much the ſame contents, but ſtronger in taſte, and heavier than the other: it is ſaid to be a perfect cure for the worms: all fowls that drink it are immediately thrown into convulſions, but ſoon recovered by an infuſion of common ſalt and vinegar: the third ſpring, which is about twenty paces from the other two, is of a greeniſh colour, but very clear, tailes both four and ſweet, and is ſuppoſed to be a mixture of the other two.

Paderborn, which is one of the Hanſe-towns, is a large, well-built, fortified, and populous city, twenty miles eaſt of Lippe, forty north-weſt of Caſſel, thirty-five ſouth of Minden, near fifty ſouth-eaſt of Munſter, and about ſixty ſouth-weſt from Hanover. This city was once imperial till 1604, that Theodorick, its biſhop, became both its ſpiritual and temporal ſovereign. Some of its churches are magnificent. Its cathedral is a grand fabric, inferior to few in the empire. Otho II. gave a golden crucifix to it of ſixty pounds weight, to the value of ſixty thouſand guilders, or about eight thouſand pounds ſterling. The biſhop's palace is no contemptible ſtructure; but the biſhops, when they vouchſafe to viſit this ſmall benefice, which is not very often, reſide ſeven miles off, at Nienhus, a caſtle built in 1590, by the biſhop aforeſaid. A univerſity was founded here in 1592, by the biſhop of Furſtenberg, of which the jeſuits have the direction. Though this city ſtands not far from the Lippe, which joins with the Ulme, near Nienhus, juſt now mentioned, yet it has its name from the Pader, a rivulet which has its riſe juſt under the high altar of its cathedral, and Born, i. e. a ſpring.

Charlemagne, in 777, held a general convention here of the Franks and Saxons, where a great number both of Saxons and Weſtphalians were baptized. He built a church here that was deſtroyed by the Saxons, but rebuilt in 795, by Wittekind the great duke of the Saxons, who then it is ſaid tranſlated the ſee hither from Heriſtell, five German miles off, where it had been firſt planted by Charlemagne. In 999, the cathedral, with its library, &c. and the beſt part of the city was deſtroyed by fire; and it had the like misfortune in 1058, 1133, 1165, and 1340. This city was firſt walled round by its biſhop in the beginning of the eleventh century. In 1530, the inhabitants attempted to introduce Lutheraniſm; but the biſhop executed ſixteen of the principal citizens who had embraced it, and forced the reſt to abjure it. In 1622, the biſhop of Halberſtadt, who was duke Chriſtian of Brunſwick, made a conſiderable booty here, and ſent the gold and ſilver images of the ſaints to the mint. In 1633, it was taken by William Landgrave of Heſſe, but delivered up to the emperor in 1636. In 1646, it ſurrendered to the Swedes and Heſſians, but Francis William, Biſhop of Oſnaburg, ſoon drove them out.

The other places worthy of note, are, 1. Saltzkotten, the ſeat of the land diets. 2. Lichtenau, which has the ſame privilege. 3. The borough of Neuhaus. 4. The village of Altenbecken. 5. Wunnenburgh, which takes its name from a victory obtained here by Charlemagne over the Saxons. 6. Buren, on the Alure. 7. Lippeſping, ſo called from the Lippe. The popiſh inhabitants of theſe parts aſſemble once a year with a lighted taper, and, headed by their prieſts, repair to the woods and groves, to viſit images and relics placed there in little chapels, which, except upon theſe occaſions, are never opened. 8. Warberg, one of the Hanſe, is the ſecond city in rank in the biſhopric, and the ſeat of a diet: in the neighbourhood are mines of iron and lead; and a ſtrong palatable beer is brewed by the inhabitants. 9. Brakel on the Bruckt. 10. Drinkenberg, a ſeat of the land diets. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. Klemenberg, Kalenburg, Borchholz, Borrenrich, Wilbaſſen, Neheim, Peckelſheim, and Dryburg, have all ſeats in the land diets. 19. Beverungen, near the confluence of the Bever with the Weſer. 20. Oldenburg, on the Houta. 21. Hurſtelle, Weſer, 22. Stoppleberg, gives name to a ſeignory. 23. Swalenberg belongs to a diſtrict. 24. Lude, on the Emmer.

The biſhopric of Munſter has Embden and Oldenburg, on the north; the county of Mark, and duchy of Weſtphalia, on the ſouth; the county of Benthem, and the United Provinces, on the weſt; and the biſhoprics of Oſnaburg and Paderborn, together with the county of Ravenſberg, on the eaſt. It is one of the largeſt and moſt conſiderable biſhoprics, though one of the moſt diſagreeable countries in Germany. It is about eighty miles in length, and from twenty to ſixty in breadth, and contains thirteen bailiwicks, or diſtricts, nine of which belong to the upper, or ſouth part, and four to the lower, or north part. It is in ſome places both fruitful and populous; in others, neither. Its biſhop, to whom it is ſubject, is a prince of the empire, though ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Cologne, condirector of the circle of Weſtphalia with the elector palatine and king of Pruſſia, and able to maintain eight thouſand men, his revenues having been reckoned at ſeventy thouſand pounds. He becomes heir to ſtrangers who die here without children: an unjuſt cuſtom, unknown to any other country in the empire. He has a right to the fiſhery in the river Aa, and a pretenſion to Brockeloe in Guelderland. The inhabitants of this dioceſe are Roman catholics, though there are among them ſeveral nobility and gentry that are Proteſtants. Their chief commerce is in hogs and Weſtphalia hams. They generally affected a neutrality when their neighbours were at war; and, though there are ſeveral fortreſſes in the dioceſe, paid twelve thouſand crowns per annum for the protection of the ſtates of Holland, who uſually have great ſway in the choice of a biſhop.

Its capital, as well as that of the circle, is Munſter, on the river Aa, which falls there into the Ems: it takes its name from a monaſtery built here by Charles the Great. It ſtands on a large fruitful plain, ſixty miles weſt of the Weſer, and eaſt of the Rhine, and ſouth of Breme; one hundred and twenty north of the Maine; fifty-one eaſt from Zutphen; thirty-ſeven ſouth-weſt from Oſnaburg; ſeventy-one north of Cologne; ſeventy-eight north-weſt of Caſſel; one hundred and five eaſt of Amſterdam; one hundred and thirty-four ſouth-weſt of Hamburg; and about four hundred and fifty north-weſt of Vienna. It is a large city, and well fortified by art and nature. The houſes are generally fair and well built of free-ſtone dug from a quarry at Bamberg, or Tamberg, but eight miles off. Its cathedral is a ſtately fabric; and the dean and chapter elect the biſhop. This city will always be famous in hiſtory for three remarkable tranſactions. 1. For the peace concluded here in 1648, between the Swedes, the emperor, and empire; which put an end to the war of thirty years, occaſioned by the houſe of Auſtria's tyranny and perſecution; a treaty which eſtabliſhed the fortune of many ſovereigns, the liberties of the empire, and the free exerciſe of the proteſtant religion in it; and a treaty, on which thoſe made ſince with Germany, and the north parts, have been in a great meaſure founded. 2. For an attempt by ſome enthuſiaſts, under a taylor, in 1553, to eſtabliſh a monarchy here by the name of Anabaptiſt. This ſect, or rather faction, grew ſo powerful by the toleration of the magiſtrates, that they ſet up this taylor, who was called John of Leyden, from his birth-place, for their ſovereign; who, pretending to revelation, ſent his emiſſaries about the ſtreets, commanding all the people to repent and be baptized, on pain of damnation. They grew to ſuch a head, that at laſt the taylor, aſſuming the title of king, they ſeized the magazine and town-hall, turned out the magiſtrates, and, being by their invitation, joined by all their perſuaſion from the neighbouring countries, they alſo drove out the other inhabitants, laid the city and country under inexpreſſible calamities, and perpetrated the moſt horrid villainies. In 1534, the biſhop beſieged the town in vain; but next year being aſſiſted by the landgrave of Heſſe, and the troops of Cologne, he took it by ſurprize, together with their leader, who, after being ſent about, with two of his favourites, to ſome courts for a laughing-ſtock, was executed by the hangman, who tore off his fleſh with burning pincers, and hung his bones in a cage on the top of the higheſt ſteeple in the city. 3. For the war, and other troubles the inhabitants had with their turbulent and bloody-minded biſhop Bernard von Galen, who challenging a certain juriſdiction in temporalities, that was never enjoyed by his predeceſſors, becauſe it had been always a free imperial city, and being backed by the three ſpiritual electors, laid ſiege to the city, which the burghers defended, by help of the Dutch, till the latter

end

end of October, when it was agreed with the biſhop, that for the future it ſhould be garriſoned partly by his troops: but the biſhop quarrelling with them again before three years were at an end, and the Dutch being diſſuaded by ſeveral of the German princes from re-aſſiſting them, they were obliged, in March 1661, after an obſtinate and bloody ſiege, to ſurrender to the biſhop, who overturned the whole frame of their government; and this city has been ever ſince ſubject to its biſhop.

The city is almoſt circular, having eight gates, and a fine citadel, called the Paulus Berg, or Paul's Mount, in its neighbourhood, which was built in 1663, by the biſhop above mentioned, to awe the burghers. The river Aa falls into the Ems at the new gate. The houſes are moſt of them in the antique ſtile, and the principal in the four markets, where among other buildings, the ſenate-houſe, and the hall for the companies of artificers, are the moſt remarkable. In the ſouth-eaſt part of the city is a large place, where the fronts of the houſes reſt upon pillars, and form a handſome piazza. It has five collegiate, and ſix pariſh churches, beſides the jeſuits college, a great number of convents, and other religious houſes, moſt of them ſtately piles, and ſome of them pleaſantly ſituate in the midſt of beautiful gardens.

The other places of chief note in this biſhopric, are, 1. Berkhem and Ahlen, on the Verſe. 2. Telget, on the Ems. 3. Warendoff, on the ſame river; all of which have ſeats in the land diets. 4. Coesfeld, the largeſt town in the biſhopric, next to Munſter. 5. Coppenburg, independent of the biſhop. 6. Warne, near the Lippe, ſends deputies to the diets. 7. Bocholt, on the Aa. 8. Memmen, at the influx of the Haſe and Ems. 9. Weerdt, on the Iſſel. 10. Cloppenburg. 11. Vechla, on a river of the ſame name.

Liege, alſo a biſhopric, is bounded, on the north by Brabant; on the ſouth by Luxemburg and Champagne; on the weſt by Namur and Hanault; and on the eaſt by Limburg and Juliers. It is about ninety miles long, but very unequal in breadth. The ſoil is fruitful, the air temperate, and the bowels of the earth rich in mines. The manufactures are, beer, ſerge, leather, pit coals, lead, arms, nails, iron, marble, mineral waters, &c. The rivers are the Maeſe and Sambre.

Three bodies conſtitute the ſtates, namely, 1. The chapter of Liege. 2. The nobility of the country. 3. The deputies of the capital. The biſhop is temporal and ſpiritual lord of the country, but in the latter capacity is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Cologne. The chapter conſiſts of ſixty perſons, who muſt prove their deſcent to be noble for four generations, from both parents, or have diplomas from ſome celebrated univerſity.

The moſt conſiderable towns are the following: 1. Liege, the antient Leodium, called Luyck by the preſent inhabitants: it is ſituated on the river Maeſe, twelve miles ſouth of Maeſtricht, thirty miles north-eaſt of Namur, and fifty miles ſouth-eaſt of Bruſſels, in fifty degrees thirty-ſix minutes eaſt longitude, and fifty degrees forty minutes north latitude, being about four miles in circumference; a populous and wealthy city, two branches of the river Maeſe, and other rivulets and canals, running through ſeveral of the ſtreets, and forming little iſlands.

No city in Germany can equal it in fine churches or convents: there are not leſs than one hundred churches, and a very numerous clergy belonging to the churches and monaſteries, which are ſo pleaſantly ſituated, and have ſuch endowments, that the city is ſometimes called the paradiſe of the eccleſiaſtics. Here is a univerſity of great fame, and, among other religious houſes, one of Engliſh nuns.

The citadel is capable of making a good defence; but the fortifications of the town are not very ſtrong, and are commanded by the neighbouring hills. Its biſhop, who was the elector of Cologne, put the citadel into the hands of the French, at the beginning of queen Anne's war; but the duke of Marlborough took it from them, anno 1702; and the French beſieging it again in 1705, the ſame general, on his return from Moſelle, obliged them to raiſe the ſiege.

This is pretended to be an imperial city, or ſovereign ſtate, by the magiſtrates of Liege; but they have ſuffered very ſeverely for diſputing the authority of their biſhop, who is, in fact, abſolute ſovereign of the city, as well as the biſhopric. He is choſen by the ſixty major canons, moſt of whom are of noble extraction. This biſhop is one of the moſt conſiderable eccleſiaſtical princes in Germany, having within his dioceſe fifty-two baronies, eighteen walled towns, and four hundred villages full of people, with a revenue of three hundred thouſand ducats per annum, and is able to maintain a body of eight thouſand men, without oppreſſing his ſubjects, who are chiefly Roman catholics. Their trade with Holland is the moſt conſiderable; great quantities of iron, ſtone, chalk, &c. are every day carried down thither by the Maeſe; for which they bring back in return herrings, cheeſe, butter, and all kinds of grocery.

A proverbial ſaying of the following tenor prevails here, namely: that "this city is the women's hell, the men's purgatory, and the prieſts paradiſe." And we ſhall not find this proverb fall ſhort of the truth, after being told, that the women draw their boats up the river, inſtead of horſes; they dig, ſaw, carry all kinds of heavy burdens, and are for the moſt part naked. The poor laity are without money in their pockets, and their conſciences are at the abſolute diſpoſal of their prieſts; which irkſome ſtate may juſtly be deemed a purgatory. But the prieſts have truly their paradiſe here; for the greateſt princes in Europe make intereſt to be of this chapter, becauſe the revenues and power of it exceed that of any other.

The other places are: 1. Huy, or Hugum, on the eaſt ſide of the Maeſe, and fifteen miles ſouth-weſt of Liege. 2. Tongres, or Tungri, ſituated on the river Jecker, ten miles north-weſt of Liege, and ten weſt of Maeſtricht. 3. Dinant, on the Maeſe, twelve miles ſouth of Namur. 4. Bouillon, on the river Semoy, thirty miles ſouth of Dinant, and about ten from the frontiers of Champain. It is a fortified town, and, with a ſmall territory annexed to it, gives the title of the duke to the biſhop of Liege. 5. St. Tren, famous for its Benedictine abbey. 6. Vilat, a fortified town on the Maeſe. 7. Herſtal. 8. Borchlaen, gives name to a county. 9. Hoorn. 10. Tranchimen, gives name to a marquiſate. 11. Verviers, on the Weze. 12. Cuivin. 13. Thuin, on the Sombre. 14. Halſelt, on the Damer. 15. Lobbes, a Benedictine abbey.

16. The town of Spa, or Spaw, though ſmall, is a place of ſome note: it is ſituated on the little river Weze, twenty miles diſtant from Liege towards the ſouth-eaſt, and ſeven from Linſburg towards the ſouth-weſt. The avenues to it are exceeding ſtony and difficult; and it is ſo ſurrounded by mountains, that you cannot ſee it till you approach very near to it. In travelling to Spa, either by Liege or Aix-la-Chapelle, the way lies chiefly through uncultivated deſerts, and thoſe almoſt rocky. There are mountains on every ſide, which ſucceed one another, and over which travellers have made ſome imperfect traces of a road. The rains and tempeſts, which are frequent there, even make the paſſage ſometimes dangerous, by cauſing great ſtones to roll down from the precipice. The coachmen of the country are themſelves often at a loſs, becauſe the tracks are defaced between ſeaſon and ſeaſon.

There are four ſtreets in this town, in the form of a croſs: they may contain about four hundred houſes, for the conveniency of thoſe who come to drink the waters. It was formerly but a little village, which, through the fame of its mineral waters, has been enlarged, and erected into a borough. Here are five principal wells, which go down with ſteps, like that at Tunbridge: the chief well, called Pouxhon, or Pahon, in the market-place, is the moſt reſorted to, and has a Latin inſcription upon it, which expreſſes the qualities of the waters, and may be thus tranſlated: "Sacred to health: theſe waters open obſtructions, concoct crudities, dry up exceſſive moiſture, and ſtrengthen weak parts, provided you take them properly." They draw from this ſpring that prodigious quantity of water, which is conveyed into foreign countries, and eſpecially into England and Holland, ſealed up in bottles, with the town ſeal upon them.

There is a fountain of freſh water, next to the well of Pouxhon, which has its ſpring in a meadow half a mile diſtant from the town. The bottom of it is of blue ſtone, and the top of braſs; it ſpouts its water out of the mouths of three frogs, whence it is called the toads fountain by the people.

In a wood about two miles diſtant from Spaw, towards the ſouth-weſt, is the well called Geronſterre, or Geronſtar. It is covered with a dome of blue ſtone, ſupported by four pillars of red and white marble: it affords conſiderably leſs water than the former, and yet is the moſt frequented. The three other wells, called the Saviniere, the Watroz, and the Tonnelet, or Little Tun, are not much uſed. Theſe waters have been known many ages ago, and are ſaid to have been mentioned by Pliny. The ſeaſons for drinking them are in the hot months of June, July, and Auguſt. The capuchins have a very fine monaſtery, adorned with large gardens, where all the company,

pany, who drink the waters, are allowed to walk. Several princes who have been here, have left behind them proofs of their liberality.

This place is governed by a mayor, two burgomaſters, ſeven inferior magiſtrates, and a recorder, named by the prince of Liege, and changed by him every year. The people are very good-natured, and ſpeak the ſame Walloon, or barbarous French, as at Liege. They employ themſelves in making boxes for ladies toilets, ſnuff, and other boxes, varniſhed after the manner of china-ware, which they ſell to the company as they go to and from the wells. In the hotteſt wars, this place has been always allowed a neutrality, on account of the great reſort of people for its waters.

The circumjacent territory is not very fruitful in corn, being chiefly covered with woods, mountains, and heaths; but it abounds with ſprings of mineral and ſweet waters, and in ſeveral ſorts of game; and there is plenty of trout, and other kinds of fiſh, in the little rivers which flow from the mountains.

Oſnaburg, or Oſnabrug, which is a biſhopric, is ſituated between the Weſer and the Ems, having Minden on the eaſt, Munſter on the weſt. Diepholt on the north-eaſt, and Ravenſburg on the ſouth-weſt. It is about forty-five miles long, and twenty-five broad, and produces rye, paſturage, cattle, horſes, hogs, turf, coals, and marble. The inhabitants, who are partly proteſtants, and partly Roman catholics, cure great quantities, and deal conſiderably in hams, bacon, &c.

By a treaty concluded here in 1648, this biſhopric was to be an alternative between the Roman catholics and Lutherans, and the Lutheran biſhop was always to be a younger prince of the houſe of Brunſwic Lunenburg, or, in caſe of failure thereof, of Brunſwic Wolfenbuttle; in conſequence of which ſtipulation, his preſent Britannic majeſty's ſecond ſon Frederic, born Auguſt 16, 1763, is now biſhop of Oſnaburg. But though this biſhopric is thus alternatively hereditary in this proteſtant family, it is not ſo with regard to its Roman catholic biſhops; for they are choſen out of different families by a chapter of twenty-five canons, of whoſe prebends the revenues of eighteen are enjoyed by the Romiſh eccleſiaſticks; thoſe of four by the jeſuits, for the ſupport of their college; and the other three by the Lutheran canons, who are capable of electing, but not of being elected biſhops, as the Roman catholics are. When they have a popiſh biſhop, he is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Cologne; but the proteſtant biſhop, who is a temporal prince indeed, has little to demonſtrate him an eccleſiaſtic, but the title; and it was agreed, by the treaty aforeſaid, that when there is a proteſtant biſhop, the archbiſhop of Cologne ſhould ſuſpend the exerciſe of his metropolitan juriſdiction, with regard to the proteſtants. Dr. Nicholſon obſerves, that, ſince the Reformation, introduced here in 1634, the biſhop, whether papiſt or proteſtant, has little more than the name, the Lutherans not allowing the exerciſe of epiſcopal juriſdiction, and the papiſts being not ſtrong enough to obtain it for the biſhop of their own opinion. It is obſerved by hiſtorians, that Charles the Great, who founded this ſee, and dedicated the cathedral to St. Peter, and the two martyrs Criſpin and Criſpinian, exempted its biſhop from all manner of homage and ſervice, except in an embaſſy, at the emperor's charge, to negotiate any match that ſhould be propoſed betwixt the families of the eaſtern and weſtern emperors.

The biſhop is able to raiſe two thouſand five hundred men, though he has only one hereditary officer, viz. a grand maitre, or ſteward. When there is a proteſtant biſhop, he keeps a neat little court at Oſnaburg; but when he is a Roman catholic, who is generally ſome elector, or one who holds ſeveral other great benefices in commendam, the epiſcopal revenue is carried out of the country, and ſpent abroad, as it now is, at the court of London. The diets are held at Oſnaburg. The manufactures are coarſe linen, woollen, and yarn. The revenue of this biſhopric amounts to between twenty and thirty thouſand pounds.

The principal places are: 1. Oſnaburg, the capital, which was formerly an imperial city, and one of the Hanſe, but is now ſubject to the biſhop. It has its name from a bridge over the Oſe, which divides it into Old and New Town, and is ſituated ſixty-ſeven miles weſt of Hanover, in the midſt of a fine plain. It is a neat well-built city, and adorned with ſeveral handſome public ſtructures. It is encompaſſed with walls and ditches, but commanded by a mountain within cannon-ſhot; upon which there is an abbey, or ſacred retirement rather, for men of quality. The biſhop's palace, called Peterſburg, or St. Peter's caſtle, is well fortified, and ſeparated from the town by a bridge. It is a hexagon with a court in the middle, and at each corner a turret. It was in one of the apartments in this palace that king George the firſt expired, the eleventh of June, 1727, in the arms of his brother Prince Erneſt, and, as ſome ſay, in the very room where he was born.

The papiſts have the cathedral church, and the church and monaſtery of the Dominicans in the old city, and the collegiate church of St. John in the new. The Lutherans have the great parochial church of St. Mary in the old city, and have a voice in chuſing the magiſtrates of both; and therefore the government of the city is mixed of both. Hubner ſays, here are three convents for monks, and five for nuns.

The inhabitants, who are very induſtrious, not only breed abundance of hogs and other cattle, but have a conſiderable trade in making linen; in brewing a palatable, though thick ſort of beer, called buſe; and in baking the beſt white bread in Weſtphalia. In the cathedral are ſtill ſeen ſome ornaments of Charles the Great, among which are his crown of ſilver gilt, his comb, battoon, &c. As the exerciſe of both religions is equally free, neither papiſts nor proteſtants are moleſted during the government of a biſhop of the oppoſite perſuaſion.

2. The town of Iburg ſtands about ten miles ſouth of Oſnaburg. 3. Furſtenaw gives name to a diſtrict, which contains fifteen pariſhes. 4. Weidenburg, on the Ems. 5. Melle. 6. Vorden. 7. Quackenburg, on the Oſe.

The county of Hoye, one of the elector of Hanover's domains, has Bremen on the north, Minden on the ſouth, Lunenburg on the eaſt, and Diepholt on the weſt. It formerly belonged to counts of an ancient Saxon family, to whom it was given by the emperor Lotharius; but after the death of the laſt, in 1582, it was divided between the families of Brunſwic and Heſſe. Hoye, with Nyenburg, Liebenau, and Bruckhauſen, became ſubject to the duke of Lunenburg; the ſorts of Seltzenaw, Ezenburg, and five more towns, to the houſe of Brunſwic; and Freudenburg and Ucht to the landgrave of Heſſe; the latter of which gave their ſhare to the counts of Bentheim; ſo that now it belongs almoſt wholly to his Britannic majeſty.

Its chief town, of the ſame name, ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the Weſer, twenty-five miles ſouth eaſt of Bremen, thirty-ſix north-eaſt of Minden and Diepholt, and forty north-weſt of Zell. It is a ſmall, but well-fortified town, with one of the ſtrongeſt caſtles in Weſtphalia.

2. Nyenburg, on the eaſt bank alſo of the Weſer, ten miles ſouth of Hoye, is another well-fortified town, which ſuſtained ſeveral ſieges during the wars of Germany. It was formerly the reſidence of the counts of Hoye, and its territory abounds with all ſorts of grain, fruits, paſture, and cattle. It has a caſtle on the weſt ſide of it, with broad deep ditches, and a good rampart, which commands the Weſer, and good part of the town, which has ſtrong walls with a double ditch, and other works, that almoſt ſurround it. It had a fine bridge over the Weſer, which, being ruined, is ſupplied by ferry-boats, to preſerve the commerce between the two circles of Weſtphalia and Lower Saxony, which conſiſts chiefly of corn, wool, flax, honey, wax, and cattle. It has a fine pariſh church, with all the ornaments that architecture can give it; in which are the monuments of many of the counts of Hoye, whoſe remains lie here.

3. The borough of Old Bruckhauſen. 4. Liebenau. 5. Drakenburg, on the Weſer. 6. Harpſtedt, on the Delme. 7. Baſſum, a borough belonging to the landgrave of Heſſe. 8. Kellingerode. 9. Suhlingen, the reſidence of a ſuperintendent.

Vernenburg county appertains partly to the archbiſhop of Treves, and partly to the count of Lowenſtein-Wertheim, both of whom it intitles to a ſeat and voice in the Weſtphalian college, and alſo in the diets of the circle: it is almoſt ſurrounded by the archbiſhopric of Treves. The little town of Vernenburg is the only place in it worth notice.

The county of Steinfurt is ſurrounded by the biſhopric of Munſter. It is fifteen miles long, and ten broad, and belongs partly to the empire, and partly to the primate of Munſter; is watered by the Aa, and gives to its count a ſeat and voice in the Weſtphalian college, and in the diets of the circle. The town of Steinfurt, which ſtands on the Aa, is the only town worth mentioning.

The duchy of Verden, which is in length twenty-two miles, and in breadth eighteen, is bounded by Hoye on the ſouth, Bremen on the north, Lunenburg on the eaſt, and the Weſer on the weſt. The inhabitants are Lutherans, and the whole belongs to the king of Great Britain,

who, on account of this duchy, has a ſeat among the princes at the diets of the empire, and thoſe of the circle. It is well watered, but the ſoil is poor.

The only places worthy of obſervation are: 1. Verden, on the Aller, the capital, fifty miles ſouth-weſt from Hamburg. 2. Rotenburg, on the Wumme, fifteen miles from Verden.

The abbey of Corvey is bounded by Paderborn, Brunſwic, and Swalenburg. It is a ſmall diſtrict, but is tolerably fertile, watered by the Weſer, and has a Bendictine abbey, founded by the emperor Lewis I. The abbot is a prince of the empire, having a ſeat in the college of princes, and at the diets of the circle, and the empire. It is called Corbie, or Corvey abbey, from the firſt monks having been taken from Corbie in Picardy.

The abbey of Malmedi conſtitutes a ſmall town ſituated amongſt high hills, on the little river Recht, twenty-five miles diſtant from Liege to the ſouth-eaſt, and nine from Limburg to the ſouth. They reckon here about four hundred houſes, moſt of them inhabited by leather-dreſſers or woollen-drapers. Here are ſeveral ſprings of mineral waters, which ſome phyſicians ſay are as wholeſome and as ſtrong as thoſe of Spa. The parochial church is dedicated to St. Gerçon the martyr; and here is a convent of capuchins, and another of nuns of St. Sepulchre: but it is chiefly remarkable for its abbey of Benedictine monks, under the ſame abbot with that of Stavelo. This town, though within the territory of the prince of Liege, is, nevertheleſs, reſpecting ſpiritual matters, under the juriſdiction of the archbiſhop of Cologne.

The abbey of Stavelo (by ſome erroneouſly called Stablo) ſtands on the little river Ambleve, which ſomewhere lower falls into the Recht. It is about ſix miles diſtant from Malmedi to the eaſt, and nine from Lienburg towards the ſouth. Here are about four hundred houſes, and the inhabitants carry on a pretty good trade, though this town, being quite open, has ſuffered very much during the wars. Here is a famous abbey of Benedictine monks, founded in the year 657, at the ſame time with that of Malmedi.

The abbot of Stavelo, who is ſtiled a prince of the empire, is ſpiritual and temporal lord of this town, and of its territory, which is very large, including the town of Malmedi; and his yearly income amounts to about twelve thouſand crowns. The abbey church, which is at the ſame time parochial, is a ſtately building in the modern taſte; under it there is a crypta, or ſubterraneous church, with five altars.

Here are alſo ſome mineral ſprings, ſaid to be very wholeſome. The trade of this town conſiſts in woollen cloth and other ſtuffs, and chiefly in a great quantity of leather curried here.

The abbey of Werden was founded in 778 by St. Ludger, whoſe eſtate it was, for monks of the order of St. Benedict. The diſtrict belonging to it is ſituated in the county of Mark. The revenue is twenty thouſand rix-dollars. The only remarkable place is Werden, a little walled town upon the Roer. The king of Pruſſia claims the right of ſovereignty here.

The abbey of St. Cornelis Munſter, and its territory, are ſurrounded by thoſe of Juliers, Limburg, and Aix-la-Chapelle. The abbot has a ſeat at the diets of the empire, on the Rheniſh bench of prelates; but he ſits among the princes at thoſe of the circle.

The abbey of Eſſen, and its territory, are ſurrounded by Berg, Cleves, Werden, and the county of Mark. The abbey was founded in the year 877, by Alfred, biſhop of Hildeſheim. The king of Pruſſia is hereditary protector: the abbeſs ſtiles herſelf princeſs of the holy Roman empire; the chapter conſiſts of none but noble ladies, and the abbey has a ſeat in the diets of the empire and circle. The hereditary officers are, the marſhal, ſteward, chamberlain, and ſewer.

The only place of any conſideration in the territory is Eſſen, which is ſubject to the abbeſs as its ſovereign, but has very extenſive privileges. It contains an academy, a gymnaſium, a commandery of the Teutonic order, and ſeveral Roman catholic and proteſtant churches, has ſome trade, and a cloth manufactory.

The abbey of Thern is ſituated in the biſhopric of Leige, and county of Hoarn. It has a ſeat in the diets of the empire and circle, and a chapter which conſiſts of princeſſes and counteſſes of the order of St. Benedict. It is an imperial free ſecular foundation, erected in the year 1000.

The abbey of Herford is ſituated in Ravenſburg; gives title of princeſs and prelateſs of the holy Roman empire to its abbeſs, contains none but canoneſſes, and is a Lutheran foundation. The number of ladies is indeterminate; the abbeſs is ſuperior of the collegiate church of St. Mary, of the oppoſite mountains, and the prebends are in her gift. The canoneſſes wear a ſcarlet ribbon, with a ſilver border hanging from the right ſhoulder, having a croſs at the end with the figures of Jeſus Chriſt and the Virgin Mary, and on the left breaſt is a ſtar with the ſame figures. This abbey was erected in the eighth century, and has a ſeat at the diets of the empire and circle.

The duchy of Berg is fifty miles long, and twenty broad, and takes its name from being mountainous. It is bounded on the weſt by the Rhine; on the eaſt by Weſtphalia; on the north by the county of Mark, and on the ſouth by the electorate of Cologne. Though mountainous in many places, in ſome parts it produces corn, paſturage, fruit, vines, wood, herbs, &c. and is rich in coals, iron, &c. The manufactures are cloth, iron, and ſteel. The ſame regency and diet ſerves for this duchy and that of Juliers.

The places moſt worthy of notice in Berg, are, 1. Duſſeldorp, at the confluence of the Duſſel with the Rhine: it is twenty miles from Cologne, and fifty-ſeven from Munſter, and ſtands in the midſt of a fine fruitful plain. The Rhine runs againſt it with ſuch violence, that they have been obliged to make great works to break the current. It is large, pleaſant, well built, and defended by a citadel, which is ſeparated from it by a ſmall harbour formed by the Rhine, and conſiſts of two royal baſtions faced with brick; and in the other parts it is fortified by five baſtions, and cavaliers on them. The public buildings towards the river make a fine appearance; particularly its ſtately palace, an old gothic ſtructure, (with excellent paintings by the beſt maſters, braſs antiques, ſtatues of marble, portable cabinets, &c.) which was the elector palatine's chief reſidence during the horrid deva ſtations of the palatinate by the French towards the end of the laſt century.

In the market-place, over againſt the palace, is an equeſtrian ſtatue in braſs, on a pedeſtal of grey marble, of the elector John William, in armour, with the electoral bonnet on his head. The elector's reſidence being fixed at Manheim, a regency is eſtabliſhed here; for the counties of Berg and Juliers, which bring in a million of crowns per annum for the elector, are governed by ſtates, without whoſe conſent he can lay no taxes. All religions are here tolerated; but the catholics alone are admitted to civil employments. Though the poſſeſſion be the elector's, yet the title is diſputed by thoſe of Saxony and Brandenburg. Here are three weekly markets for corn, which is imported hither from the Low Countries, and exported in great quantities to Cologne, and other parts of Germany.

The other places in this duchy are, 1. Ratingen, which has a ſeat and voice at the diets. 2. Solingen. 3. Neſſelrode. 4. Blackenberg. 5. Siegberg, on the Sieg. 6. Mulkum, near Cologne. 7. Lenneſt, which has the firſt place and voice at the diets. 8. Wipperfort, on the Wipper, has a ſeat and voice at the diets. 9. Beyenberg, gives name to a diſtrict. 10. Elverfeld. 11. Langenberg. 12. Kornberg. 13. Benſberg has a ſtrong fort and monaſtery, of the order of the Holy Croſs, which was built in 1298, and is the firſt of its kind in the empire. The caſtle or palace here was built in a foreſt on a hill, by the elector John William, and is a noble edifice. It ſtands three leagues from the Rhine, between Cologne and Duitz. It is built of a very hard ſtone; and the ornaments, particularly the pillars that ſupport the gallery in the front, are a kind of grey marble, dug out of the neighbouring quarries. The apartments are large, well decorated with the fineſt paintings; and they have a very extenſive proſpect, containing a great variety of beautiful ſcenes and delightful landſcapes, and, among others, of the city of Cologne, the Rhine, and all the flat country.

The principality of Naſſau-Sigen, or Siegen, near which is an iron mine, ſtands on the river Siega, fifteen miles from Dillemberg, and thirty north-eaſt from Naſſau, on the top of a rocky hill, defended by a ſtrong wall, and regular fortifications; and gives name to a country, of which it is the capital, as well as title to another branch of the Naſſau family. It is thought to be Ptolomy's Segodunum. Here is a caſtle, in which the elector of Cologne keeps a garriſon, as director of the circle; and not far from hence is a very good iron mine. In 1559 the prince of Naſſau-Siegen's padagogium was brought hither from Herborn; and ſoon became ſo famous, that it was frequented by ſtudents from Germany, Poland, Livonia, Denmark, &c.

to

to which an academy was added for training up youth in martial exercifes.

The principality of Dillemburg ſtands on the river Dilla, ſixteen miles weſt from Marpurg, and thirty two north-eaſt from Naſſau, and gives name to a county; it has a good trade in cattle, and woollen goods; and two yearly fairs, viz. the day after Paſſion Sunday, and the Monday after St. Margaret's-day. The caſtle is ſurrounded by the town, which is built in a ſemicircle to the weſt, north, and eaſt; and there is a fine church, where the counts of this branch are interred. The court-yard is on the ſouth-ſide of the caſtle, and adorned with pavilions, walks, and other embelliſhments. The counts of that branch, called Naſſau-Dillemberg, had their ſeat in a fine ſtrong caſtle that ſtands on the top of a neighbouring hill, where is a large arſenal, furniſhed with arms and ammunition for ſeveral thouſand horſe and foot; and the jaw-bone of a monſtrous whale caught near Catwic, in 1598, which is a great curioſity.

The town of Beilſtein, or Beilinſtein, fifteen miles north-eaſt from Naſſau, twenty-ſeven ſouth-eaſt from Siegen, and twelve miles ſouth of Herborn, gives name to a county which was the inheritance of the Hadamars, a younger branch of the family of Naſſau, and was the capital of it. It is an old town among rocky hills, but has a caſtle, and a church worthy the obſervation of a traveller; it lies in the mid-way between Marpurg on the eaſt, and Coblentz on the weſt.

The ſmall town of Hadamar is capital of a territory on the confines of the electorate of Treves, which had the title of a principality before the extinction of that branch of the Naſſau family: it ſtands on the Lahn, twenty miles north of Mentz, and has a good caſtle for defence.

The county of Sayn belongs reſpectively to the margrave of Brandenburgh Anſpach, the burgrave of Kirchburg, the counts of Witgenſhein Hornburg, and the elector of Treves. The two firſt have a voice in the college, but all together have only one voice in the diet of the empire. Lutherans, Calviniſts, and Roman catholics, have equally the free exerciſe of their religions.

The only places worth mentioning are, 1. Altenkirchen, the capital and the ſeat of a regency. 2. Hachenburg. 3. Bendorf, on the Rhine, gives name to a diſtrict. 4. Freuſburg, on the Sieg, defended by a fortreſs, as is the neighbouring town of Triedwold.

The county of Wied is divided into two parts, viz. New-Wied or Lower County, and Wied Runkel or Upper County. The only places here worth notice are, 1. New-Wied, a ſmall but regular town, on the Rhine. 2. Runkel, on the Lahn. 3. Dierdorf.

Shauenburg county is watered by the Weſer, and ſurrounded by Calenburg, Minden, Lippe, and Ravenſberg. It produces corn, paſture, ſalt, alum, cryſtals, with gold, ſilver, wood, free-ſtone, lime-ſtone, pit-coal, gipſum, copper, iron, pyrites, cattle, ſheep, fiſh, &c. It is thirty miles long, twenty broad, and the inhabitants are moſtly Lutherans.

This county belongs partly to the king of Great Britain, the landgrave of Heſſe, and the count of Shauenburg Lippe. The two firſt have a diſtinct voice in the diets of the circle, and a joint voice in the college of the Weſtphalian counts of the empire.

The principal places are, 1. Steinhude, on the Steinhuder. 2. Hagenburg. 3. Sadthagen. 4. Shauenburg, from which the county derives its name, but at preſent exhibits only the ruins of an old caſtle. 5. Viſbec on the Weſer. 6. Mollenbeck. 7. Buckburg, which is remarkable for having a ſtrong caſtle, a beautiful church, a well-endowed orphan-houſe, an elegant town-ſchool, a large Calviniſt church, and an admirable fountain in the market-place. 8. Rinteln, a fortified town between the Weſer and Exter: here is a regency, a conſiſtory, ſuperintendency, and ſome trade is carried on by means of the Weſer. 9. Oldendorf, on the Weſer, between Hamelen and Rinteln. 10. Soltorf. 11. Obernkirchen, famous for a noble foundation for Lutheran ladies. 12. Rodenberg.

Delmenhorſt county, which is tolerably fertile, is ſurrounded by the Weſer, Oldenburg, Diepholt, and Widhauſen. The only place of any conſideration in it is Delmenhorſt, from which it takes its name. The town is ſituated on the river Delme, and has a ſtrong caſtle to defend it. The government is veſted in the regency of Oldenberg.

The county of Oldenberg is forty miles long, thirty broad, and bounded by Eaſt Frieſland, on the weſt; Delmenhorſt, and the Weſer, on the eaſt; Jover and Jode, on the north; and Munſter, on the ſouth. It is ſecured by dikes againſt inundations, and produces paſturage, cattle, horſes, turf, &c. The king of Denmark, to whom this county belongs, is intitled, in right thereof, to a ſeat and voice both in the Weſtphalian college of counts of the empire, and in the diets of the circle. The adminiſtration is by a regency, ſubordinate judicatories, a royal conſiſtory, and a ſuperintendency.

The following are the moſt conſiderable places in this county, viz. Oldenberg, ſituated at the conflux of the Hunte and the Haare. 2. Varel, ſituated in a wood, called, The Buſh of Varel.

The county of Bentheim is forty miles long, and fifteen broad, ſurrounded by Munſter and the United Provinces, and abounds in wood, ſtone quarries, grain, paſturage, honey, veniſon, game, cattle, fruit, and fiſh. It has linen and woollen-manufactories. The count has a ſeat and voice in the college, and in the diets of the circle. The inhabitants are Lutherans, Calviniſts, and Roman catholics.

The principal places are, 1. Bentheim, from which the county takes its name: it is a large borough town, thirty miles north-weſt from Munſter. 2. Nienhus on the Dinkel. 3. Wietmarſen, which has a ſeat and voice at the land diets. 4. Schuttorf, on the Vechte. 5. Northhorn, ſurrounded by the Vechte. 6. Frenſwegen, a cloyſter of regular canons of the order of St. Auguſtine, has a ſeat and voice at the land diets.

The imperial city of Dortmund is a large, but ill-built place, ſituated thirty-four miles from Munſter: it has a ſeat and voice at the diets of the circle, and alſo at thoſe of the empire. It is populous, rich, has a communication with the Rhrine, by means of the Empſer, and carries on a conſiderable trade. This was formerly one of the Hanſe towns, has four Lutheran churches, two monaſteries, and one nunnery.

We ſhall now give a particular deſcription of one of the moſt famous imperial cities in Germany, called by the French, Aix-la-Chapelle. It ſtands fifteen miles north-eaſt of the city of Limburg, and thirteen ſouth-weſt of Juliers; twenty-eight eaſt of Maeſtricht, twenty-ſix eaſt of Liege, twenty-eight ſouth-weſt of Cologne, and about twenty north-eaſt of the Spa. It lies in a valley ſurrounded with mountains and woods; yet it enjoys a very wholeſome air; and the hills are covered with vines. Its Latin name, Aquis granum, is ſuppoſed to be derived from Serenius Granus, lieutenant-general of Gallia Belgica, who, having diſcovered the ſprings here, anno 53, adorned them like the Roman baths, and built a palace near them; in confirmation whereof, the natives ſtill ſhew, at the end of the town-houſe, a piece of ancient architecture, which they call Granus's tower, and ſay it was a part of his palace, though the building does not look ſo antient. According to Charlemagne's pragmatic ſanction, this Granus was brother to Nero and Agrippa; and the Chronicle of Utrecht ſays, he was baniſhed hither by Nero. Attila the Hunn having plundered and deſtroyed this city, it lay in ruins till the time of Charlemagne; who, hunting in the neighbouring woods, his horſe happened to ſtrike his hoof into one of the ſprings; which the emperor obſerving, and finding by the ruins of ſeveral great buildings that this muſt have been the old Aquis, he ordered the baths to be ſearched out; and rebuilt, founded, and endowed the collegiate church of St. Mary, in which he employed a great quantity of marble, that he ſent for from Rome and Ravenna; and was ſo charmed with the ſituation of the place, that he built a palace here, together with all that part of the city which is encloſed by the old wall; and made it the ſeat of his empire on *this* ſide the Alps; ordaining, that the future kings of the Romans ſhould be crowned here with an iron crown, as at Milan with one of ſilver, and at Rome with one of gold; which, though obſerved for a while, has been long ſince diſuſed.

Both the palace and town were burnt in 882, by the Normans; but the church, having ſo much marble, ſtood its ground. After the town was rebuilt; it ſuffered much by other fires in 1146, 1172, 1224, 1236, and particularly in 1656, when twenty churches and chapels, and five thouſand houſes, were burnt, but ſoon after rebuilt. In 1668, that famous treaty was made here between France and Spain. This town is called by the French Aix-la-Chapelle, from a chapel in the great church, where are abundance of relics: it was noted for ſeveral councils, in the time of Charlemagne, and Lewis the Pious, about the proceſſion of the Holy Ghoſt, reformation of manners, the regulation of monaſteries, and againſt ſuch as had ſeized the patrimonies of the church. It ſuffered much during the

the civil wars of Germany, when moſt of the citizens were proteſtants; but the Marquis de Spinola took the town in 1614, and re-eſtabliſhed popery: ſo that the proteſtants have not ſince been allowed any place of worſhip here, but go to church about two miles off, in that part of Limburgh which is ſubject to the Dutch.

Succeeding emperors continued to honour this city with their preſence, and to enlarge its privileges; ſo that it was made free and imperial. They were crowned here alſo for five hundred years after Charlemagne, as is expreſsly ordained by the golden bull of Charles IV. but ever ſince Maximilian I. when thirty-ſeven emperors had been crowned here ſucceſſively, that ceremony has been performed at Francfort, which, being in the centre of the empire, is more convenient for the princes, but particularly for the ſpiritual electors, and for the elector Palatine, who may ſend for their equipages, and return them back by the navigable rivers, the Rhine, Main, &c. Nevertheleſs, the emperors, when crowned at Francfort, proteſt, it ſhall be without prejudice to the privileges of this city: for Charlemagne having himſelf been a canon of its cathedral, and ordered his ſucceſſors to be ſo; they take an oath as ſuch, when crowned; at which time the magiſtrates ſend Charlemagne's ſword, ſhoulder-belt, and the goſpel in golden letters, to the elector of Mentz; who gives ſecurity for reſtoring them to this city after the ſolemnity of the coronation.

Dr. Blondel, a phyſician here, in his deſcription of this city and its baths, printed in Latin at Maeſtricht, in 1683, tells us, it recovered its loſſes in the above-mentioned fires, by the bounty of ſeveral emperors, and the great concourſe of people to its baths. Frederic I. built the outer walls, towers, and ditches, in 1172. The circuit of the whole city is a league and an half, and the inner town three quarters. The inner wall has ten gates, and the outer eleven. The town-houſe, or ſenate-houſe, which was built in 1553, and lately repaired by the citizens, in hopes of having the Congreſs there, and not at Soiſſons, is a noble ſtructure of free ſtone, and one of the fineſt in Germany. It is adorned with the ſtatues of all the emperors ſince Charlemagne, and with curious hiſtory-paintings; particularly thoſe by Amiſſaga, highly valued; among which are, that of the reſurrection, and that of Charlemagne's giving the city their charter: the uppermoſt ſtory of it is one hall, one hundred and ſixty-two feet by ſixty; in which the emperors, who formerly received their firſt crown of iron here, as above-mentioned, uſed to entertain the electors, and other princes who aſſiſted at the coronation.

In the market-place, over-againſt the town-houſe, there is a large ſtately fountain, with four ſprings, that run, from above, into a copper ciſtern thirty feet in diameter, and weighing twelve thouſand pounds: round the edges of it there is a Latin inſcription, importing the diſcovery of the hot ſpring by Granus, as above; as well as the renewing of the baths by Charlemagne; that the cold fountain did formerly run into the baths; and that the ſenate adorned it, with this ciſtern, in 1620. From this the water runs, by ſix pipes, into a ſtone ciſtern below, and from thence it is conveyed through the city. On the top of the fountain there is a large braſs ſtatue of Charlemagne in armour, richly gilt, with his face towards Germany. As the city lies in a valley ſurrounded with mountains and woods, there are twenty other public fountains of good clear water, beſides many private ones. Here are ten hot mineral fountains, and ſome cold ones, without St. James's gate, beſides ſeveral in the adjacent fields; and the ſtreams that run through the town keep it very clean, and drive ſeveral mills. Here are thirty parochial or collegiate churches, beſides the cathedral, a large old-faſhioned gothic pile, which was conſecrated by Pope Leo. III. in preſence of the emperor Charlemagne, and three hundred and ſixty-five biſhops. The ſteeple at the weſt end is adorned with ſeveral pyramids, and on the top there is a large globe and croſs. From this tower, which is much higher than the body of the church, runs a gallery, ſupported by a long arch, to a cupola near the middle of the fabric: the inſide is beautified with a vaſt number of pillars of marble and braſs, gilt ſtatues, braſs doors, and partitions, and a great deal of moſaic work.

Over the place where Charlemagne was firſt interred hangs a large crown of ſilver and braſs gilt, adorned with ſixteen ſmall towers, ſurrounded with forty-eight ſtatues a foot high; and thirty-two leſſer ſtatues, all of ſilver; among which are commonly placed forty-eight candleſticks, and at certain grand feſtivals no leſs than four hundred and fifty tapers: this crown was the gift of the emperor Frederic I. who, removing Charlemagne's body, interred it, in a ſilver coffin, under the altar of the choir, and covered it with the white marble tomb-ſtone it had before, with the buſt of Proſerpina upon it, ſuppoſed to have been taken from the tomb of Julius Cæſar. Out of this tomb were taken a great many rarities and reliques, which the ſaid emperor had got from Aaron king of Perſia, the patriarchs of Jeruſalem, Conſtantinople, &c. Here is alſo the monument of the emperor Otho I. in black marble.

At the jubilee, once in ſeven years, the four chief reliques ſhewn to the pilgrims here, are 1. What they call the gown, or ſhift, ſaid to be worn by the Virgin Mary, at the birth of our Saviour, made of a ſort of flax that ſeems to be neither linen nor callico; but as it is only expoſed from the top of a high tower, it is not eaſy to determine what ſort of apparel it is. 2. A coarſe linen cloth, pretended to be girt about our Saviour on the croſs. 3. A piece of the cord he was bound with. 4. Some of the blood, as they ſay, of the protomartyr St. Stephen, richly inchaſed in gold and precious ſtones, on which the emperors are ſworn at the inauguration. Here is the picture of the Virgin Mary, with our Saviour in her arms, embоſſed on a jaſper, about two inches broad, found in the emperor Charlemagne's tomb, and pretended to be the work of St. Luke; alſo a manuſcript copy of the goſpels, in a cover of ſilver gilt, found in the ſame tomb; and Charlemagne's ſword, put on by his ſucceſſors at their coronation, and uſed in the dubbing of knights, and conferring other honours. At the eaſt end of the cathedral our Saviour is repreſented ſitting in majeſty, with a long robe, on a throne; round which are the four animals repreſented in Ezekiel's viſion: over his head is a circle of golden ſtars, and underneath it a ſymbol of the croſs which appeared to Conſtantine when he defeated Maxentius. Here is alſo a repreſentation of the twenty four elders, mentioned in the Revelation, riſing from their ſeats, laying aſide their crowns, and falling down before the throne. The windows are curiouſly gilt, and the pavement is of chequered marble. An immenſe treaſure is amaſſed here, conſiſting of veſſels of gold, and ſilver gilt, copes embroidered with pearls, and other rich veſtments. Over the chief altar there is a cheſt of ſilver and gold, of antique workmanſhip, and curiouſly engraved, in which are kept the four reliques above-mentioned. At the entrance of the choir there is a pulpit covered with plates of gold and ſilver, and adorned with precious ſtones, (eſpecially a very large agate) the gift of the emperor Henry II. The altar of the choir is covered with plates of gold alſo, repreſenting our Saviour's paſſion, which, it is ſaid, was found in Charlemagne's ſepulchre. In the upper part of the church over againſt the prince's altar, between two pillars, is a throne, or chair, of white marble, ſuppoſed to have been placed there by the emperor Charlemagne, in which the emperors uſed to ſit when conſecrated, and receive the firſt obeiſance of the electors and the chapter of the cathedral, in quality of king of the Romans. The protectors of this city are, the emperor, as Duke of Brabant; and the elector Palatine, as duke of Juliers; and the latter names the mayor, or conſul, who is for life, and is aſſiſted in the government by two burgomaſters, or joint conſuls, fourteen aldermen, who are alſo for life, and act as judges, and one hundred and twenty common council, that are elected, as are likewiſe the burgomaſters, by fifteen trading companies of the burghers; and continue two years in their office.

There are three baths within the inner walls of the Old Town, viz. the emperor's, the little bath, and St. Quirimus's. Charlemagne was ſo much delighted in the firſt, that he often invited his ſons and his nobles to bathe and ſwim there with him; for it was the cuſtom anciently to bathe there, an hundred, perhaps, together; but it is now divided into five bathing-rooms. The little bath joins to it; and the ſprings of both are ſo hot, that they let them cool ten or twelve hours before they uſe them. They are impregnated with nitre and ſulphur; and ſometimes cakes of brimſtone and ſalt-petre, of a conſiderable thickneſs, are taken out of them. They are unpleaſant to taſte at firſt, and ſmell like a rotten egg. Near theſe baths there is a fountain of warm water, much reſorted to in ſummer mornings, and drank for chronical diſeaſes; thoſe in the New Town, which are, the roſe bath, the poor's bath, and St. Corneille's, are not ſo hot and clear as the former, and their ſmell is ſomewhat offenſive. Near the hot ſprings lie many cold ones, by which their heat might be tempered; and, with a little charge, they might be made the moſt delightful baths in the world.

Dr. Blondel ſays, that bathing in theſe waters is good againſt

againſt all nervous diſorders; ſuch as convulſions, palſies, numbneſs, tremblings, ſciatica, gout, ſwellings, diſtempers of the bowels, vertigoes, tingling of the ears, nephritic diſtempers, moiſt and cold affections of the womb, barrenneſs, abortion, ſcabs, and dregs of mercury. Though they are propereſt for bathing, they are alſo drank, in ſeveral caſes, with ſucceſs, againſt hot diſtempers of the liver, ſpleen, reins, and bowels, obſtructions of the meſentery, pancreas, &c. They cure the yellow jaundice, and its effects, a cachexy and dropſy. They are good againſt inveterate and ſtubborn fevers, tertian and quartan agues, and bleeding at the noſe. They cure the ſcurvy, gout, rheumatiſm, and other diſtempers proceeding from too much ſerum in the blood. They kill worms, dry overmoiſt parts, and help conception. They purge the urinary veſſels of all impurities, cure ſtranguries and ſtoppages, diſſolve and expel the ſtone and gravel. They are excellent againſt aſthmas, and the moſt inverate cholics, ſchirrous ſwellings, ſcrophulous diſtempers, and diarrhœas, ulcers of the gums and teeth, and various other diſorders. From theſe virtues may be ſeen the agreement between the waters of this place, and thoſe of the Engliſh baths.

The charming village of Borcet, or Porcet, is ſituated about a furlong from the ſouth gate: its name was derived from the wild hogs that formerly abounded in the neighbouring woods. Here are alſo many hot ſprings on both ſides of a ſmall cool rivulet, which runs through the town: they are conveyed by pipes and conduits into fourteen houſes, in which are formed twenty-eight baths; ſome of which are much hotter than thoſe in the town, and muſt be cooled eighteen hours before they can be uſed. Their water is clear and pleaſant, without any diſagreeable ſmell. They are, for the moſt part, five or ſix yards ſquare. There is one quite open to the air, called the Poor man's bath, which has a ſpring ſo hot, that the people ſcald pigs, and boil eggs with it; but it is obſerved, that they only harden the yolks, and not the whites. Theſe baths are not ſo ſtrong as thoſe in the city, and by conſequence, the better for weak people; and thoſe of all ages and conditions bathe in them for their diverſion, without any danger. They are good againſt the ſame diſtempers as the others, and particularly againſt defluxions of the head and breaſt, moiſt and ſqueamiſh ſtomachs, dropſies, ſoft ſwellings, &c. and may be drank as well as thoſe of the city; but the latter are more ſolutive, and thoſe of the village more ſtrengthening. The fountains are, in both places, ſo plentiful, that they are capable of filling, ſeveral times in a day, above fifty baths, of ſixty or ſeventy tons each; and moſt of them, except thoſe for the poor, are ſo contrived, that the old water is drawn off by ſubterraneous conduits, and the baths cleanſed from all impurities. The firſt ſeaſon for theſe baths is about the eighteenth of May, the ſecond about the eighteenth of Auguſt, and continues each time ſix weeks. It is computed, that from the baths in the city, and in this village, there flow ſix thouſand tons of water per day, which carry as many pounds weight of ſalt.

Borcet is a well-built village, has four handſome churches, and a nunnery of Bernardines, whoſe abbeſs is a princeſs of the empire; but there lies an appeal from her court to the chief magiſtrates of the city. The adjacent country abounds with corn, fruit, and paſturage; the woods there furniſh them with materials for fire and building, as the quarries do for ſtone. The territories of the city are large, and contain near two hundred villages, incloſed on all ſides with mountains. They have rich coal mines here, beſides others of iron, lead, vitriol, ſulphur, and lapis calaminaris, and are well ſupplied with neceſſaries by the Rhine and Maeſe.

The circle of Weſtphalia, beſides the places already deſcribed, contains the following leſs conſiderable counties, ſeigniories, &c. namely,

Spiegelberg county, which is held by the prince of Orange of the elector of Hanover; hence the civil and eccleſiaſtical judicatories are ſubordinate to thoſe of Brunſwic Lunenburg, and the elector has a ſeat in the college, and at the diets. The only place in this county, worthy of obſervation, is Spiegelberg, an ancient caſtle in a mountain, in the vicinity of which there is a caſtle to which pilgrimages are made, and an hoſpital for old women.

Rettberg county is ſurrounded by Ravenſberg, Lippe, Paderborn, and Oſnaburg; its length is ſeventeen miles, its breadth ſix. Its only town, called Rittberg, is ſituated on the Ems. The county enjoys a ſeat and voice in the college, and in the diets of the circle.

Holzapfel county belongs to the prince of Anhalt-Bernburg Hoym. The ſeigniories of Wittem, Eyſs, and Schleinachen, belong to the count of Platterburgh, and both intitle their proprietors to a ſeat in the diets of the circle, and the college of the empire.

The ſeigniories of Gehmen, Ginsborn, and Neuſtadt, Wickerhad, Mylendock, Richtenſtein, Kerpen, Lommerſum, Schleinden, and the counties of Blankenheim, Gerolſtein, and Hallermund, all intitle their reſpective proprietors to a ſeat and voice in the college, and in the diets of the circle. But thoſe privileges are not allowed to the lords of the ſeigniories of Dyck, Sconau, Richold, Merchemic, Jever, Koriphauſen, Dreyſz, and Wybre.

Anhalt ſeigniory belongs to the prince of Salem, who, on that account, enjoys a ſeat and voice in the college, and in the diets of the circle; as does the count Metternic for the ſeigniories of Bielſtein and Wrunenburg.

Diepholt county lies ſouth of Delmenhorſt, is twelve miles long, five broad, and contains a lake called Dummerſee, which abounds with fiſh and wild ducks. The only town, Diepholt, ſituated on the Hunte, is a borough. The ſoil of this country is ſterile; the inhabitants trade in black cattle, and coarſe linen and woollen, which they manufacture: they profeſs the Lutheran religion.

The town of Pyrmont lies on the borders of Hanover, near Lugde, thirty-eight miles ſouth-weſt of Hanover, and twenty eaſt of Lemgow. It is the capital of a county, with a very ſtrong fort, formerly ſubject to its own lords, and now belongs to the prince of Waldec. There is a great reſort of German and other nobility hither to drink the waters, which are preferred even to thoſe of Spa, and exported abroad from Bremen, whither they are carried by the Weſer. In the neighbourhood are one or two ſalt pits; and the king's iron and ſilver mines are not far off. This town is particularly famous for its mineral waters.

Gronsfeld is a ſmall diſtrict, erected into a county by the emperor Rodolph II. and intitles its count to a ſeat in the college, and in the diets of the circle; as does the county of Reckum, which is ſeparated from the county of Limburg by the Maeſe.

SECT. IV.

Treating of the Circle of the UPPER RHINE; giving an Account of the various Places therein contained, with the Trade, Manufactures, &c. of the Inhabitants.

THE Upper Rhine is bounded by the Lower, which almoſt interſects it, and by Weſtphalia, Franconia, Suabia, Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, Alſace, and Lorrain. It was antiently much larger than it is at preſent, as a great portion has been diſmembered from it by France. The diets are held at Frankfort, the archives are kept at Worms, and it preſents two aſſeſſors to the chambers of Wetzler.

The firſt diviſion of this circle, we ſhall deſcribe, is the biſhopric of Worms. It is about twelve miles in length, and is eight in breadth where broadeſt, is interſected by the Rhine, and ſurrounded by the Lower Palatinate. In general, it is barren, mountainous, and woody, though ſome few parts are fruitful both in corn and wine. The chapter chuſes the biſhop, whoſe revenue does not exceed two thouſand five hundred pounds, and who, in ſpirituals, is ſubject to the archbiſhop of Mentz. The proteſtants here are miſerably oppreſſed.

The capital city, Worms, is ſituated on the weſt ſide of the Rhine, at the diſtance of twenty-ſix miles ſouth of Frankfort on the Maine: while the imperial chamber was kept here, it was one of the moſt conſiderable cities in the whole empire. It is celebrated for the great diet held here in 1521, to which Luther came according to his ſummons, though his friends would fain have diſſuaded him, by putting him in mind of John Huſs, who was burnt by a decree of the council of Conſtance, notwithſtanding the paſſport granted him by the emperor Sigiſmond: but Luther, far from being terrified, ſaid, That though he was ſure to be engaged with as many devils as there were tiles upon the houſes of Worms, he was reſolved to go. He came hither accordingly; made ſuch a bold anſwer and defence of his doctrine, that he was proſcribed, and obliged to abſcond; during which time he wrote that called his Works from the Deſart. Miſſon, who was here in 1687, ſays, the Lutherans had only one church for their uſe, and had their worſhip by turns with the papiſts in that of the Dominicans; but the papiſts had all the reſt of the churches; and that the Calviniſts had one at Newhauſel, half a league out of the city, where the Lutherans ſometimes ſcrupled not to have their children baptized, contrary to the cuſtom of Frankfort. The town had no other fortifications but a

double wall, was as large as Frankfort, but ſo ill-peopled, and ſo poor, that he ſaw a houſe ſold for one thouſand crowns, which had formerly yielded as much yearly. It was often taken and retaken during the civil wars in Germany; but ſuffered moſt by the French, who in 1689, laid in aſhes in a few hours what had been the work of ages. They left ſo much as to contain a garriſon of three hundred men; who in 1692, being attacked by the landgrave of Heſſe, intrenched themſelves in a church, where they were all forced, and put to the ſword. In 1698, the popiſh clergy, who had not been allowed to make proceſſions, except on the day after Eaſter, nor to carry the hoſt in public, would needs carry it in proceſſion through the ſtreets on Chriſtmas day: The magiſtrates ſent a notary to forbid it; but the prieſt at the head of the proceſſion ſtruck him over the head with a cenſer that he carried in his hand. Moſt of the burghers, being proteſtants, ran to aſſiſt the notary, but a great number of popiſh peaſants, brought in for the purpoſe, fired upon them, which ſo incenſed the proteſtants, that they drove the proceſſion back to the church from whence it came, and wounded ſeveral of the papiſts, particularly the inſolent prieſt. The papiſts complained of this as a breach of the treaty of Ryſwic betwixt France and the empire, which reſtored Worms, and its dependencies, to the biſhop. The proteſtants pleaded the treaty of Weſtphalia in their own defence. Some of the principal authors of the tumult were ſeized, and a Palatine regiment quartered in the city to prevent diſturbances: at the ſame time the elector incloſed it with a wall. The city is ſubject to the biſhop, but under the protection of the elector palatine.

The papiſts, who are very numerous here, have the cathedral; but the magiſtrates, and moſt of the inhabitants, are Lutherans. There is ſo much vacant ground in the town, as, being planted with vines, yields annually one thouſand five hundred fodders of wine, each containing two hundred and fifty Engliſh gallons; which wine is ſo much eſteemed, that the magiſtrates make preſents of it, with ſome fiſh, to princes and other travellers of quality: Martiniere ſays, the preſent of the fiſh is to denote their right of fiſhery on the Rhine. The churches of St. Paul and St. John, are very antient: the latter is built of vaſt ſquare ſtones, in an irregular manner, with narrow windows and galleries round the outſide juſt under the roof, and the walls are above twelve feet thick; ſo that it ſeems to have been deſigned for a fort rather than a church.

The cathedral is a long, high, and ſtrong ſtructure, with a tower at each of the four corners: the ornaments are gothic, and over one of the gates there is an hieroglyphic, being a figure of the ſize of an aſs with four heads, viz. thoſe of a man, an ox, an eagle, and a lion; the two firſt are looking upwards, and the other two downwards: it is ſuppoſed to be a repreſentation of the four beaſts in Ezekiel's viſion; or, as ſome think, of the hieroglyphics of the four evangeliſts: a woman ſits on its back; which they ſay too, repreſents the goſpel. At the entrance of St. Martin's church, over a moveable altar, there is a ſtrange picture, well worth a traveller's view: it is about five feet ſquare, and at one corner of the top has a repreſentation of God the Father ſpeaking to the Virgin on her knees in the middle of the picture, holding an infant repreſenting our Saviour, by the feet, with his head in the hopper of a mill, which the twelve apoſtles turn by the help of a wheel, and of the four-headed beaſt above-mentioned; and the pope is drawn upon his knees hard by, receiving the hoſts which fall from the mill, into a golden cup; one of which he preſents to a cardinal, who gives it to a biſhop, the biſhop to a prieſt, and the prieſt to a layman.

In this city are two public halls; the magiſtrates aſſemble in one of them twice a week for matters of ſtate, and in the other for the adminiſtration of juſtice. It was in the former that Luther, above-mentioned, being heated with the debate, and the fire that was near him, called for a glaſs of wine; which being brought, he was ſo eager in his diſcourſe, that he forgot to drink it, and ſoon after it broke to pieces on the bench without any body's touching, or being near it; whence the Lutherans concluded, that there was poiſon mixed with the wine: whereupon they broke the bench, and ſtill keep the pieces as a memorial of his deliverance. A fine church was built here for the Lutherans not many years ago, in which the hiſtory of that great man was very well painted.

The mint here is a noble ſtructure, with a ſpacious portico, where a vaſt number of bones and horns hang between the arches; the former of which, they ſay, are thoſe of giants that lived among the antient Vangiones; and the latter, the horns of oxen that drew the ſtones which built the cathedral. The outſide of the houſe is adorned with many pictures, and particularly ſome of thoſe giants in armour. Miſſon ſays, he ſaw a ſmall piece of parchment in a frame here, in twelve ſorts of hands, written in divers miniatures, and ſeveral draughts curiouſly done with a pen, by the feet, as the inſcription ſays, of one Thomas Shoevener, who was born without arms.

This city, ſince it was laid in aſhes by the French in 1693, retains little more than the ſhadow of its former beauty. The richeſt traders, conſidering how much both they and their anceſtors had ſuffered by reaſon of their lying ſo open to France, retired to Frankfort and Holland; ſo that its chief ſupport now is from the biſhop and chapter; the firſt of whom, however, being always a pluraliſt, and often an eccleſiaſtic elector, very ſeldom reſides here. The late biſhop, who was alſo elector of Mentz, built a new epiſcopal palace adjoining to the cathedral. The citizens, as are indeed thoſe of moſt other imperial towns, are very complaiſant to ſtrangers. There is a ſenate, or ſupreme council here, compoſed of twenty-five members, whereof thirteen are for life.

There is the fineſt country in the world from this city to Oppenheim and Frankendale. The fine ſpacious plain in which it ſtands, abounds with corn, vineyards, and fruit-trees. A wine is produced here which is called Lieben-Frauen-Milch, i. e. our Lady's milk. The Rhine is about three or four hundred paces from the town; but it is ſaid formerly ran cloſe by its walls. Which way ſoever one approaches the town, the four towers of the cathedral are ſeen; which are all built of red free-ſtone.

The other places of moſt note, in this biſhopric, are, 1. Leiningen, a town on a mountain, the citadel of which was deſtroyed by the French. 2. Stein, which, though the only fortreſs on the river Weſchnitz, gives name to a bailiwic. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. Newhauſen, Turbeim, Rheim, Hockheim, and Dirmſtein, are all boroughs, with proteſtant churches; in which, however, the Roman catholics are allowed to perform religious worſhip.

The biſhopric of Spire is interſected by the Rhine: the other parts of it are ſurrounded by the territories of the elector palatine, and the margrave of Baden Durlach. Some parts are mountainous and woody, and others level; it produces great quantities of corn, almonds, vines, and cheſnuts; extends thirty-two miles in length, and twelve in breadth. The biſhop, though ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Mentz as a prince of the empire, has a ſeat and voice in the diets of the circle and of the college.

Spire, an imperial city, is ſituated on a delightful plain, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, twelve miles ſouth-weſt from Heidelburgh. It was erected before the time of our Saviour, and the ſee was founded in the fourth century. The magiſtrates, and many of the inhabitants, are Lutherans; but the Roman catholics have many churches, convents, &c. It has a ſeat, and votes in the diets of the empire, and thoſe of the circle, paying an aſſeſſment to the empire, and the chamber of Wetzlar. The French deſtroyed this city in the year 1689, and murdered indiſcriminately men, women, and children, deſtroyed ſeveral valuable marble monuments of emperors and empreſſes, and even ranſacked the graves, and ſcattered about the bones of illuſtrious dead. Previous to this devaſtation, it was the ſeat of the imperial chamber; ſince that time it has been built with additional beauty, but the imperial chamber has been removed.

At the diet held here in 1529, the word "Proteſtant" took its riſe, ſince which time perſons of the reformed religion have been diſtinguiſhed by that appellation. It is ſingular, that the biſhop is not permitted to reſide in this city; and when he is choſen, before he is ſuffered to enter it, he muſt redreſs all complaints; and then ſitting on horſeback between the two outermoſt gates, with one hand on his left breaſt, he muſt give it his benediction: he then makes his public entry, and the citizens pay him homage. The fortifications of this city are but very indifferent. It is under the protection of the elector palatine.

The town of Philipſburg, which is eight miles to the ſouth of Spire, was at firſt but inconſiderable: it was afterwards encompaſſed by a wall, and at length erected into a city in 1443. It is conveniently ſituated for commanding the adjacent country, and was therefore fortified with ſeven royal baſtions by Philip, biſhop of Spire, (who was alſo biſhop of Tiers) in 1689, before the civil wars in Germany, and called by his own name. The elector palatine Frederic Vunder, whoſe ſovereignty it was, ſuſpicions of the biſhop's deſigns in fortifying this place during a peace, ordered him to deſiſt: but he refuſed, alledging, that

that he had the emperor's placart for his warrant. Upon this the elector raiſed troops, and demoliſhed the fortifications; for which the emperor ſummoned him and his confederates before the chamber of Spire, and deſigned to proceed againſt them with the utmoſt ſeverity, which was one of the cauſes of the civil wars in Germany. It has ſuffered ſeven memorable ſieges in the ſpace of an hundred years. Spinola, the Spaniſh general, repaired the fortifications in 1633, and made it almoſt impregnable. It was taken the year after by the Sweedes, who gave it to Lewis XIII. and was retaken by the Imperialiſts in 1635. It was taken from them in 1644 by the French under the prince of Condé, who joined the German proteſtants. The French kept it till 1676, by virtue of the treaty of Munſter; and Louis XIV. in 1666, added to the fortifications, ſo that they extended to the Rhine, which lies a quarter of a league from the town; and put over the great gate an inſolent Latin inſcription, characteriſtical of the pride and ambition of that deſpotic monarch.

The Imperialiſts retook this place in 1676: and the emperor ordered the ſaid Latin inſcription to be eraſed, and another put up in its ſtead: and whereas the arrogant inſcription placed by the French, ended with the words, "What he (Louis XIV.) ſhuts, no man opens; and what he opens, no man ſhuts;" that placed in its room by the emperor Leopold cloſed with, "What the French ſhut, the Germans open."

Being thus regained by the Germans, after a ſiege of four months, it was granted to them by the peace of Nimeguen. In 1688, the French took it again; but it was reſtored to the empire by the treaty of Ryſwick, in 1697, with the fortifications on the right ſide, but thoſe on the left were demoliſhed. It was again taken by the French in 1734, after a long and bloody ſiege, in which the famous duke of Berwick (natural ſon of king James II.) was killed by a cannon ball, betwixt his two grandſons, as he went to take a view of the trenches; but at the peace that followed in the beginning of 1736, it was reſtored.

The caſtle in which the biſhop of Spire reſides, is a noble pile, founded in 1513, in a plain ſurrounded with marſhes, by George count palatine of the Rhine, and biſhop of Spire, and repaired in 1570 by biſhop Marquard de Hattſtein: the biſhop has ſome ſort of juriſdiction in it; but the empire has the right of garriſoning it.

The other places of note are: 1. Bruxhall, or Bruſchal, a large open town in this biſhopric, on the river Saltza, nine miles ſouth-eaſt of Philipſburg, and twelve north-eaſt of Durlach. 2. Altrip, or Alta Ripa, in the ſame dioceſe. 3, 4, 5. Eideſheim, Weibſtadt, and Rottenburg, are ſmall towns; the firſt is ſituated on the Hart.

Weiſſenburg is at preſent a rich provoſtſhip, but was originally an abbey of Benedictines, ſituated in the antient imperial city of Weiſſenburg, in the Lower Alſace; but in 1546 it was converted into a temporal provoſtſhip, and annexed to the biſhopric of Spire, on which account the biſhop has a ſeat and voice in the diets.

With reſpect to the biſhopric of Straſburg, or Stratſburg, in Alſace, which is under the dominion of France; ſo that, in reſpect to that part of his dioceſe, the biſhop is ſubject to France; but on account of his bailiwic on the other ſide of the Rhine, he retains the title and ſtate of a prince of the German empire, and has accordingly a ſeat and voice in the diets of the empire, and of this circle; but he is ſubject to the archbiſhop of Mentz in ſpirituals.

Baſil is an extenſive biſhopric, but the ſituation is in different dominions, as part of it lies in Switzerland, and part in this circle. It is bounded by Neufchatel, Bern, Sundgau, Mompelgard, Burgundy, and Solothrun. The biſhop, whoſe cathedral ſtands in the city of Baſil, is a prince of the empire, having, as ſuch, a ſeat and vote in the diet of the empire, and of the circle; he is likewiſe an ally of the Swiſs. The inhabitants are partly of the Roman catholic, and partly of the Proteſtant perſuaſion, and the ſtates conſiſt of the clergy and nobility, with the towns and bailiwics.

The only places in the biſhop's dominions, which belong to this circle, are: 1. Schelingen, a market-town on the Rhine. 2. Lauffen, a little town on the Birſa. 3. Arleſhim, on the ſame river, is the reſidence of a chapter. 4. Bellelay. 5. Seehof. 6. St. Uriſitz, on the Daux, which contains a provoſtſhip. 7. Deſperg, on the Birſa. 8. Bumtrut, on the Allen.

Fulda territory, lies ſouth of Heſſe, and north of Hanau, Keineck, &c. is about twenty-five miles in length, and twelve in breadth. This abbey belongs to the circle of the Upper Rhine, and is divided into thirteen ſmall bailiwics. Some reckon it a part of Heſſe, others of Wetteravia; and ſome again make it independent, becauſe its abbot, who is elected by friars who muſt be all gentlemen by ſixteen deſcent, is lord of the town and country, and primate of all the abbots in Germany and Gaul, is a prince of the empire, ſits at the foot of the emperor's throne in all general diets, and depends immediately on the pope, to whom he pays four hundred florins, or forty pounds, on his inſtallation. As the country borders on ſeveral proteſtant ſtates, as Saxe-Gotha, &c. as well as Heſſe-Caſſel, there are ſeveral gentlemen here of that religion. The abbot is moreover perpetual chancellor to the empreſs, and puts the crown upon her head at the coronation. The revenue of this country is betwixt twenty and thirty thouſand a year. The abbot has all the four great officers, with rich equipages and livery, a company of horſe-guards, and a regiment of foot-guards well-cloathed and mounted, to attend him; and is able to raiſe four or five thouſand men. His chapter conſiſts of eight provoſts, and maintains a magnificent houſhold.

The capital town, Fulda, ſtands on a river of the ſame name. It is contiguous to the abbey, which is of the Benedictine order, and one of the nobleſt in all Europe: it was founded anno 744, by St. Boniface, and endowed with great privileges by ſeveral emperors. The great church, dedicated to that ſaint, is a ſtately free-ſtone pile of antient architecture. The monks have three manuſcripts; one of the New Teſtament complete, the Four Evangeliſts diſtinct, and a Treatiſe on the Trinity, all ſaid to be written by St. Boniface, in a character much different from any now in uſe. It is an open town, but dirty, and not very well built. The palace is a ſtately pile alſo of free-ſtone, with apartments richly furniſhed, and, together with the abbey, may be reckoned among the nobleſt buildings in Germany. An accurate writer obſerves, that he met with very hard drinkers, terrible bad roads, and diſmal lodging in this country.

The ſmall but neat city of Hirchfeld, on the ſame river, is ſituated twenty miles north from Fulda, and thirty ſouth-eaſt of Caſſel: it is noted for another abbey, of as noble a ſtructure as any in the empire, being built upon an arch ſupported by ſixteen pillars, of one entire ſtone each. It was founded by Pepin, endowed by Charles the Great, and one of its firſt abbots was Alcuinus, or Albinus, his preceptor, who lies buried in it. Since 1606, when its laſt abbot died, the revenues have been kept by a branch of the family of Heſſe, as adminiſtrator, and it was ſecularized by the treaty of Munſter. Its diſtrict lies on the eaſt ſide of Heſſe, towards Thuringia; it has the title of a principality, is about twelve miles long, and the ſame in breadth.

The maſterſhip of St. John conſiſts only of the town of Heſterſheim, and a few villages belonging to the order of St. John. The grand maſter is a prince of the empire, and has a ſeat and vote among the princes in the diets of the empire and circle. Heireſham, where the grand maſter reſides, is a market town.

The abbey of Prum is ſituated in the foreſt of Ardennes, and was founded in the eighth century by Pepin, king of the Franks, and was, in 1570, incorporated with the archbiſhopric of Triers: hence the archbiſhops became its adminiſtrators, and, as ſuch, have a ſeat and voice in the diets. Prum, from which the abbey takes its name, is a town of little note.

Swinnern duchy was long poſſeſſed by a collateral branch of the palatine family; but that failing, it devolved to the elector, who, on that account, ſits and votes in the college of princes, and, joined with the biſhop of Worms, are ſummoning princes for the circle.

Swinnern, the principal town, which takes its appellation from a river of the ſame name, is thirty miles weſt of Mentz, and has ſeveral churches. The duchy contains, beſides Swinnern, the following little towns, namely, Laubach, Sobernheim, Argenthal, Monzingen, and Horr in.

Lauteren, a little duchy, reverted, in the laſt century, to the electoral houſe, which is thereby entitled to a ſeat and voice in the diets; as did the bailiwics of Lauteren and Veldenz, bellowing, at the ſame time, ſimilar privileges. Lauteren is ſituated on the Glan, and Veldenz on the Moſelle.

Frankfort on the Maine is an imperial and free city: it was antiently called Francofordia, that is, "The Ford of the Franks;" for the Franks uſed to croſs the river here, in order to make their incurſions on the Saxons, on which account the latter at length built this city, to reſtrain their ravages. Its preſent name diſtinguiſhes it from Frankfort on the Oder. It is eighteen miles eaſt of Mentz, and twenty from the Rhine. It is ſpacious, populous, and opulent, one of the Hanſe-towns, and the ſeat of the Imperial

perial diet. The river interfects and divides it into two parts, which have a communication by means of an elegant ftone bridge, confifting of fourteen arches, with a tower at each end, four hundred paces afunder; but the whole is under the jurifdiction of the fame magiftrates. The river is about half as broad as the Thames at London. The town is furrounded by walls, encompaifed with deep ditches of running water, and fortified with eleven baftions, fuitable counterfcarps, outworks, &c. The Maine, Rhine, &c. render its fituation admirable for trade, particularly for bringing great quantities of corn and wine from Franconia and the Palatinate. It has two annual fairs, one beginning fifteen days before Eafter, the other on the fifteenth of September, frequented by merchants with all forts of commodities, particularly books from moft parts of Europe, of which they diftribute printed catalogues; fo that there is greater choice here than in any town in Chriftendom, during their mart, which lafts three weeks; but at other times the bookfellers have no bufinefs hardly at all. There are three marts every year, and the names of the foreign merchants are writ over the arch before the doors of their fhops, which, when the marts are ended, are fhut up. Moft of the ftreets are large, except two or three, which are full of merchants fhops. The houfes are built fome of red marble, others of timber plaiftered, and painted or covered with flates. On the north fide of the city there is a fpacious horfe-fair or market, where a vaft number of good horfes are fold to the French king, and the neigbbouring princes, particularly the former, who buys fome thoufands in a year to remount his cavalry. The Jews are the chief jockeys.

The city is round, and has no fuburbs, but is much larger, richer, and more populous than Mentz. The chief ftructures are, 1. St. Bartholomew's cathedral, which, though too dark a pile within, is a ftately venerable piece of architecture, built by Pepin, father to Charlemagne. In a long narrow chapel of this church, called the Conclave, they ufed to chufe the emperor: it has a very mean altar and benches for fo celebrated a place; and the other chapel here, in which he is crowned, being a cloifter of iron faftened to the baluftrades of the choir, looks like a great bird-cage, having no ornament but an ordinary crucifix of brafs. M. Blainville takes notice of a curiofity here of another fort, viz. the tomb and white marble ftatue (ftanding in a niche of black marble) of John Charles, bifhop of Worms, who, the infeription fays, was defcended of the barons of Frankenftein, who mount up their genealogy from father to fon for more than 900 years backwards of uninterrupted nobility. They fay that this church was greatly enriched by Charlemagne, but that the emperor Lewis of Bavaria took away the greateft part of its revenues, becaufe its chapter had fided with the pope againft him. 2. The town-houfe, where the emperor and electors ufually meet in council after the election is over; but befides the throne, it has only fome benches covered with green cloth, and fome pictures. The great hall where the imperial feaft is kept on the coronation-day, is not very regular though large: the floor is covered with black and yellow cloth, the livery of the houfe of Auftria. On the ceiling is painted the ftory of Ganymede carried away by Jupiter's eagle, and of a raven tearing out the eyes of a perfon who had falfely accufed another of murder. Before the houfe is a great fquare, where, at this folemnity, an ox is roafted, ftuffed with venifon, wildfowl, and fucking pigs; and thither one of the electors comes in perfon for a flice of beef, which he carries to the emperor, and after he has dined on it, it is abandoned to the populace. Another of the electors carries him a glafs of wine, which on that occafion runs from a fountain in the middle of the fquare. A third carries him a meafure of oats from thence: and in this fquare, after the coronation, another diftributes the medals, &c. ftruck upon the occafion. Here is a veftry, where the electors were fhut up during the election; and count Papenheim, marfhal of the empire, ftood before the door with his fword drawn, to prevent the princes from coming out till it was over. 3. Braunfeld, which was formerly the emperor's palace, and now the manfion-houfe of the Teutonic knights, where debtors have a fanctuary for fourteen days after which they may be taken up. 4. The port or harbour. 5. The citadel or fortrefs of Saxenhaufen. There are feveral noble fountains in the city, particularly three in the great market-place; and there are divers mineral fprings and baths belonging to the city, in which the women ufed to bathe when going to be married, and a month after child-birth.

The principal magiftrates of this city are, a pretor, twelve burgomafters, fourteen aldermen, one of which is always a burgomafter, and forty-two common-council. The fenate, which chufes two burgomafters annually out of their own number, is divided into three benches: the firft is that of the Efchevins: the fecond is of the Literati, or learned, out of which the firft bench is fupplied in cafe of a vacancy: and the third is of tradefmen, who never rife higher. The grand bailiff, who is always prefident of the council, is chofe out of the aldermen, and his office is for life as well as the aldermen. Befides thefe, there are fyndics, whofe power is not very great.

La Forelt fays the magiftrates are chofe from among the nobility, but named by all the corporations of tradefmen, except the taylors, becaufe one of them was chief in the revolt hereafter mentioned againft the magiftrates. The government here is quieter than in moft of the imperial towns: and their liberties, which they boaft of holding from Charlemagne, feem better confirmed to them.

The Lutheran religion is profeffed by the magiftrates, and moft of the inhabitants, who have five churches, in one of which is a good deal of painting and fculpture, an altar of black marble, a marble pulpit, and reading defk; the figure of Chrift, with a globe and crucifix, both of alabafter, &c. The altar piece is a repreferitation of our Saviour's paffion in the garden; and the cieling and the fronts of the galleries are painted with fcripture hiftories. The Roman catholics are permitted to perform their religious duties in the cathedral, and have feveral chapels, and two convents, but they are not fuffered to make public proceffions. The Calvinifts have two churches about a league from the city, one for German, and the other for French refugees; but the ordinances of baptifm and marriage muft be performed in the Lutheran churches. In the council held here in 794, three hundred bifhops affifted againft the Neftorian herefy.

This city was one of the firft that had fpirit enough to demand the free exercife of the Lutheran religion; which being refufed by their magiftrates in 1522, they depofed them, and chofe another fet; and in 1530 the Augfburg confeffion was eftablifhed here. It was befieged twice in 1552, by Maurice, elector of Saxony; and by Albert, margrave of Brandenburg, who took it; but it foon recovered its liberty, and has flourifhed ever fince. On the wall of the great bridge to Saxenhaufen is an indifferent, though much celebrated picture, repreferiting a dead infant befmeared with blood, and an infeription beneath, denoting, that on Palm Sunday, 1475, a child two years and a half old, called Simon, was murdered by the Jews. Under the child a Jew is exhibited in a black cloak, with a ruff, aftride a hog with his face towards the tail, which he holds in his hand inftead of a bridle. A monftrous large devil follows, and fpits in his face; and a mob of women and little devils furround him, infulting both him and his companion, whom another devil carries on his fhoulders. The populace firmly believe this ftory, yet it is well known to the learned and more fenfible part of the inhabitants of Frankfort, to be an abfolute forgery, invented merely to prejudice the people againft the Jews. Thefe people have a fynagogue here, but the walls are as black and fmoky as thofe of a kitchen; and they are confined all night to their particular quarter, which is in a ftreet about a mile in length, but very narrow and dirty, with a gate at each end of it, that are fhut every evening, and the keys carried to the magiftrates. Their houfes are generally of timber plaiftered, and four, five, or fix ftories high, but as nafty as a hog-ftye; yet in this little quarter it is faid there are three or four thoufand fouls. Their chief trade is buying and felling old ware, hawking toys at the inns, &c. and changing fuch money as is not current here: but they are not fuffered to trade either on Saturday or Sunday, the Jewifh and Chriftian fabbath.

The Jews at Frankfort are obliged, under fevere penalties, to fetch water, when any fire breaks out in the city, be it ever fo diftant from their quarter: in recompence, the magiftracy permit them to chufe twelve judges out of their own body, to decide their own differences, who are called bawmeeflers; and they who will not fubmit to their decifions, are allowed to appeal to the Lutheran tribunals. They are obliged to wear a piece of yellow cloth, that they may be known from the other inhabitants, though their habit is very diftinguifhing; for the men generally wear coarfe threadbare cloaks, flat brimmed hats, old greafy ruffles, and thick pointed beards. The women wear over their cloaths thick cloaks of black crape, bound about their necks by clafps of gilt copper, and round their fhoulders a fparkling border of tinfel, a foot in breadth; their head-drefs is only a coarfe wrapper, ending at their forehead

forehead in two large horns, about four fingers broad, one of which is covered with black gauze, and the other with a bit of lawn dyed blue. The Jewiſh girls are diſtinguiſhed from the married women by their head-dreſs, which is nothing but a piece of red taffeta, bordered with a gold gauze, with which their hair is gathered and tied. A great number of the Jeweſſes here wear ear-rings, which repreſent the ſigns of their houſes and ſhops, be they cat, dog, or any other animal. Their hot and cold baths are near the ſynagogue: the former are in two little rooms, where there are cauldrons to heat the water; the cold are in a ſubterraneous place, thirty feet deep, ſurrounded by an iron rail, where the women peep over, to ſee that ſhe who bathes plunges over head and ears into the water, according to their old law, which ordains, that every hair be purified. There is a place with ovens for baking victuals on their ſabbath-day, to which each family carries their pot, or pan, on the eve, and it is carried home next day, when the ſervice is over. Their timber houſes being ſo cloſe, and apt to catch fire, their quarter has been twice burnt down; becauſe, it ſeems, for fear of being robbed, they refuſed the help they might have had to ſave their houſes.

There are pine-trees planted by the doors at ſeveral houſes in Frankfort, denoting they are taverns, and cyphers painted on the door-poſts, marking the different prices of the wines in the cellars. Saxen-hauſen, formerly belonged to the elector of Mentz, but was bartered a little above one hundred years ago, for the town of Hochſt, which depended on Frankfort. One of the city council muſt reſide at Saxen-hauſen, ſince this change took place.

Two of the three originals of the famous golden bull are preſerved at Prague and Nuremberg, the third is kept in an apartment of the town-houſe of Frankfort, but is never ſhewn to ſtrangers, except in preſence of two of the council, and the ſecretary. It is a little manuſcript, in quarto, conſiſting of forty-two leaves of parchment, with a gold ſeal of three inches diameter, weighing twenty ducats, appended to it by a cord of yellow ſilk. It is written in Latin and Gothic characters, without diphthongs, and kept in a black box, together with two written copies of a tranſlation of it into the German language. This bull, which they likewiſe call the Caroline law, contains the rules and ceremonies to be obſerved in the choice of the emperor, ſettles the power and authority of all ranks of the nobility, and ſo binds the emperor and the princes to one another, by oath, that neither may with impunity inſtigate or attempt any thing to the detriment or danger of the common-wealth, the country, the empire, or its neighbours; and, amongſt other conditions for which the author of it is eſpecially commended, it decrees, That whoſoever hereafter had a view to the imperial dignity, ſhould be well acquainted with the languages, particularly the Latin, Italian, French, Tuſcan, and German; that, when he was emperor, he might be able, without an interpreter, to anſwer his ſubjects in the ſeveral languages.

We cannot omit here the character given of this famous city, by baron Pollnitz. He ſays, there are few places, upon the whole, more diſagreeable, and few towns in Germany, where the common people are more unpoliſhed; and that the burghers are not to be matched for affectedneſs. As moſt of the electors and princes of the empire have their agents here, to whom they give the title of reſidents; they are, for the greateſt part, merchants of this city, who ſolicit the title, in order to be exempt from the authority of the ſenate, and from the payment of the cuſtoms, and to qualify themſelves to place over their doors the arms of the princes to whom they ſend the Newspaper.

During the government of the empire by the French, the princes were all obliged to appear in perſon, unleſs they were excuſed by the emperor and electors; but now moſt of them ſend their deputies to ſave charges, which makes their proceedings much ſlower, becauſe their deputies are often obliged to ſend for their inſtructions. To ſuch abbots and biſhops who are not deputies, the emperor does not write, but only to their directors, that they may give them notice: though, ſince Maximilian's time, many of the princes have forborne to ſend deputies, yet they are as much obliged to ſubmit to the reſolves of the diet as if they did. Sometimes, in caſes of great importance, the emperor not only ſends letters, but embaſſadors, to require their preſence; and, in urgent affairs, thoſe who do not ſend, make their embaſſadors plenipotentiaries. All the princes bear their own charges, or that of their deputies.

When they arrive, they give notice to the hereditary marſhal of the empire, under the elector of Saxony, who aſſigns them lodgings, according to their quality. If the emperor be preſent, they beg audience of him, ſhew him their ſummons, thank him for calling the diet, and promiſe concurrence for the good of the empire. If he be not there, the princes ſend gentlemen to notify their arrival to the director of Mentz; but if they be deputies, they ſend their ſecretaries with their full powers, as do alſo the deputies of the towns. When they are all come, the marſhal of the empire acquaints them when or where the emperor, or his commiſſary, is to tell them what he has to propoſe. There is no upper and lower houſe, but all aſſembled in one room: if the emperor be there, he goes in his robes to the throne, which he aſcends by three ſteps. The electors ſit on a bench, which they aſcend by two ſteps, and the princes on other benches, not raiſed ſo high. If the emperor be preſent, the firſt thing they do, is, to attend him to church, where prayers are put up for a bleſſing on their conſultations: when they are returned, the elector of Treves, in the name of the ſtates, thanks the emperor for calling a diet; and the ſecretary of the empire, receiving the propoſals from the vice-chancellor, reads them: after this, the colleges retire to their ſeveral apartments, and, when they have conſidered them, agree upon a day for meeting and imparting their thoughts to one another, which, when paſſed into a reſolve, they ſend to the emperor; and, if approved by him, it becomes a law or conſtitution of the empire.

The princes are divided into benches, called the ſpiritual and the ſecular. The archduke of Auſtria, and the duke of Burgundy, though ſecular princes, ſat formerly on the eccleſiaſtical bench, becauſe they were princes of extraordinary eminence, and the maſter of the Teutonic order does the ſame. The Lutheran princes were formerly excluded from the diet, till, by the treaty of Weſtphalia, they were allowed a place by themſelves, between the eccleſiaſtical and ſecular princes. All the eccleſiaſtical and ſecular members have not equal votes; for ſuch of both as have princely dignities, are allowed ſingle votes, but thoſe who have not, give their votes by companies, as the deputies of the towns of the bench of the Rhine, or of Swabia. The counts of Franconia and Swabia, which include thoſe of Saxony, are alſo allowed two benches, and two votes: the deputies of the imperial towns make up the third rank of members. The deputies of the city where the diet is held, ſit at a table by themſelves, and take an account of the voices of the other delegates, which are brought to them and regiſtered by the two regiſters of Ulm and Spire, the former repreſenting the cities in the circle of the Rhine, and the latter thoſe of Swabia. The votes in this moſt auguſt aſſembly are ſaid not to exceed two hundred and fifty in the whole.

The throne on which the emperor ſits, is covered with cloth of gold, and the chairs and benches of the other princes and ſtates with cloth of ſilver, velvet, ſattin, ſilk, &c. according to their rank and quality. The elector of Treves ſits at the foot of the throne, as director of the electoral college. The electors of Cologne, Bohemia, Palatine, and Brandenburg, ſit on the right; thoſe of Mentz, Saxony, Bavaria, and Hamar, on the left: the eccleſiaſtical princes ſit under the electors on the right, and the ſecular princes under the electors on the left. The deputies of the towns, and of the bench of the Rhine, ſit under the eccleſiaſtical, and the deputies of the towns, and of the bench of Swabia, ſit under the ſecular princes. The deputies of Lubec and Oſnaburg ſit at the croſs bench, before the elector of Treves; and the marſhal of the empire ſits at a table, in the middle of the hall, before the croſs bench. The directoral table, with the officers attending it, is on one ſide, before the ſecular princes: thoſe princes only have a right to ſit in the college of princes, and to have a deliberative and deciſive voice, who contribute to the ſupport of the empire, according to the matricula. The directors of this college are, the archbiſhop of Saltzburg, and the archduke of Auſtria, who preſide by turns, as freſh matters come upon the tapis. The votes of the ſecular and eccleſiaſtical bench, which are taken alternately, are gathered by the marſhal; after which, the archbiſhop of Saltzburg and the archduke draw the reſult, and report it to the diet. Such princes as poſſeſs ſeveral dominions, have a vote for each. The magiſtrates of the city where the diet is held are directors of the colleges of the towns. The abbeſſes who are princeſſes, ſend deputies to repreſent them.

The point of precedency among the electors has, indeed, been long ſince ſettled by the golden bull, but the other princes, and the repreſentatives of the cities, have

not agreed on the matter to this day: insomuch that it occasions perpetual quarrels, and the diet would sometimes break up in confusion, if some of them did not, for peace sake, yield to the rest; entering a protest only, that such an instance should not be made a precedent. One fourth of a session is said to be generally spent in disputes on this subject; a second, in drinking-matches; a third, in disputes with the emperor about their privileges; and scarce a fourth upon the business proposed to them from the throne; the emperor alone having the power of proposing what is to be debated among them.

Another assembly of the empire, is called the assembly of deputations; where the deputies chosen for that purpose, determine things that have been referred to them by a diet; or when the elector of Mentz, in the emperor's name, summons the deputies, at the request of the directors or captains of one or more circles, to take orders about their affairs, or to appease controversies which they are not able to decide themselves.

The lordship of Britzenheim, on the banks of the Nahe, belongs to the elector of Cologne, who, in consequence of possessing it, enjoys a seat and voice at the diet of the circle; and the counts of Wartemburg, for the little county of the same name, have a seat and vote in the diets of the Upper Rhine, and in those of the empire. The lordship of Ollbruc belongs to the Waldbott-Bassenheim family; that of Dochstul belongs to the family of Oettingen-Baldern, and gives the proprietor a seat and voice in the diet of the circle.

The rich and imperial city of Friedburg, is situated fifteen miles south from Wetzlar, and twelve north from Frankfort. It is seated at the foot of a ridge of hills called De Hohe, and enjoys large privileges granted by the emperor Frederic II. The mart now held at Frankfort was kept here till the year 1340, when it was removed thither at the desire of the merchants; and, in lieu of it, this city hath four annual fairs; one of which is held on the first Sunday after Trinity, in remembrance of the dedication of their church on that day, which brought pedlars thither with goods, but at length grew to a substantial trade. This town has suffered much by terrible fires, particularly in 1383, when nine hundred houses were burnt; and in 1447, when seven hundred more had the same fate. This last is said to have been owing to a quarrel between two of the townsmen, one of whom set fire to the other's house, to be revenged on him. This was such a loss to the citizens, that they were forced to sell or mortgage the villages in their territory, to defray the expence of re-building their houses. This town is noted for the depth of its cellars, there being, in some houses, two or three one under another. Some of the emperors formerly resided here certain months in the year.

The imperial city of Wetzlar, or Westlar, stands on the borders of the county of Solons, ten miles below Giessen, eighteen miles south-west from Marpurg, and thirteen north from Frankfort. This is an old town, on the confluence of the rivers Lahan and Dillen: there is nothing in it worth notice, except the great church: it is, however, at present the seat of the imperial chamber, which was removed thither from Spire in the year 1689, by reason that city was taken and destroyed by the French. The provostship of the town belongs to the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, to do justice in his name.

The duchy of Deux-Ponts is bounded by Lorrain and the county of Saarbruc, on the west; by Alsace, on the south; and every-where else by the other parts of the palatinate of the Rhine. It is about forty miles in length, and from eight to twenty-five in breadth, and gave title to its dukes, a branch of the palatinate family, one of whom was Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden; but it became extinct in 1732, in the person of Gustavus Leopold: since that time this duchy has been in sequestration; the landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the abbot of Fulda, both Roman catholics, being administrators. The elector palatine, as duke of Newburg, claimed this succession; as does also the prince of Birckenfeldt, who is a protestant, and next claimant to the electoral dignity after the house of Sultzbach. The duchy, which is supposed to have been an antient fief of the bishopric of Mentz, is divided into five bailiwics; one of which, called Bischweiler, lies in Lower Alsace, where there are other lands belonging to the family.

This is a mountainous, barren country, but has some fertile vallies. It has two small rivers that join near its capital city, from whence it has its name, and run south to the Saare. Calvinism was generally professed in this duchy, till the Swedes became possessed of it, and then Lutheranism began to flourish, the king of Swedes giving some of the best livings and preferments to the Lutheran clergy, which created great animosities between the two dominions: but the late king of Sweden dying without issue, and the duchy devolving on, or at least being claimed by, a popish family, the protestant subjects, fearing lest the papists should make an advantage of their quarrels, thought fit to unite.

The principal place in this duchy is the city of Deux-Ponts, called, in the German, Zweybruggen, and in the Latin, Bipontium, from its two bridges over the small rivers Blise and Schwalb, whereon it stands, is thirty-one miles north-west from Landau, and thirty-five south-east from Triers. It is a small, but neat town, and was once defended by a good castle, since demolished. It suffered much during the civil wars in Germany; and also in those between France and the empire, when it was taken by the French in 1677, but, by the treaty of Ryswic, restored to the king of Sweden.

Hesse-Landgravate lies on the north side of the river Maine: the whole country is bounded on the north by Westphalia; on the west by the duchy of Berg and electorate of Triers; on the south by the electorate of Mentz and Franconia; and on the east by the duchy of Weimar and Thuringen. Its utmost extent from north to south is about one hundred miles, and the same from east to west. The air is cold, but healthful; the water wholesome, and the soil fruitful, producing much corn, and, towards the banks of the Rhine and Lahn, grapes. Here are also large forests, with store of deer, and other game; and mountains, in which are some mines of copper and lead.

The family or house of Hesse, which is one of the most antient in Germany, is divided into two principal branches, viz. Cassel and Darmstadt. The former comprizes Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Rhinfels: the latter, Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Hombourg; though Martiniere says, that Hesse-Rhinfels, as well as Hesse-Hombourg, are branches of Hesse-Darmstadt.

The sovereign princes of this house have very extensive rights and prerogatives: they have three votes at the diet of the empire. They belong to the circle of the Upper Rhine, but Hesse-Cassel has a voice among the counts of the bench of Westphalia for the county of Schaumburg. Causes not exceeding one thousand florins, are determined by the courts of the country without appeal. These princes have several privileges in common, such as the right of protection and imperial prefecture of the city of Wetzlar, which is at present exercised by Darmstadt alone. The princes of Hesse-Cassel are not of age till they are twenty-five, but those of Darmstadt are so at eighteen.

The landgrave of Hesse-Cassel possesses, 1. Lower Hesse, in which are the county of Pless, Cassel, and Zigenheim. 2. Marpurg, in Upper Hesse and Frankenburg. 3. The principality of Hirshfeld, a secularised abbey on the Fulde. 4. The lower county of Catzenellebogen. 5. The county of Schaumburg, except Buckeburg, which belongs to the county of Lippe. 6. Smalcald, in the county of Henneberg. 7. The bailiwics of Rottenberg and Saxen-hagen. To these Martiniere adds the bailiwics of Ucht and Freadenburg.

The landgrave of Hesse-Damstadt, who is little inferior to the former, either in dominion or wealth, having a revenue of near one hundred thousand pounds a year, possesses, 1. The greatest part of the Upper Landgraviate, in which there are Giessen, Butzbach, Aendorf, Battenberg, Berg, &c. 2. The county of Nidda, which consists of several bailiwics. 3. The lordship of Itter. 4. The upper county of Catzenellebogen, in which lies Darmstadt city; the land of Epstein, Braubach in lower Catzenellebogen, and Kirnbach in Swabia. The succession also of the county of Hanau was in 1736, upon the death of its count, awarded to the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt, as next heir, on condition of his paying twenty thousand pounds, by way of compensation to the house of Cassel. The king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, ought to have had his share in the succession; but his majesty gave up his rights, by a treaty, to the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

To the branch of Rhinfels belong, 1. The greatest part of the lower county of Catzenellebogen, viz. Rhinfeld, St. Goar, Fort Catz, Schwalbach and Gevernhausen; the bailiwics of Riechenberg, Florenstein, and Brau. 2. Rottemburg, and its district, Wansried, Eschwega, and Sontra in Lower Hesse.

To the branch of Hombourg belong, 1. Hombourg, and its territory. 2. Bingheim. 3. Wevelingh n and Helimstadt, with its dependencies. The prince of Hom-

bourg

bourg has, moreover, an appenage of about one thouſand pounds a year from Heſſe-Caſſel, and two thouſand from Darmſtadt.

The two branches of Caſſel and Hombourg are Calviniſts; that of Darmſtadt, Lutheran; and that of Rhinfelds profeſſes the Roman catholic religion, which is, however, not tolerated in the dominions of the other three princes, except in the ſmall principality of Hirſhfeld. Theſe countries are adorned with ſeveral univerſities and academies. The ſituation of the country betwixt Upper and Lower Saxony, and the neighbourhood of Weſtphalia, occaſions the language of the people to be a mixture of High and Low Dutch. The laws moſt in force here are the Roman or civil law, to which they join municipal laws of their own. The people are numerous and warlike, being raiſed and diſciplined by the younger ſons of the family, who are made lieutenants and captains of ſeveral diſtricts, and receive pay of the regent. In the prince of Heſſe-Caſſel's military ſervice are a general, two lieutenant-generals, a major-general, a colonel of the artillery, two commiſſaries general of the war, and one chief pay maiter, two troops of life-guards, one of white, and the other of black horſes, three other regiments of horſe, three of dragoons, and five of foot, one of which is guards, beſides the militia, which is commanded by a lieutenant-general. The landgrave has a privy council, or court, for the game and foreſts; a chancery, or ſecretary's office, a treaſury and conſiſtory, for eccleſiaſtical affairs; and another court, called the French commiſſion, relating particularly to the French in his dominions. All the privy counſellors are members of the conſiſtory, to whom are added a ſuperintendent, a metropolitan, one of the court preachers, and a ſyndic. Dr. Nicholſon has an obſervation, that the power and ſplendor of the family of Heſſe was conſiderably advanced by the Receſſus Imperii in 1654, which eſtabliſhed the right of primogeniture in it, and prevents their dwindling into petty princes, which has been the fate of many families in Germany, by dividing the ſovereignty among the ſeveral branches.

The landgravate of Heſſe contains the following places, of which the principal is, 1. Caſſel, the capital city of the Lower Heſſe, is ſituated in a rich pleaſant plain on the river Fulda, near the confines of the duchy of Brunſwic, forty miles ſouth-eaſt from Paderborn, and ninety-eight north-eaſt from Mentz. It is a place of good trade for wool and other merchandize; and to the weſt it is fortified with walls, ditches, and a ſtrong citadel. It is the ſeat of the landgrave, whoſe palace ſtands without the town, ſurrounded by bulwarks, with apartments contrived in the very ramparts, to lodge his family during a ſiege, out of the reach of bombs. The palace is of free-ſtone, very fine both within and without, and adorned with curious gardens and fountains. Here is a gymnaſium, or academy, which has been much eclipſed by the univerſity of Marpurg. In this place is a great arſenal of free-ſtone, with arms for twenty-five thouſand men; and in the room under it are two hundred cannon, ſome ſixty-four pounders. From the palace there is a proſpect not to be matched in the empire, except from that of Cleves, it being of no leſs than ſixty towns, the leaſt of which contain three hundred houſes. The ſtreets of this city are ſpacious, and full of ſhops; and here are ſeveral fine markets, with good proviſions of all ſorts. The landgrave has a library well furniſhed with books and curioſities.

In the great church are the monuments of the landgraves, in braſs, copper, and marble, of very good workmanſhip. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Martin, is capable of containing four thouſand people. There are four other churches, which have two miniſters each; except the ſoldiers church, which has but one. Here is a church likewiſe in the palace, for the worſhip of the court. There is a fine ſtone bridge over the river that divides the city into two parts, of which that called the New Town is very well built, with uniform houſes, and the ſtreets are pretty even and ſpacious. Here is alſo an exceeding fine aqueduct, made by the landgrave who founded the bridge.

The other places moſt worthy of obſervation, are, 2. Kirchbain, on the Wohra, which gives name to a bailiwic. 3. Rauſchenburgh, does the ſame. 4. Wetter. 5, 6. Roſenthal and Gemunden give name to bailiwics. 7. Frankenaw, in the bailiwic of Helſenſtein. 8. Louiſendorf, in the bailiwic of Geiſmar, inhabited chiefly by French refugees. 9. Hania, on the Werra, contains one of the four hoſpitals of Heſſe, in which four hundred poor and ſick are carefully attended and maintained, out of the revenues of the Ciſtertian convent. The governors of both theſe hoſpitals are nobles, which the two princes of Heſſe alternately nominate.

10. The town of Rodemburg, on the river Fulda, is pleaſantly ſeated thirty miles ſouth-eaſt from Caſſel, and has a collegiate church, with a dean and twenty canons, nobly endowed. This place ſtands in a valley between two hills in Upper Heſſe, and gives title to a branch of the Heſſian family. It is divided into the Old and New Towns: in the old, there is a caſtle, which was demoliſhed in the year 1212, by the Imperialiſts, but rebuilt by William IV. landgrave of Heſſe, who, in 1574, adorned it with a fine garden, and a church, built throughout with white marble, dug out of a quarry at Morſſen, a village on the ſame river, juſt below the town.

11. Ziegenhein, on the river Schwalm, is in the lower landgravate, thirty miles ſouth from Caſſel. It is a ſmall, but neat city, and gives name to a county, of which it is the capital, and was united, by Lewis the Pacific, the landgrave, to his domain, in 1543. The ſucceſſion to this eſtate was formerly diſputed by the counts de Hohenloe, but their claim being referred to the diet at Worms, it was adjudged in favor of the landgraves of Heſſe, who have ever ſince enjoyed it.

12. Nineteen miles ſouth of Caſſel, is Hombourg, a town with a caſtle in the Upper Heſſe, which ſtands at the eaſt end of the foreſt and mountain of Hohe, pretty near to Frankfort, and is the reſidence of the branch of the family, from thence called Heſſe-Hombourg, which has for its appenage the bailiwic of which this is the chief town.

13. Geyſmer, the capital of a bailiwic in Lower Heſſe, ſtands twelve miles north from Caſſel.

14. The walled town of Eſchwege, twenty-four miles from Caſſel, was built by Charles the Great, deſtroyed by the Huns, and rebuilt with great ſplendor, by Henry II. It ſtands on the bank of the river Werra, by which wood and coals, the principal commodities of theſe parts, are conveyed down to the Weſer, and from thence to the neighbouring countries. It is ſituated in the Lower Heſſe, near the confines of Thuringia.

15. The town of Smalcald ſtands on a rivulet of the ſame name, on the eaſt ſide of the river Werra, and extends between the duchy of Weimar and that of Saxe-Naumburg, but is disjoined from the reſt of the lands of the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel. The town is fifty miles ſouth-eaſt from Caſſel, and has a good trade for iron ware, many mines of the neighbourhood furniſhing the inhabitants with plenty of that metal, which they work, and ſend to foreign parts. They alſo make and temper ſteel, from whence a village near it is called Stahlberg. This place was famous for the aſſemblies of the proteſtant princes in 1730, 1731, 1735, and 1737, to make a league for the defence of the Augſburg confeſſion againſt the emperor Charles I. and the popiſh princes of Germany, which league grew ſo powerful, that they forced the emperor to a treaty held in 1757 at Paſſaw, in conſequence of which, ſeveral parts of the empire embraced the Lutheran religion.

16. The town of Marpurg ſtands in a pleaſant country on the river Lahn, forty-eight miles from Franckfort, and near forty-four ſouth-weſt from Caſſel. It is now the chief town in the Upper Heſſe, and the ſeat of the ſupreme court of judicature, to which appeals are brought from Caſſel and Darmſtadt. It has a ſtrong caſtle on a hill, and is otherwiſe well-fortified. The great church is a ſtateiy building, and has many noble monuments. The univerſity here, founded in 1526, is one of the moſt conſiderable in Germany: the profeſſors are Calviniſts. The town is large, and well-built, with ſpacious ſtreets. It has a very large ſquare, adorned with a town-houſe of curious architecture. The caſtle is ſeparated from the town by the river. In the other part is a ſtately, ſpacious building, the houſe of the commander of the Teutonic knights. The palace of the landgrave ſtands on a riſing ground, from whence there is a view over large plains and vallies, watered with rivulets; beſides hills and vineyards, of which, from the free-ſtone bridge over the river, there is alſo a fine proſpect.

17. The ſmall town of Lichtenau, and the antient caſtle of Spangenburg, give name to bailiwics. 13. Connefeld is a village, with a fine white alabaſter rock near it. 20, 21. Melſungen and Friedwald contain two princely ſeats. 22. Vach, on the Werra, gives name to a bailiwic. 23, 24. Waldkappel and Allendorf give name to bailiwics. 25. Grebenſtein, on the Elſe, gives name to a bailiwic. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32. Immehauſen, Hermerſhauſen, Trendelberg, Sabbaburg, Karls Haven, Hof-Gieſmar, and

and Wolfhagen, all give names to bailiwics. 33. Liebenau, near Paderborn. 34. Felfburg, gives name to a bailiwic. 35. Gudenfburg, alfo gives name to a bailiwic, which is remarkably fertile, and contains, 36. Nidenftein, a very antient town; and, 37. Merxhaufen, one of the four high hofpitals of Heffe. 38. Hornberg, on the Effe, gives name to a bailiwic, which contains, 39. Wabern, a village. 40. Borken gives name to a bailiwic. 41. Treyfa, on the Schwalm. 42. Newkirchen, gives name to a bailiwic. 43. Treffurt, a town on the Werra, belongs jointly to Mentz, Saxony, and Heffe. 44. Wanfried, at the conflux of the Werra and Frida. 45. Sontra gives name to a bailiwic. 46. Wigenhaufen is in the bailiwic of Lugwigftein. 47. Pleffais, a ruinated caftle, gives name to a lordfhip.

48. The large town of Frankenburg, or Frankenaw, on the river Eder, is twenty-five miles north from Marpurg. It ftands fifteen miles fouth-eaft of Waldec, in the weftermoft bounds of the landgravate of Upper Heffe, towards Weftphalia. In 1590, fome mines of filver and copper were difcovered here, but they turned to little account. 49. Sachfenburg is about fix miles weft of Frankenburg; here are the ruins of an old fort, built by the ancient Saxons.

50. The town of Aldsfeld, one of the moft antient in Heffe, is nineteen miles eaft from Marpurg. The townhoufe is a handfome building, and over the doors is a monument in remembrance of the fire, with a Latin infeription, denoting, "that when things are irrecoverably loft, it is the beft way to forget them." This was the firft town in Heffe that embraced the Reformation by Luther.

51. On the river Lahn ftands the good town of Gieffen, in Upper Heffe; it is eleven miles fouth from Marpurg, and thirty-eight north from Franckfort. It is defended by a ftrong wall, and regular fortifications, and hath a well furnifhed arfenal. Its trade is dreffing and felling of cloth. The royalty of the town is, according to fome authors, divided betwixt the landgraves of Caffel and Darmftadt. It has four gates, and as many fpacious ftreets, with a fquare or market-place in the centre. The compafs of its ditch is about an hour's walk. It has but one great church, dedicated to St. Pancras, which ftands in the middle of the town, with a high fteeple, and a fine ring of bells. The governor refides in the caftle, at the eaft end of it. It is governed by a council and a magiftrate, befides the officers of the landgrave. It has a fair between Eafter and Afcenfion-day, which lafts a week. Round the neighbourhood are feveral caftles, as Solms, Koningfburg, Fetzburg, Gleiber, &c.

52. The town of St. Goar, capital of the lower county, is fituated on the weft fide of the Rhine. 53. Goerfhaufen is a fmall town on the eaft fide of the Rhine, oppofite to St. Goar. 54. Rechenburg. 55. Granan is one of the four called the high hofpitals of Heffe. 56. Langenfchwalbac, in the bailiwic of Hohenftein; where is likewife, Harlfthalerlead, a celebrated medicinal bath. 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, Allendorf, Homberg, Romrod, Ubrickftein, Grimberg, Kirdorf, Grubenau, and Schotten, give name to bailiwics. 65. Lauterbach. 66, Nidda, on a river fo called, gives name to a county. 67, 68, 69, 70. Sturnfels, Bingenheim, Lifburg, and Butzbach, all give names to bailiwics, though the three firft are only caftles. 71. Upper Rofbach, gives name to a bailiwic. On the fifth of November, 1757, the king of Pruffia obtained a great victory here over the French army. 72. Philipfec. 73. Koningfberg gives name to a bailiwic. 74. Bredencap. 75. Battenberg, on the Eder, gives name to a bailiwic, which contains, 76. Hatzfeld, on the fame river. 77. Thal-Itter. 78. Freyftadt, on the Rhine, erected in the year 1745. 79. Great Gerace. 80. Jogerfburg, gives name to a bailiwic. 81. Hofheim, one of the four high hofpitals of Heffe, is fituated in the bailiwic of Domberg, 82. Reinheins, watered by the Gernfprenz. 83. Great Umftadt, on the Odenwalde, gives name to a diftrict. 84. Epftein, gives name to a lordfhip. 85. Zwingenburg, on the Berge-Strafze, gives name to a bailiwic. 86. Braubach, on the Rhine, gives name to a bailiwic. 87. Ems. 88. Old Catzenellenbogen gives name to the county, and alfo to the village and parifh.

89. The town of Darmftadt is fituated on a river of the fame name, at the diftance of twelve miles fouth from Franckfort on the Maine; it is inclofed by palliſadoes, and defended by a ftrong caftle, which is the landgrave's palace; and, for better fecurity of the country, there are two forts, one on the Rhine, named Markburg, or Marienburg; and the other on the Maine, called Ruffelheim. The palace is a princely ftructure, and has a fpacious garden, abounding with all forts of fruits, and yielding annually great quantities of rich wines. The landgrave has befides, two fine pleafure-houfes two miles from hence, Kranchftein and Serefeld. This town is not large, but makes a goodly appearance, moft houfes being free-ftone, and very high. Though well-fortified, it has feveral times been furprized and taken; and the French ruined the fortifications. In this town the Germans firft gave over tilts on account that, in 1403, the Franconians, and Heffians, having challenged one another to this exercife, feveral of the Franconian nobility, and nine of the Heffians, were killed on the fpot.

It is a flat, even country, with a gravelly foil, which produces excellent pulfe, and is interfperfed with woods, through which are cut noble roads. The deer come fometimes clofe to the palliſadoes of the town, there being no province in Germany more proper for hunting, nor in Europe where there are more deer; the great plenty of which is very troublefome to the poor peafants, who are abroad day and night to watch their fields, the prince being fo jealous of the game, as to reckon it as bad as murder for any one to kill a deer.

The county of Sponheim is fituated between the Rhine and the Mofelle. It was antiently divided into Hither and Farther, the former of which is now commonly called the county of Sponheim, and the other that of Starkenburg. Three-fifths of the Hither county belong to the elector palatine, and the remaining two-fifths to the prince of Baden-Baden.

The principal places in this county are, 1. Kreutznach, or Creutznach, the capital: it is a well-built town, divided by the river Nahe into the Old and New Towns. The firft emperors of the Franks had a palace here, in which they fometimes refided. 2. Spanheim. 3. Kirchberg, gives name to a bailiwic. 4. Naumberg, alfo gives name to a bailiwic.

One half of the Farther county belongs to the duke of Deux-ponts Birkenfeld, and the other to the prince of Baden-Baden.

The moft conſiderable places are, 1. Starkenburg, a caftle on the Mofelle. 2. Trarbach, or Tranerbach, a fmall town on the Mofelle. 3. Horftein, which gives name to a bailiwic. 4. Birkenfeld, a fmall town.

Solm, a principality and county, is fituated between Lorrain and Lower Alface; and, to diftinguifh it from the county of the fame name in the duchy of Luxemburg, it is called the Upper County, and the other the Lower. The princes of Solm are now divided into two branches, viz. Hoogftraat, or Solm-Zufalm; and Luetz-Loes, or Solm-Kirburg; each of which votes alternately at the diets, and poffeffes an equal fhare of the eftates belonging to the former counts.

Naffau principality lies moftly in the Wetterau. The length of it is computed at about fifty miles, and the breadth thereof about thirty. Though it is in general woody and mountainous, there are fome fine paftures and corn-lands in it, befides excellent baths and mineral waters, and feveral mines of iron, lead, copper, and other metals. The principality is divided into feveral counties belonging to the different branches of the family, which is one of the moft antient and illuftrious in Europe, having produced, befides many other great heroes, Adolphus, emperor of Germany, and king William III. of Great Britain. The elder line, or that of Walram, conſiſts, at preſent, of the branches of Naffau Saarbruc-Uſingen, Naffau-Saarbruc-Saarbruc, and Naffau-Weilburg. The repreſentative of the laft of theſe married the late prince of Orange's only ſiſter. The other line, or that of Otho, which conſiſted formerly of the ſeveral branches of Naffau-Siegen, which was popiſh, Naffau-Dillenburgh, Dietz, and Hadamar, is now reduced to that of Naffau-Dietz, the repreſentative of which, William V. prince of Orange, enjoys all the territories that belonged to the other branches, and on account of them has ſeveral votes in the diet of the empire, and thoſe of this circle, and Weſtphalia. All the branches pay a particular and chamber-taxation; but thoſe of the elder line have no ſeat, or votes, in the college of the princes of the empire, being only members of that of the Imperial Wetterau courts. Moſt of the princes and inhabitants are Calviniſts.

The chief places in this principality are, 1. Dietz, the capital of another county, belonging to another branch of the Naffau family, of which the prince of Orange is the head, is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Lahn, nine miles eaſt from Naſſau, and nineteen ſouth-eaſt from Coblentz: it is walled, and has two fine caſtles, or towers, ſtanding upon

upon two hills in the town. It has a bridge over the river, which communicates with Fregen-Dietz. It had a collegiate church, ſubject to the elector of Treves; but ſince the Reformation, the revenues have been applied to the univerſity of Herborn. The country in which this town lies is about fourteen miles long, and ten broad; it is ſtony and hilly, has plenty of veniſon and ſheep; but in the vallies there is corn and wine enough for the inhabitants. It is ſituated between the lower county of Catzenellebogen, the lordſhips of Idſtein and Wiſhaden, and the archbiſhopric of Treves. 2. Kirberg, belonging jointly to Naſſau-Dietz and Uſingen, is a walled town, which gives name to a bailiwic. 3. Weilmunſter, on the Weilbach, gives name to a bailiwic. 4. Lahnberg, which with its bailiwic, is held in common by Naſſau Weilburg and Naſſau-Dietz. 5. Mehſenberg, with its bailiwic, belongs to Naſſau-Weilburg. 6. Kleeburg, gives name to a bailiwic, which belongs to Naſſau-Weilburg and Heſſe-Darmſtadt: to the latter alſo belongs the large country town of Reilchelſheim, in the county of Weilburg, and other eſtates. 7. Kircheim Poland, with its bailiwic, belongs to Naſſau-Weilburg, 8. Gelheim: 9. Hanſtetten; 10. Idſtein: 11. Burg; 12. New-Saarwerden; 13. Uſingen; 14. Bleidenſtalt; and, 15. Schwalbach, are all inconſiderable towns; but, 16. Wiſhbaden is a handſome, populous town, ſituated on the Rhine, and noted for its warm baths. 17. Bibarich, is a village on the Rhine.

18. Weilburg, a handſome town on the river Lahn, which gives name to a country, and title to the prince thereof, who has a fine palace and gardens in the town. Over the river is a ſtone bridge, and in the neighbourhood of the town is a large menagerie, and a pleaſure houſe. 19. Naſſau, a ſmall town on the Lahn, near which formerly ſtood Naſſau-berg, a very antient caſtle, which was the original ſeat of the family. Part of the bailiwic, named from the town, belongs to Naſſau Dietz, another to Naſſau-Weilburg, and another to Naſſau-Uſingen; and of that of Camberg adjoining Naſſau-Dietz, and the elector of Triers, are joint proprietors. 20. Schierſtein. 21. Lahn on the Schutter, gives name to a lordſhip. 22. Ottweilar. 23. Saarbruc, on the Saar. 24. Homberg, on the Weſgau, gives name to a bailiwic.

The county of Waldec is bounded, on the ſouth, by Heſſe; on the north, by the dioceſe of Paderborn; on the eaſt, by the Heſſe, and the bailiwic of Fritzlar, in the electorate of Mentz; and, on the weſt, by the duchy of Weſtphalia. Its length is computed at about twenty-four miles, and its breadth at twenty. It yields iron, lead, copper, marble, ſlate, mineral ſprings, and abounds in grain, wood, and cattle. Gold is ſometimes found in the river Eder. The inhabitants in general are Lutherans. The ſtates conſiſt of the nobility and towns. There are ſome woollen manufactories, beſides thoſe of iron and paper, in the county. The title of the family of Waldec runs thus: "Waldec, prince of the ſacred Roman empire, count of Pyrmont and Rappoltſtein, lord of Hohenec and Gerolſec, &c." The females, however, are only counteſſes. The prince has not yet obtained a ſeat and voice among the princes, in the diet of the empire, but in that of the circle he has. To the empire, his quota for Waldec is four horſe and eighteen foot, or one hundred and twenty florins monthly, in lieu of them, and to the chamber of Wetzlar ſixty-ſeven rix-dollars, and ſeventy-four kruitzers. The county is a fief of Heſſe-Caſſel, the ſucceſſion to which was firſt ſettled on the eldeſt ſon and his iſſue, in the year 1697. Here are the uſual courts and colleges, for the government of the county, and the adminiſtration of juſtice. The revenue of the county is ſaid to amount to above one hundred thouſand rix-dollars per annum, and the prince generally maintains five companies of foot.

The chief places are, 1. Corbach, the capital of the county, divided into the Old and New Town, which contains a gymnaſium and two churches. 2. Lower Weldungen, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from Old Weldungen, a ſmall town with a caſtle, called Frederickſtein. There are ſome mineral ſprings in its neighbourhood. 3. Mengeringhauſen; 4. Sachſenhauſen; 5. Rhoden; 6. Sachſenberg; 7. Landau; 8. Freienhagen; 9. Waldec; 10. Zuſchen; 11. Furſtenberg; which are all ſmall towns. 12. Arolſen, near the river Aars. 13. Adorf, a village in the bailiwic of Eiſenberg. 14. Kleinern, a village in the bailiwic of Waldec.

The county of Hanau-Munzenberg is forty miles in length, but its greateſt breadth is not above twelve. It is fertile in corn, wood, wine, fruit, and produces likewiſe ſalt, cobalt, ſilver, and copper. The rivers are, the Maine, Kinzeg, and Nidda. The eſtabliſhed religion is Calviniſm, but Lutherans and Roman catholics are tolerated. It is a populous country, and flouriſhes in manufactures and commerce.

The chief places are, 1. Hanau, its capital, which gives name to it, ſituated on the river Kinzeg, which divides it into the Old and New Towns, both of which are fortified. The New Town is regular and handſome: it was built at firſt by Flemiſh and French refugees, who had great privileges granted to them. The caſtle, in which the counts uſed to reſide, and which ſtands in the Old Town, is fortified, and has a fine flower-garden, with commodious apartments, but makes no great appearance. A canal runs from the town to the Maine, on which river, near the town, is Philipſrue, i. e. Philip's Repoſe, a pretty country-houſe, built by one of the counts of the name of Philip. The magiſtracy of the New Town, and the diſpoſal of all officers in it, belong to the French and Dutch congregations. Here is an univerſity, with ſeveral manufactories, particularly that of roll-tobacco, and a very conſiderable traffic. The Jews are tolerated here, and dwell in a particular quarter.

The other palaces are, 2. Hockſtadt, in the bailiwic of Bucherthal. 3. Windeckon, on the river Nieder. 4. Bergen, which gives name to a bailiwic, in which are alſo the two ſmall towns of Biſchoſsheim and Seckbach. 5. Rodheim, which gives name to a bailiwic, in which is alſo the ſmall town of Nanheim. 7. Ortenburg, on the Nidda, which gives name to a bailiwic. 8. Steinau gives name to a bailiwic, and alſo contains Scluchtern on the river Kinzeg. 9, 10, 11, 12. Lothaupen, Haſzlau, Schwarſenfels, and Bibenhauſen, give names to bailiwics. 13. Bieber. 14. Aſſenheim, at the conflux of the Nidda and Wetter. 15. Reinac. 16. Glenhauſen, on the Kinzeg, ſixteen miles north-eaſt from Hanau. 17. Munzenburg, on the Wetter.

With reſpect to the family or houſe of Solms, it may be obſerved, that it is divided into a great many branches, of which thoſe of Solms-Laubach-Sonnewald, and Solms-Laubach-Baruth, with their collateral branches, have their eſtates in Luſatia, and the electorate of Saxony. The matricular aſſeſſment of thoſe of this circle is two hundred and fifty-two florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar, about two hundred and thirty rix-dollars. In the diet of the empire, and the college of the imperial counts of the Wetterau, they have four votes, and the like number in the diets of this circle. The lines of Braunfels and Hohen-Solms are Calviniſts, that of Sonnenwald catholic, and all the reſt Lutheran.

The chief places worth mentioning, in the territory of Solms-Braunfels, are, 1. Braunfels, a town ſituated on a high-hill; near it is a palace, ſtrongly fortified in the antient manner, and giving name to a bailiwic, which, with the town and caſtle, belong to the Braunfels branch, and contains, beſides other places, Leun, or Lein, a ſmall town on the Lahn; Altenburg, a præmonſtratenſian convent for ladies, near which the higheſt court in the county is held in the open air, unleſs in ſtormy weather; and Burg-Solms, a village. This bailiwic abounds in grain and cattle, and has ſeveral iron-mines and woods in it. 2. Greifinſtein, which gives name to a bailiwic. 3. Hungen, on the Horloff, in that part of the lordſhip of Munzenburg which belongs to this family. In the ſame part of this lordſhip ſtands alſo Arenſburgh, a rich abbey of Bernardines, ſubject to the archbiſhop of Mentz, the revenue of which is ſaid to amount to thirty thouſand florins. 4, 5, 6. Wolfeſheim, Gambac, and Hohen-Solms, all give names to bailiwics, and the latter contains a palace. 7. Utphe, on the Horloff, gives name to a bailiwic. 8, 9. Lech and Laubach, on the Wetter, do the ſame. Excellent fuller's earth is found in great abundance in the neighbourhood of the latter.

The chief places in the territory of Solms-Rodolheim, are, 1. Rodolheim, on the Nidda, which gives name to a bailiwic. 2. Aſſenheim, ſituated at the conflux of the Nidda and Wetter, and gives name to a bailiwic.

The county of Upper Iſenburg is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from Lower Iſenburg on the Lower Rhine. It was made a county in 1442, having been only a lordſhip before. It contains wood, corn, and wine, is well watered, and belongs partly to the houſe of Iſenburg, on account of its portion of this county, has a ſeat in the diets of this circle, and alſo among the Wetterau counts.

The principal places are, 1. Briſtein. 2. Wennings. 3. Langen-Diebach, and Offenbach, on the Maine; all of which belong to the prince of Iſenburg-Birſtein. 4.

Haynzur-Dreyeichen. 5. New Iſenburg, belonging to the above-mentioned prince. 6. Budingen, which, though a ſmall town, is the capital of the whole country. It gives name to a diſtrict, which, with two others, belongs to the count of Iſenberg-Budingen, who has a palace in the town: there is a park for deer, with ſome vineyards and ſalt works in its neighbourhood. 7. Meerholz, on the river Kinzeg, gives name to a diſtrict. 8. Wachterſbach, gives name to a diſtrict, which, with the town and two other diſtricts, belong to the counts of Iſenburg-Wachterſbach.

The county of Konigſtein lies in the Wetterau, along a ridge of mountains called the Hohe. The elector of Mentz at preſent poſſeſſes nearly the whole of the county, a ſmall part only being held by the counts of Stolberg, who, however, claim the whole; accordingly a proceſs was preferred to the aulic council about the title to it. In the mean time both theſe princes vote, on account of it, in the diet of the Upper Rhine, and both are members of the college of the imperial Wetterau counts. Mentz pays eighty florins of the matricular aſſeſſment for Konigſtein, and Stolberg twenty.

The only places in this county, worth notice, are, 1. Soden, a free imperial village. 2. Geudern. 3. Ranſtall. 4. Ordenburg. 5. Konigſtein. 6. Upper-Urſel. 7. Vilbel, which gives name to a diſtrict.

The territories of the Wild, Wald, of Rau-Graves, were ſo denominated from their rough and woody appearance; which, as well as thoſe of the Rhine-Graves, lie diſperſed about the Rhine, between Baſil and Bonn. In the twelfth century, the territories of the former devolved to the latter, from whom are ſprung the counts of Salm, thoſe of Grumbach, the Rhine-Graves of Stein, and Wild-Graves of Daun and Kirburg. The Wild and Rhine-Grave lands are moſtly fiefs. Each reigning houſe ſits and votes in the diets of this circle, and in thoſe of the empire, in the college of the imperial counts of the Wetterau, paying each a matricular aſſeſſment, and alſo to the chamber at Wetzlar.

The principal places in the territory of the counts of Grumbach, are, 1. Grumbach, which gives name to a lordſhip and bailiwic, near the river Glan, and affording amethyſts, cornelians, agate, mochas, &c. 2. Tronchen, on the Tron, gives name to a lordſhip which contains Talfang, a market-town, and fourteen little villages beſides.

The Rhin-Graves of Stein contain only Rhingrafenſtein and Wildenburg, the large village of Worſtall and Grehweiler.

In the Wild-Gravate of Daun, there is an elegant ſeat, called Daun, on a hill near the Swinnern; Puttlingen, which gives name to a lordſhip; Kirn, a town on the Nahe; and Diemringen, a market-town, from which a bailiwic receives its name.

The town of Leinengen, or Linage, the capital of its country, ſtands eight miles ſouth-weſt of Worms, and north-weſt from Spire. This county, which borders upon Frankendale, is ſhared upon four branches of the family, who take their name of diſtinction from the ſeveral parts of it in their poſſeſſion. The county of Linege, properly ſo called, is a fief of the biſhop of Mentz, and therefore it was united to France in 1681, but by the treaty of Ryſwic thoſe counts were re-eſtabliſhed in their antient ſtate, and they are therein expreſsly ſtyled the counts of Leiningen. The principal places in it are, New Leiningen, Turcheim, Grunſtadt, and Lanſheim. The other branches of theſe counts, who are all Lutherans, are in poſſeſſion of Hartenburg, in the middle of the palatinate, not far from Worms; Weſterbourg, in Wetteravia; Dachſbourg, in the Weſtreich, in Alſace; and Broich caſtle on the Rhine, near Duiſbourg.

Falkenſtein county belongs entirely to the emperor, but contains only Winweiler, which gives name to a bailiwic, and Falkenſtein, a ſmall town defended only by a caſtle.

Reipoltzkirchen lordſhip belongs to the count of Hillesheim, which intitles him to a ſeat and voice in the diets of the circle; the lordſhip of Kirchingen alſo admits the count of Wied-Runkiel to the ſame privilege.

The county of Whitgenſtein, which is about eighteen miles in length, and fourteen in breadth, is environed by the territories of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, Naſſau-Dillenburg, and the duchy of Weſtphalia. It produces little grain, but good paſture, and plenty of wood, with mines of ſilver, copper, and iron, and is watered by the rivers Lahn and Eder. The counts, who are of the ſame family as thoſe of Sayn, are divided into the two branches of Sayn-Witgenſtein, and Sayn-Witgenſtein of Berleburg. The county intitles both branches to a vote in the college of the Wetterau counts, both at the diet of the empire, and thoſe of this circle. The revenue of the county of Witgenſtein, including that of the lordſhip of Homburg, which lies between the duchy of Berg and county of Mark, and belongs to the counts of Witgenſtein, is computed at fifty thouſand rix-dollars.

The only places in this county, deſerving notice are, 1. Witgenſtein, near which ſtands Laaſphe, a ſmall town of the Lahn. 2. Berleburg, a ſmall town on the little river Berlen *.

SECT. V.

Containing a Deſcription of the Circle of the LOWER RHINE, its ſeveral Diviſions, Towns, Rivers, Produce of the reſpective Countries, Trade, Manufactures, &c.

THIS diviſion of Middle Germany is bounded, on the eaſt, by Franconia, and the lower part of the circle of the Upper Rhine; on the weſt, by the upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine, Lorrain, and Luxemburg; on the north, by Weſtphalia; and, on the ſouth, by that of Swabia. Excluſive of the palatinate, this circle contains the three archbiſhoprics and electorate of Mentz, Triers or Treves, and Cologne. The diets are held at Frankfort on the Maine; and the elector of Mentz is the ſummoning prince and director of it. It is one of thoſe called the anterior circles; and it has generally equalled the Upper Rhine in its contribution to the empire.

Mentz, which is both an archbiſhopric and an electorate, lies on the banks of the river Maine, between the electorate of Triers, on the weſt; the palatinate on the ſouth; Franconia on the eaſt; and the Wetterau on the north. It is about ſixty miles in length, and fifty in breadth. Be-

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* Here we beg leave to make our moſt grateful acknowledgments to our very *numerous Subſcribers*, and to aſſure them, that it gives us a pleaſing ſatisfaction to find our *labours* to *inform* and *entertain* are received with ſuch *univerſal approbation* both at *home* and *abroad*; many *ſets* of the *Numbers*, as far as are *already publiſhed*, having been lately ſent for from many *Foreign Countries*; as well as from the moſt *remote parts* of *England*, *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *and our Colonies*. In *other works* of this kind, (againſt which the *Public* have *juſtly* and *loudly complained*, on account of the *badneſs of the paper*, *and wretched printing*;—on account of *their limits*, which are either *too confined*, or *purpoſely run to an extravagant length* to *impoſe* on the *purchaſer*;—and, on account of their *copper plates*, which were *originally ſhamefully coarſe*, and now *entirely worn out*,) facts reſpecting the *different nations* have been *miſrepreſented* through the *careleſſneſs* or *ignorance* of the *compilers*, ſo that perſons could, by no means, depend upon their *unconnected jumble of contradictory accounts*. On the contrary, we have, by the moſt *faithful reſearches*, and from *communications never made to any other Geographers*, repreſented the *antient* and *preſent ſtate* of the *World* at *large*; and having pledged ourſelves in our original propoſals to give the public *A New*, *Complete*, *and Univerſal Syſtem of Geography*, we reſt ſatisfied with the full perſuaſion of having *punctually* hitherto *fulfilled our engagements*. At the ſame time we can aver, that not a number has been publiſhed, but contains, either in the matter or the embelliſhments, much intereſting information, which may with ſtrict truth be ſtiled *new* and *entertaining*, and which is not to be found in any work of the like kind hitherto publiſhed, or now publiſhing, by thoſe whoſe only deſign in oppoſition, is to anſwer pecuniary and ſelf-intereſted purpoſes. Hence by much labour and aſſiduity, we have eſtabliſhed what was our chief ambition, an honeſt reputation. We have nothing to fear from the unmeaning conditions and deluding promiſes of envious competitors. Let every one examine and compare our pretenſions, and give merit, wherever found, the preference. For our parts, regardleſs of the paltry artifices of intereſted perſons, we ſhall continue to hold the ſcale of impartiality and accuracy with an equal hand. We ſhall neither leſſen our original plan of *Eighty Numbers*, the *extraordinary large ſize* of our *pages*, the *fullneſs of printing*, nor our endeavours to *inform* and *pleaſe*; *truth* ſhall ſtill guide our pen, and an unſhaken integrity influence the whole of our public conduct, with regard to the *honourable completion* of THIS REAL NEW, COMPLETE, UNIVERSAL, AND AUTHENTIC SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY.

ſides the Maine, it is watered by three other principal rivers, namely, the Rhine, the Jaxt, and the Lahn. It is in general, exceeding fertile, and produces great plenty of corn, cattle, wines, fruits, ſalt, flax, tobacco, and timber. It hath ſeveral kinds of manufactures, particularly thoſe of woollen and linen cloth, glaſs mirrors, and porcelane, in which, and in wine, almonds, cheſnuts, flax, and tobacco, a conſiderable trade is carried on with the places contiguous to it.

The predominant religion of the electorate is the Roman catholic, but there are ſtill many proteſtants in ſeveral places: however, as this country is under the dominion of an eccleſiaſtic of the Romiſh perſuaſion, almoſt the whole property of it belongs to prieſts, monks, and nuns, and all places and offices are poſſeſſed by the clergy.

The chapter conſiſts of forty two canons, twenty-four of whom are capitulars: the elector is choſen by them. He is not only the firſt archbiſhop, but alſo elector of Germany, in conſequence of his being arch-chancellor of the empire; and he always ſits on the right hand of the emperor in all public conventions. He is viſitor of all the courts of the empire, director of its poſts, and guardian of the archives and matricula. He crowns the emperor, nominates a vice chancellor of the empire, and holds a chancery at the imperial court: to him alſo all foreign princes and ſtates direct what propoſitions they make to the empire, as well as apply for the redreſs of grievances. In ſpirituals, he ſtands immediately under the ſee of Rome. The biſhoprics ſtill ſubject to this juriſdiction are thoſe of Worms, Spire, Straſburg, Conſtance, Augſburg, Coire, Wurtzburg, Eichſtadt, Fulda, Paderborn, and Hildeſheim.

The chief colleges, for the government of this country, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, are, the privy conference, the privy-chancery, the aulic council, and the reverſion-judicatory. Appeals lie from the inferior judicatories to the laſt of theſe.

The elector is able to maintain five or ſix thouſand men at all times; but, to ſave unneceſſary expence, ſeldom keeps above half that number of regular troops; for his income, when he is only archbiſhop of Mentz, without commendams; (which is ſeldom the caſe) will not allow of any greater ſtate or expences; and his houſhold is ſuited rather to his ſacred than his temporal character. His revenues are ſaid to amount annually to about one hundred thouſand pounds, ariſing chiefly from the tolls on the Rhine and the Maine, the tax on wine, and that paid by the Jews, the latter of which is very conſiderable.

This electorate contains the following places of note; viz. 1. Mentz, on the Rhine, near its confluence with the Maine; it is the capital of the archbiſhopric and electorate, and is ſituated fifteen miles weſt from Frankfort, twenty north from Worms, forty-eight from Heidelburg, forty-five from Spire, one hundred and eighty-ſix from Straſburg, ſixty from Triers, and ſeventy-four from Cologne. This city was made an archbiſhopric in 720, by Pepin and pope Gregory III. It is large and populous; but moſt of the ſtreets are narrow, and the common buildings very plain and irregular. The elector has ſeveral palaces in and about the city, moſt of which are adorned with beautiful and extenſive gardens. The cathedral is a lofty vaulted building, and in it are ſome fine monuments erected to the memories of deceaſed electors. The veſtments in which the electors ſay maſs are extremely rich; and the canopy under which the hoſt is carried in proceſſion, is entirely covered with pearl. The elector's chief palace is built of reddiſh marble ſtone, embelliſhed with ornaments, and is regular and magnificent, though but two ſtories high, and built after the old German manner. On the windows of this building, as well as on thoſe of the cathedral, are painted a wheel, which is a part of the elector's coat of arms. Beſides the cathedral, here are many collegiate and other churches, with ſeveral monaſteries, nunneries, and hoſpitals. Here are likewiſe, an univerſity founded in the year 1482, by the elector Diether; a bridge of boats over the Rhine; manufactories of ſtockings and ſtuffs, and two yearly fairs. But the moſt conſiderable building in this city is the charter-houſe, which, for elegance and extent, is ſaid to be one of the fineſt in Europe. It has apartments large and commodious enough to lodge a ſovereign and his retinue, and is beautifully ſituated on an eminence fronting the Rhine. The Favorita, a ſmall but elegant electoral palace, ſtands at the foot of this houſe.

There is a flouriſhing trade in Mentz, eſpecially in Rheniſh wines, of which the vineyards in this neighbourhood yield the beſt, particularly thoſe of Hockham, from whence the fineſt ſort of Rheniſh wine has obtained the name of old hock. This city claims the invention of the art of printing, which, if not invented, was certainly much improved by John Fuſt, or, as others ſay, by John Guttenberg, about the year 1450; though ſome have given account of books printed by Coſter ſo early as 1430, or 1432. This uſeful art, however, ſpread itſelf from Mentz in a ſhort time, and is ſuppoſed to have been brought into England, from Haerlem, in 1468, by Caxton.

Aſchaffenburg is the next principal place in the electorate of Mentz: it is ſituated on the conflux of the rivulet Aſchaff and the Maine. Here is a fine caſtle, in which the elector frequently reſides during the ſeaſon for hunting in the Spaſſart, together with a collegiate church, a college, and a large cloiſter. The town gives name to a bailiwic, in which are alſo Oſnaburg, a ſmall town; Dettingen, a village on the Maine, remarkable for a battle fought near it in 1743, between the Engliſh and French; and Seligenſtadt, a town ſituated on the Maine, with a Benedictine cloiſter, the abbot of which ſtiles himſelf lord of Geiſalbach, Omerſbach, and Hofſtaden.

2. On the weſt ſide of the Rhine is ſituated the pleaſant, neat, and little town of Bingen. It has a caſtle, which ſtands on a hill, and overlooks the town. It is fifteen miles weſt from Mentz, and was formerly an imperial city; but it is now ſubject to the dean and chapter of Mentz. It has a handſome ſtone bridge over the river Nahe, which runs through the town, and empties itſelf into the Rhine: a toll is levied here for whatever paſſes up or down the Rhine, which is twice as broad, at this place, as the Thames is at London.

Not far from this town is the celebrated Bingerloch, where the Rhine is confined between two high rocks, which, with the water-fall occaſioned by the river Nahe's emptying itſelf there into the Rhine, makes this paſſage very dangerous. At a ſmall diſtance from hence, in an iſland or rock on the Rhine, is the famous Mauſe-thurm, that is, the Mice or Rats tower: ſome think this tower was ſo called from the Germans giving the name of rats to the officers that were placed in it to levy the tolls.

3. The town of Fritzlar, on the river Edos, is pretty ſtrong: it contains two collegiate churches, with an Urſuline nunnery. It gives name to a territory which lies betwixt Lower Heſſe and the county of Waldec, and has the ſmall town of Naumberg in it.

4. The ſmall town of Miltenburg, on the Maine, contains a caſtle, a Franciſcan cloiſter, and gymnaſium. It gives name to a diſtrict, in which is Prodgelm, a ſmall town on the Maine. 5. Eltvil, or Elfeld, a ſmall town five miles weſt from Mentz, has a ſtrong caſtle, and is the capital of the Rheingau, a track lying along the Rhine; in which are ſeveral other ſmall towns and cloiſters. 6. Cronberg is a ſmall town ſituated on a mountain, the inhabitants of which are partly Proteſtants, and partly Roman catholics. The diſtrict which it gives name to, contains ſome fine woods, with great numbers of cheſnut and other fruit trees. This town once belonged to the landgrave of Heſſe.

The archbiſhopric and electorate of Triers, or Treves, is ſituated between Cologne, Bern, and Juliers, on the north; Lorrain and the palatinate, on the ſouth; Luxemburg, on the weſt: and Wetterau on the eaſt. It extends about eighty miles from north to ſouth, and its breadth from eaſt to weſt is about ſixty. It is watered not only by the Rhine and Moſelle, but alſo by the Saar and Kyll. On the banks of the two former the country is populous, and fruitful in corn and wine, but elſewhere mountainous and woody, yet abounding in game and acid ſprings, as alſo in metals and minerals of various kinds. The ſtates conſiſt of the prelates or abbots, with the repreſentatives of the clergy, and of certain towns. The inhabitants are all papiſts, except in ſuch places as the elector poſſeſſes in common with other princes, where there are ſome proteſtants. Under the archbiſhop are five archdeacons, and ſubordinate to thoſe, twenty provincial deans. The antient Treveri, from whom the city of Triers and the electorate take their name, were a very warlike people; their general, Ambiorix, cut off a whole Roman army. They worſhipped Mars and Apollo, till Conſtantine eſtabliſhed Chriſtianity among them; but at what time the biſhopric and archbiſhopric were created, is uncertain: the church of Treves, however, is commonly accounted the moſt antient in Germany. The chapter, which elects the archbiſhop from among themſelves, and make him ſwear to a capitulation, conſiſts of ſixteen capitulary canons, all of whom are of a noble deſcent. At every new election, the pope receives large ſums for confirmation, the pallium,

and

and for annats, or firſt-fruits. The archiepiſcopal title is, "By the grace of God, archbiſhop of Treves, of the holy Roman empire throughout Gaul, and the kingdom of Arles, arch-chancellor and elector, and alſo adminiſtrator of Prum." He is the ſecond elector in rank, and has the firſt voice at the election of an emperor. The tolls on the Moſelle and Rhine, his demeſnes, and his office of noble guardian of the minors, with the taxes he lays on his ſubjects, are ſuppoſed to bring him in about ſeventy thouſand pounds per annum.

For the government of this electorate, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, beſides the regency and reviſion court, there are two aulic judicatories, to which appeals lie from the inferior courts. There are alſo two ſpiritual high courts. The hereditary officers are the marſhal, the chamberlain, the ſewer, and cup-bearer. The regular troops maintained by the elector, beſides a militia, amount to between eleven and twelve hundred, beſides a life-guard of forty men. Among other prerogatives, he has power to baniſh excommunicated perſons out of the empire, if they do not reconcile themſelves to the church within a year, and he may take poſſeſſion of the eſtates of minors till they are of age. He has alſo a right to re-unite all the fiefs of the dioceſe, upon failure of heirs, to the domains of his church. His ſubjects may appeal to the chamber of the empire, *in all cauſes above one thouſand florins.*

In this electorate are the following remarkable places; viz. 1. Triers, or Treves, the capital of the archbiſhopric. This town is ſituated on the Moſelle, over which it has a handſome ſtone bridge. It is ſixty miles weſt of Mentz, fifty-two ſouth of Cologne, and eighty-two north of Straſburgh; and vies with moſt in Europe for antiquity, having been a large and noted town before Auguſtus ſettled a colony in it. It was free and imperial till the year 1560, when it was ſurpriſed and ſubjected by its archbiſhop James III. The private buidings are very mean, and the city is neither well-fortified or inhabited. The cathedral is a large Gothic edifice; and in it they pretend to have our Saviour's coat and St. Peter's ſtaff, to which they aſcribe miracles. Near the cathedral is the elector's palace, which was a few years ago rebuilt, and is a tolerably handſome building. Here are three collegiate and five pariſh churches, thirteen monaſteries and nunneries, an univerſity founded in 1472, a houſe of the order of Malta, with ſome remains of the antient Roman theatre, and alſo a houſe of the Teutonic order.

There is, near Treves, a ſmall town on the Moſelle, called Pfabzel, where, in the time of the Romans, ſtood a palatium. It gives name to a diſtrict, in which is Conz, a borough on the Saar, over which is a bridge.

2. The large town of Coblentz is the next capital place to Triers in this electorate. It is ſituated near the conflux of the Moſelle and Rhine, thirty-five miles north-weſt from Mentz, forty ſouth-eaſt from Cologne, and fifty-two north-eaſt from Triers. It is well built, and ſtrongly fortified; and has a bridge of boats over the Rhine, and another of ſtone, conſiſting of fourteen arches, over the Moſelle. The Romans had a fort at this town, and the firſt kings of the Franks frequently reſided in it. Here are ſeveral collegiate and other churches, beſides monaſteries and nunneries, a gymnaſium, an archiepiſcopal ſeminary, and a caſtle.

Nearly oppoſite to Coblentz, on the other ſide of the Rhone, is Hermanſtein, or Ebſenbreitein caſtle; an impregnable fort, well defended by outworks, on the ſummit of a ſteep rocky hill, which commands the city and the two rivers. It is eſteemed one of the ſtrongeſt citadels in Germany; and the aſſent to it is by a winding road cut out of the rock, in the courſe of which are four handſome gates. On the outermoſt gate there is a ſtatue of braſs, about fifteen feet high, repreſenting the Virgin Mary with the infant Jeſus in her arms, and a lily in one hand: in the middle of the citadel is a ſquare, on one ſide of which is the governor's houſe; and in the other three are magazines and barracks. Among other curioſities, here is a prodigious cannon, ſaid to be the largeſt ever ſeen. It is eighteen feet and a half long, a foot and a half diameter in the bore, and three feet four inches in the breech. The ball made for it to carry weighs one hundred and eighty pounds, and its charge of powder is ninety four pounds. The inſcription on it only intimates, that it was founded in 1529, by one Simon. In another ſquare is a very fine fountain, being a large baſon of ſtone, in the centre of which ſtands a marble pillar on a braſs pedeſtal, with the elector's arms ſurrounded with four dolphins of the ſame metal. On the top of this column is a ſtatue of the Virgin Mary bruiſing the head of the ſerpent, which is alſo of braſs, about twelve feet in height. Here is a well dug out of the rock, two hundred and eighty feet deep, whoſe water is clear and exceedingly wholeſome.

At the foot of the caſtle is an electoral palace, incloſed on one ſide by the Rhine, and on the other by a rock. It is but an indifferent building, and the apartments are low, incommodious, and much expoſed to the ſun; but they are adorned with beautiful tapeſtries and paintings, and the chapel is very elegant. The garden, though ſmall, is embelliſhed with ſtatues, water-works, a charming orangery, and a bower, more than three hundred feet in length, by the ſide of the Rhine, from whence, through the openings, which are well contrived for the purpoſe, are ſeen the Rhine, the Moſelle, the city of Coblentz, the bridge acroſs the Moſelle, the charter-houſe, and a very fine country to the diſtance of three or four leagues. The way to the charter-houſe, which is a handſome building, beautifully ſituated about two miles from the caſtle, is full of chapels, in the manner of oratories, adorned with ſtatues repreſenting the principal actions of our Saviour, from his birth to his reſurrection. A church, ſaid to be twelve hundred years old, belongs to this town.

The other places in this electorate are, 1. St. Maximin, one of the oldeſt and richeſt abbies in Germany. The abbot is the firſt among the provincial ſtates here, as well as in the duchy of Luxemberg, and arch-chaplain to the reigning Roman empreſs. 2. Wexheim, a borough, in which, and the bailiwic named from it, as belonging in common to the elector of Triers, and the prince of Naſſau-Uſingen, both the Roman catholic and Proteſtant religion are tolerated. 3. Munſter-Meinfeld, which gives name to a bailiwic, which contains Carden, a very antient borough on the Moſelle. 4. Mayen, on the Nette, gives name to a bailiwic, in which alſo is Montreal, on the Elz, together with Kayſerſeſch, and the Benedictine abbey of Lock. 5. Boppard, a ſmall town and caſtle on the Rhine: it gives name to a bailiwic. 6. Engers, between Coblentz and Andernach, which gives name to our neighbouring territory. 7. Oberweſel, on the weſt ſide of the Rhine, at the foot of a hill, twenty-one miles ſouth from Coblentz, and eighteen weſt from Mentz. 8. Limburg, a thriving town on the river Lahn: it gives name to a bailiwic, in which is alſo Lower Brechen, a ſmall town; and Lower Salters, a village on the Emſbach. 9. Berncaſtle, on the Moſelle, gives name to a bailiwic, in which is a place called Noviomagum, on the Moſelle. 10. Wittlich, on the Leſer, gives name to a bailiwic, in which is a college of canons regular, where adoration is paid to a celebrated image of the Virgin, and whither many pilgrimages are made. 11. Welſch-billig, a ſmall town.

The archbiſhopric and electorate of Cologne lies on the weſtern bank of the Rhine, where it runs near one hundred miles in length, but the breadth is hardly anywhere more than ſeven or eight. It is bounded by the duchy of Cleves, on the north; and the electorate of Triers, on the ſouth; the duchy of Juliers on the weſt; and that of Berg, on the eaſt. It is a pleaſant and fruitful country, (eſpecially that part ſituated on the Rhine), and produces excellent wine, corn, and moſt of the neceſſaries of life. The archbiſhop is the ſupreme lord of it, as alſo of a pretty large country in Weſtphalia; and is richer and more powerful than either of the other two eccleſiaſtical electors. His dominions contain fifty-two towns, and about ſeventeen boroughs. He has the ſecond vote in the electoral college; and crowns the emperor, when the ceremony is performed in his own dioceſe, or thoſe of his ſuffragans. His ſee was raiſed to an archbiſhopric in the eighth century. His ſuffragans at preſent are the biſhop of Liege, Munſter, and Oſnaburg, and formerly alſo thoſe of Utrecht and Minden; but he has no authority in ſpirituals over the proteſtants of the biſhopric of Oſnaburg, even when he is himſelf biſhop thereof. The right of electing the emperor, excluſive of the other princes, devolved on him, and the other arch-officers of the empire, about the end of the thirteenth century. The revenues ariſing from the archbiſhopric amount to about one hundred and thirty thouſand pounds ſterling; but the elector is generally poſſeſſed of ſeveral other great benefices. He has his hereditary officers, his life guards, conſiſting of halberdiers and yeomen, beſides a regiment of foot guards, which make a handſome appearance.

In this electorate are the following principal cities and towns; viz. 1. Cologne, the capital, and from which the electorate is named. It is ſeated on the Rhine, in the ſame latitude as the Iſle of Wight, 20 miles ſouth-eaſt from Duſſeldorp, 16 eaſt of Juliers, 40 north from Coblentz, 60 eaſt from Maeſtricht, 68 north of Triers, 70 ſouth of Munſter,

Munſter, eighty-two north-weſt of Mentz and Nimeguen, from Bruſſels and Antwerp, and one hundred and twenty from Amſterdam. This is one of the largeſt cities in Germany, and very conſiderable, on account of its buildings, number of inhabitants, and great trade in Rheniſh wine, and other commodities of Germany, which, by means of the Rhine, are brought hither, and tranſported to Holland. It is a free city, being governed by its own ſenate, which orders and judges all civil matters and cauſes; but criminal ones are judged by the elector. It is called, by ſome, Second Rome, becauſe of its ſenate, buildings, and extent; and by others the Holy City, becauſe of the many churches and religious houſes in it; here being, beſides the cathedral, which is a very magnificent, though unfiniſhed pile, ten collegiate, and nineteen parochial churches, alſo thirty-ſeven monaſteries, and great numbers of chapels and hoſpitals. The walls of the city are flanked with eighty-two towers, and encompaſſed with three deep ditches, lined with fine rows of trees; and all the churches and houſes are covered with ſlates.

The government of the city is in ſix burgomaſters, ſeven aldermen, and one hundred and fifty common-council, who hold their offices during life, only two of the burgomaſters are regents, during a year, by turns. The aldermen, (or eſchevins) are choſen by the archbiſhop, and the council by the companies of the city. There are only fifty of the council in power for a year, ſo that it returns to the ſame perſons once in three years. When a burgomaſter dies, the council are empowered to chuſe another. Moſt of the inhabitants are papiſts; but there are many proteſtants, who are the chief traders. The Lutherans have a church in this city, and the Calviniſts one on the other ſide of the Rhine, at Mulheim. Moſt of the houſes of the canons and prebends have large gardens and vineyards. In St. Gercon's church, they pretend to ſhew one thouſand heads of martyrs who ſuffered in the reign of Maximinianus. Some of the heads of the pretended virgin martyrs, moſt noted for miracles, are kept in caſes of ſilver in the church dedicated to St. Urſula, others covered with ſtuffs of gold, and ſome have caps of cloth of gold and velvet. Here is alſo a ſhrine, with a glaſs door, through which they ſhew, as they pretend, three of the thorns of our Saviour's crown; and in a niche, on one ſide of the altar, there is a baſe of alabaſter, which they pretend was one of thoſe our Saviour cauſed to be filled with water at the marriage of Cana, in order to change it into wine. The whole revenue of this church, which muſt be conſiderable (excluſive of the offerings and gifts made by pilgrims and other devotees), is ſaid to belong wholly to an abbeſs and ſix canoneſſes, who muſt be all counteſſes, to do honour to St. Urſula. In the church of the Carmelites, the only one in the city, whoſe altar is placed to the eaſt, is a pulpit, which paſſes for the fineſt in Cologne. In the Cordeliers church is the tomb of the famous John Scotus, ſurnamed the Subtle Doctor, with this epitaph on it: Scotus me genuit: Anglia me ſuſcepit; Gallia me docuit; Colonia me tenet. The aſcent to the top of the ſteeple of the cathedral is by two hundred and fifty ſteps, each a foot thick. The choir, wherein are the tombs of ſeveral archbiſhops, is ſaid to be the higheſt in Germany, and the chancel is ſupported by four rows of large pillars. The three eaſtern magi lie in a large purple ſhrine ſpotted with gold, ſet upon a pedeſtal of braſs, in the middle of a ſquare mauſoleum, faced within and without with marble and jaſper. It is opened every morning at nine o'clock, when they are ſhewn lying at full length; but this is not done except when two canons of the cathedral are preſent. Their heads are bedecked with a crown of gold on each, garniſhed with precious ſtones. Their names, which are Gaſpar, Melchior, and Balthaſar, are in purple characters upon a little grate, of the ſame metal with that before the ſhrine, which is adorned with an infinite number of large rich pearls, and precious ſtones; particularly an oriental topaz, as big as a pigeon's egg, valued at above thirty thouſand crowns. Over-againſt them are ſix large branches of ſilver, with wax candles, which burn night and day. It is ſaid the bones of theſe men were brought from Conſtantinople by Helena the mother of Conſtantine, from thence to Milan, by Eutorpius biſhop of that ſee, and afterwards to this place by Archbiſhop Rainold.

Here is a very flouriſhing univerſity, re-eſtabliſhed in 1388 by Urban VI. The town-houſe is a vaſt fabric, after the gothic manner, where are ſeveral rooms adorned with noble paintings, and others full of bows, arrows, bucklers, and all ſorts of antique arms; particularly a croſs bow of whalebone, 12 feet long, eight inches broad, and four inches thick. From the tower of this houſe there is a beautiful proſpect of the city and country: on the front of it there is the figure of a man in baſſo relievo, engaged with a lion, repreſenting one of their burgo-maſters, who, having exaſperated their clergy, they put in a lion upon him, which he ſlew on the ſpot. In the grand hall are five pictures with inſcriptions, to perpetuate the memory of the battle of Hockſtet, in which the French were defeated with great ſlaughter.

Several eccleſiaſtical councils have been held here, the firſt, anno 346, wherein Euphrates, their biſhop, was depoſed for arianiſm. Another was held by Charlemagne's order, in the eighth century: and ſeveral in the ninth, for reformation of manners, againſt inceſtuous marriages, and oppreſſion of the poor. The pope generally has a nuncio here, to take care of his intereſts with the popiſh electors. Though the elector, by his officers, adminiſters juſtice in all criminal cauſes, yet ſo jealous are the citizens of him, that they will not permit him, in perſon, to reſide above three days at a time in the city, nor come into it with a great train; for which reaſon he generally reſides at Bonne.

Cologne was made an archbiſhopric in 755, and in 1260 entered into the Hanſeatic league. As a free imperial city, it has a ſeat and voice at the diets of the empire and circle; in the former of which it has the firſt ſeat on the Rheniſh bench. It has the precedence of all the imperial cities, and is fortified in the antient manner; has upwards of twenty gates, and is guarded by the militia, which conſiſts of four companies of foot; but the ſtreets, in general, are dirty, and badly paved, and the windows compoſed of ſmall round bits of glaſs. Though this is one of the greateſt cities, yet, as a late traveller obſerves, "it is one of the moſt melancholy in Europe, there being nothing to be ſeen but prieſts, friars, and ſtudents, many of whom beg alms with a ſong, and nothing ſalutes the ear but the tolling of bells: he alſo ſays, that there are as many churches and chapels in it as days in the year; that there are very few families of quality; that the vulgar are extremely clowniſh; and that the noblemen of the chapter ſtay no longer in town than their duty obliges them."

As to Duitz, on the other ſide of the Rhine, it is in the territory of Newburg, and has no manner of dependence on the city of Cologne, but holds ſolely of the elector. It is a pitiful place, where one ſees more ſwine than men, its few ſtreets being extremely filthy, and ill paved; and the houſes built of pieces of timber intermixed with white clay. The Jews there live by fattening herds of ſwine for ſale to the Chriſtians. There are no churches in this little town, but a convent of Benedictines, and a parochial church upon the brink of the river.

2. Bonne, in latin Bonna, and Colonia Julia, is the uſual place of reſidence of the archbiſhop of Cologne, who has a magnificent palace in the caſtle. It ſtands on the weſt-ſide of the Rhine, 15 miles ſouth of Cologne, 28 north-weſt from Coblentz, 21 ſouth-eaſt from Juliers, 57 north-eaſt from Treves, and 62 north-weſt from Mentz, in a fruitful country, which produces very good wine, and the woods abound with variety of game, as does a ridge of mountains on both ſides of the Rhine from hence, as far as Bingen. It is a ſmall city, but well inhabited. The churches are ſtately, eſpecially the collegiate, dedicated to the martyrs Caſſius, Florentius, and Maluſius, whoſe bodies, with ſeveral others of the famous Theban Legion, are ſaid to be buried in it, being brought hither by St. Helena, who founded this church to their honour. The town houſe is well built, and adorned with fine paintings. This was formerly an imperial city, but is now ſubject to the elector.

3. The town of Andermach, on the Rhine, is ſituated about 20 miles ſouth-eaſt of Bonne, upon the confines of the electorate of Triers, and the duchy of Juliers. It was formerly a free and imperial city, but it is now ſubject to the elector of Cologne. After it had lain a long time in ruins, it was rebuilt in 1520. It is fortified with a wall, caſtle, and bulwarks; is the boundary betwixt this archbiſhopric and that of Treves, and has a cuſtom-houſe belonging to Cologne, but its principal trade is by lodging paſſengers. In 1702 it was taken by the prince of Heſſe Caſſel, the more to ſtraiten Bonne, which was then blocked up by the confederates. This is mentioned as one of the fortreſſes which Druſus built to awe the Germans; and it is believed that Caligula, his ſon, was born there. It is the handſomeſt and largeſt of all the towns from Bonne to Triers. It has three conſiderable monaſteries in it and ſeveral churches, the chief of which has two tower ſteeples, not unlike the towers of Notre-

Dame at Paris. Two companies of ſoldiers are kept here by the chapter of Cologne. In the bailiwic, to which the town gives name, is an abbey called St. Thomas; and Kens, or Rees, a ſmall town on the Rhine, near which is a remarkable piece of antiquity, called the Konigſtuhl. It is a large round building of freeſtone, reſting on nine pillars, the aſcent to which is by twenty-eight ſteps. In this building the electors formerly met to conſult about the choice of an emperor, and other weighty matters; and here ſome emperors have actually been elected.

The other places of leſs note are, 1. Nuys, a fortified town, near the conflux of the Rhine and Erfft. 2. Zons, on the Rhine: it gives name to a bailiwic, containing another ſmall town called Wering, or Weringan, and a Præmonſtratenſian abbey. 3. Kempen. 4. Bruel, or Bruyll. 5. Rufferſchied, which gives name to a county. 6. Ahrweder, a ſmall town on the Aar. 7. Zulpich, or Zulch, which gives name to a bailiwic entirely ſurrounded by the duchy of Juliers. 8. Konigsfeld, which gives name to a diſtrict.

The Palatinate of the Rhine is divided by the river of that name into two parts, namely the Upper and Lower Palatinate. The former lies in the circle of Bavaria, and belongs to the elector thereof, but the latter (in the circle we are now treating of) belongs to the elector Palatine. The Lower Palatinate is bounded, on the eaſt, by the county of Katzenellebogen, the archbiſhopric of Mentz, the biſhopric of Worms, and part of the territory of the Teutonic order in Franconia; on the weſt, by Ilſace, the duchy of Deux-ponts, the county of Spanheim, the duchy of Simmern, and certain diſtricts of the electorate of Mentz; on the north, by part of the archbiſhopric of Mentz, and the county of Katzenellebogen; and on the ſouth, by the duchy of Wirtemberg, and the biſhopric of Spire. It contains forty-one towns, beſides ſeveral boroughs, and its greateſt extent is about eighty miles.

The air is healthful, and the ſoil fruitful in corn, wine, tobacco, and all ſorts of pulſe and fruits, particularly walnuts, cheſnuts, and almonds. This country alſo breeds abundance of cattle, and is well watered by the Neckar, the Nahe, and the Rhine. In the laſt of theſe, near Germerſheim and Sebz, is found gold, the excluſive right of ſearching for which, is farmed out by the elector.

The ſtate of religion hath varied greatly here ſince the reformation, Lutheraniſm and Calviniſm having been uppermoſt by turns, till the electorate devolved to the popiſh branches of the family, when popery, with all its ſuperſtition and mummery, was eſtabliſhed anew; ſo that the Proteſtant religion is now on a very precarious footing in the Palatinate, though moſt of the natives are ſtill of that perſuaſion: but the two ſects of Proteſtants, namely, the Lutherans and Calviniſts, have greatly contributed to their own ruin, by their mutual jealouſies and animoſity, being no leſs rancorous againſt one another, than againſt their common adverſaries the Papiſts. The Lutherans reckon themſelves fifty thouſand ſtrong, and are poſſeſſed of about eighty-five churches; but not one half of their preachers and ſchoolmaſters have a competent maintenance. The number of Calviniſt clergy here is eſtimated at five hundred, and of the Roman catholics at four. Beſides ſchools and jeſuits colleges in this country, there is one univerſity, namely, that of Heidelberg. Their chief trade conſiſts in wine.

Authors are divided about the origin of the name of Palatines, or Pfalzgraves, as the Germans call them; but it ſeems moſt likely to be derived from the palatia, or palaces, which the old Frankiſh and German kings, and Roman emperors, were poſſeſſed of in different parts of the country, and over which they appointed ſupreme ſtewards, or judges, who were called Palatines, or Pfalgraves. The countries where theſe Palatines kept their courts were, from them, called Palatinates, which name came at laſt to be appropriated, by way of eminence, to this country, as being the moſt conſiderable of them. The antient electoral line failing in 1685, the electorate devolved to Philip William, duke of Neuberg, and upon the death of his ſecond ſon, Charles Philip, to the prince of Sultzbach. This elector has the title of arch-treaſurer of the empire, as well as the elector of Brunſwic-Lunenburg, and is the fifth in rank among the ſecular electors. He is alſo one of the vicars of the empire, alternately with the elector of Bavaria, and enjoys many other prerogatives. In his own dominions he diſpoſes of all vacant benefices, but allows the eccleſiaſtical council, compoſed of two clergymen and two laymen, to preſent two candidates, of which he chuſes one. He is alſo maſter of all the tythes in his dominions; but he either grants them to the clergy, or ſalaries in lieu of them, out of the revenues of the church. His title is, "Pfalzgrave of the Rhine; arch-treaſurer and elector of the holy Roman empire; duke of Bavaria, Juliers, Cleves, and Berg; prince of Mors; marquis of Bergen-op-Zoom; count of Veldens; Spanheim, the Mark, and Ravenſberg, and lord of Ravenſtein." In this country is an order of knighthood called St. Hubert, the badge of which is a quadrangular croſs pendant to a red ribbon, with a ſtar on the breaſt.

The military eſtabliſhment conſiſts of ſeveral regiments of horſe and foot, beſides the horſe and Swiſs life-guards. All the different courts and councils, uſual in other countries for the different departments of government, are alſo to be found here. The whole of the elector's revenue, ariſing from the Palatinate, the duchies of Berg and Juliers, the ſeigniory of Ravenſtein, and the duchies of Neuburg and Sultzbach, hath been eſtimated at about 300,000l. per annum.

In this palatinate are the following remarkable towns and places: 1. Heidelberg, the capital: it is ſituated 10 miles from Manheim, 12 from Spire, 38 from Frankfort, and 25 from Mentz. This city ſtands near the river Neckar, in a good air, and encompaſſed on all ſides, except to the weſt, with hills covered with vines. It takes its name from Heidel, which ſignifies a myrtle; and Berg, a mountain; there being, or having been, plenty of thoſe trees on the mountains in the neighbourhood. It is an antient city, and has been frequently beſieged and taken, plundered and deſtroyed. Though it is at preſent ſmall, yet it is neat, and well built. The electoral palace is an antique building, but ſtands on a hill and commands a fine proſpect. As to the famous library here, many books and manuſcripts were taken from it in 1622 (when general Tilly made himſelf maſter of the town), and ſent to Rome, Vienna, and Munich. The profeſſors of the univerſity here are partly Calviniſts, and partly Roman catholics. The Calviniſts have alſo a gymnaſium. Of the churches, ſome belong to the Calviniſts, ſome to the Lutherans, and ſome to the Roman catholics. Twelve poor ſtudents are provided with lodging and board, in a college called the Sapience, which belongs to the Calviniſts.

There is a high mountain oppoſite to Heidelburg, on which the Romans had a caſtle, and which, by ſome, is thought to be the Mons Pyrus, mentioned by Aminianus Marcellinus. It is now called the Holy Mountain, from a cloiſter erected in it in 1023, to which frequent pilgrimages are made. The famous tun here, which ſtood in a cellar under one of the towers of the electoral palace, and contained ſix hundred hogſheads of wine, was deſtroyed by the French in 1688; but the elector Charles Lewis, cauſed a much more conſiderable one to be made in its ſtead.

2. Manheim, where the elector uſually reſides, is ſituated eight miles weſt of Heidelburg, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine. It is one of the fineſt towns in Germany, and ſtrongly fortified; but it labours under two capital diſadvantages, namely, the want of good water and wholeſome air. The electorate palace is one of the moſt magnificent in Europe, and contains a grand collection of paintings, brought hither from Duſſeldorp, beſides antiquities and curioſities, among which is the crown of the unhappy Frederic V. king of Bohemia. The three religions tolerated in the empire have churches in this city. Here alſo is a Jewiſh ſynagogue, with a Capuchin and Carmelite cloiſter. Some manufactories are eſtabliſhed here, and a conſiderable trade, chiefly by Jews, is carried on in this town.

3. The town of Bacharach, is ſituated on the Rhine; here is a ſtone oppoſite to it, on the ſame river, ſhaped like an altar, and called by the inhabitants the altar-ſtone, upon which, it is thought, victims were frequently offered to Bacchus, the neighbouring country yielding Muſcadel wine. The town contains a cloiſter, and on a mountain near it ſtands the caſtle of Staleck. The inhabitants here, as in all the other towns of the palatinate, are a medley of Catholics, Lutherans, and Proteſtants. 4. Oppenheim ſtands on a hill near the Rhine, and was once an imperial free city. 5. Ingelheim, a borough on the Selz. 6. Frankenthal, a conſiderable town. 7. Alzey, a ſmall town on the river Selz. 8. Neuſtadt, on the Hart, gives name to a bailiwic, which contains ſeveral ſmall towns. 9. Germerſheim, on the Rhine, alſo gives name to a bailiwic, containing a commandery of the order of St. John, together with ſeveral ſmall towns on the above river. 10. Moſbach gives name to a bailiwic, in which are

are ſeveral towns, particularly Sinzheim, where there is a large cloiſter belonging to the Franciſcans. 11. Ladenberg, on the Neckar, ſixteen miles from Heidelberg. 12. Weinheim, ſituated in the fineſt part of Bergſtraz. 13. Bretten, noted for being the birth-place of Philip Melanćthon: it gives name to a bailiwic, which contains the three ſmall towns of Eppingan, Weingarten, and Heidelſkein.

The city of Erfurt is large and well-fortified, but not very populous, and the buildings are moſtly old-faſhioned. It ſtands ſixteen miles weſt of Weymar, ſixty of Leipzig, ſixty-ſeven north of Bamberg, and ſeventy ſouth of Halberſtadt; is reckoned the capital of Thuringia, and was made a biſhopric by St. Boniface, in the eighth century. Both the city and its territory, which is of conſiderable extent, are ſubject to the electorate of Mentz; but the inhabitants of both, or at leaſt the greateſt part of them, are proteſtants, and intitled, by expreſs ſtipulations, to the free exerciſe and enjoyment of their religion: the civil and criminal court too conſiſts of an equal number of Roman catholic and Lutheran aſſeſſors: and the members of the town council are partly catholics, and partly proteſtants, the laſt having likewiſe a conſiſtory of their own perſuaſion. The garriſon conſiſts of two battalions of imperial and electoral troops.

There is, in this city, a bell called Suſanna, which is ſaid to be the biggeſt in Germany, weighing above twelve tons. Here are alſo two citadels, with a great many churches; ſome collegiate, ſome Roman catholic, and ſome Lutheran; together with a rich Benedictine monaſtery, ſeven cloiſters, of which one is the Scottiſh, a Lutheran gymnaſium: an univerſity of five colleges, the profeſſors of which are partly Lutherans, and partly Roman catholics; the imperial academy of natural curioſities; a riding academy; a botanic garden; an aſtronomical obſervatory; an anatomical theatre; ſeveral good libraries, and an academy of the uſeful ſciences. Several diets of the empire have been held here. In 1664 the city was beſieged and taken by the elector of Mentz, with the help of the French and Lorrain troops. But by ſtipulations with the elector and princes of Saxony, who were protectors of the city, its privileges were in a great meaſure ſecured to it. The territory belonging to the city contains two ſmall towns, and ſeventy-three villages, among which are five called the kitchen villages, as being obliged to perform certain ſervices and liveries to the archbiſhop's kitchen. The country is pleaſant, and fruitful both in corn and wine.

That part of Germany, called Eichsfeld, on the Lower Rhine, is ſurrounded by Heſſe, Thuringia, and the principalities of Grubenhagen and Calenburg. It extends about thirty miles in length, and twenty in breadth, and is divided into the Upper and Lower Eichsfeld; the former mountainous, but healthy and populous; the latter, though not enjoying, perhaps, ſo pure an air, is more level, warm, and fruitful, abounding in corn, cattle, flax and tobacco. Great quantities of linen and ſerge are made in the Upper; in which the rivers Leine, Lutter, Unſtrut, Wipper, and Rume, have their ſource. The Thuringian language is ſpoken in the Upper, but in the Lower, the Saxon. In both are four cities, three boroughs and one hundred and fifty villages. The diets, which conſiſt of the repreſentatives of the abbies, nunneries, and certain towns, with the nobility, are held, if the weather will permit, in the open air, at a place called Jagebanks-Warte; if not, in the council-houſe of Heiligenſtadt. At the latter place are held the ſupreme temporal courts, and there alſo reſides the lieutenant, or adminiſtrator; but the ſeat of the archiepiſcopal commiſſary, which has the ſpiritual juriſdiction over the whole Eichsfeld, is at Duderſtadt. Here are a few proteſtants; but the prevailing religion is the Roman catholic. With regard to eccleſiaſtical matters, the county is divided into ten provincial deaneries, and eighty-one pariſhes, in which are two collegiate foundations, two abbies, and ſix nunneries. The right of patronage in ſome places belongs to the archbiſhop; in others, to the cloiſters and foundations, and in others to the nobility.

The two following are the only places of note in this part of the country, viz. 1. Heiligenſtadt, on the river Leine, in the upper diſtrict. 2. Duderſtadt, a town on the Hahle, in the lower diſtrict, containing an Urſuline nunnery, the ſuperior of which is ſtiled Worthy Mother, and is changed every three years.

The duchy of Weſtphalia, which is about forty miles in length, and thirty in breadth, is bounded, on the eaſt, by the biſhopric of Paderborn, and the territories of Waldec and Heſſe; on the north, by the biſhopric of Munſter, and the county of Lippe; and, on the ſouth, by the counties of Witgenſtein and Naſſau, and the duchy of Berg. The lower diviſion of it is tolerably fertile in corn and cattle, and in ſome parts of it are ſalt ſprings. The higher part produces iron ore, calamy, lead, copper, gold and ſilver, fine woods, corn, cattle, game and fiſh. There are twenty-eight towns in this duchy, beſides boroughs and cloiſters. The provincial diets are held at Arenſberg. It is governed at preſent by a bailiff, under the archbiſhop, and is divided into the Hellwege, the Haarſtrank, and the Surland, or otherwiſe into the Ruden, the Werl, the Bilſtein, and the Brilon quarters. The rivers, that either paſs through the duchy, or along its borders, are, the Rahr, the Lenna, the Bigga, the Dimel, and the Lippe. In the year 1180, the emperor Frederick made a donation of this duchy to the archbiſhopric of Cologne, which was confirmed by ſucceeding emperors; and in 1368 the late duke of Arenſberg ceded to it alſo the county of Arenſberg.

The Ruden quarter, beſides the town which gave name to it, ſituated on the river Mon, contains, 1. Geſeke. 2. Warſten, on the rivulet Weeſter. 3. Kaldenhart. And alſo a capuchin monaſtery and nunnery.

The Werl quarter, beſides Arenſberg, the capital of a county, and a handſome town, ſituated on the Rhur, or Roer, forty-ſeven miles north-eaſt from Cologne, contains the towns of Werl and Beelike, the firſt containing a capuchin cloiſter, and the other a Benedictine provoſtſhip, together with the ſmall towns of Baloe, Menden, Nehelm, Allentrop, Grevenſtein, and Herzberg. In this quarter are alſo a mineral ſpring, a commandery of the Teutonic order, with a ſtud and hunting ſeat of the elector, with ſeveral abbies, nunneries, and caſtles.

The Belſtein quarter contains the ſmall towns of Attendorn, Olpe, Drolſhagen, and Fredeburg, with ſeveral caſtles and cloiſters.

There are nine ſmall towns in the Brilon quarter, with ſeveral cloiſters and caſtles.

The county of Recklinghauſen is bounded by the biſhopric of Munſter, the duchy of Cleves, and the county of Mark, lying on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, and extending about twenty miles from eaſt to weſt, and ten from north to ſouth. It belongs to the ſee of Cologne, and is governed by a lieutenant.

This county contains only one place that merits any deſcription; namely, Recklinghauſen, a ſmall town, giving name to the county, and containing a ſtrong caſtle, with a nunnery, the abbeſs whereof hath power of puniſhing capitally. She alone is obliged to make a vow of chaſtity; for the nuns may marry, after having been a number of years in the houſe.

The circle of Lower Iſenburg lies near that of Wied, in the circle of Weſtphalia. The greater part of it is poſſeſſed by the elector of Triers, who has a ſeat and voice on account of it at the diets of this circle. The reſt of it belongs to the counts of Wied-Runkel, and the barons of Walderdorf. The only place worthy of notice is the ſmall town of Herſbach, which is in that part of the county belonging to the elector.

On the Rhine, between the duchy of Juliers and the archbiſhopric of Cologne, is the burgraviate of Reinec. This little diſtrict had formerly burgraves of its own; but now belongs to the counts of Zinzendorf, of the Erneſt-Brunn line, who, on account of it, have a ſeat and voice in the diets of the circle. The only place in it is the inconſiderable town of Reinec, from whence it has its name.

The ſmall principality of Aremberg is ſurrounded by the archbiſhopric of Cologne, the duchy of Juliers, and the county of Blankenheim. The dukes of Aremberg and Arſchot are a branch of the houſe of Ligne. Till 1576 they were only counts, but were then made princes of the empire, and, in 1644, dukes. They have a ſeat and voice both at the diets of the empire and circle, in the colleges of princes. They take their title from Aremberg, the capital of the principality, which is a ſmall town, and has a caſtle in it.

Though the princes of the Thurn, or Tour and Taxis, have no immediate eſtate in this circle, yet they have a ſeat and voice in its diets, as alſo in thoſe of the empire. The firſt they obtained in conſequence of advancing to the circle in the year 1724, by way of purchaſe, eighty-thouſand rix-dollars; and the other in conſequence of an imperial decree, founded upon their having had the office of poſtmaſter of the empire erected in their favour into a free meſne eſtate. They took their ſeat in 1754, for the firſt time, among the princes in the diets of the empire.

The knights of the Teutonic order are poſſeſſed of the bailiwic of Coblenz, in this circle, ſo named from that town, which intitles them to a ſeat and voice among the

prelates of the empire: and alſo in the diets of the circle. There are ſeven commanderies, or commendams, belonging to this bailiwic, which has its ſeat at Cologne.

SECT VI.

Compriſing a particular Account of the Circle of FRANCONIA, with a Deſcription of its Boundaries, Cities, Towns, Countries, &c. with their Inhabitants, their Trade and Manufactures, and Produce of the different Diſtricts contained therein.

THIS circle is bounded by thoſe of the Upper and Lower Rhine, Bavaria, Swabia, Bohemia, and Upper Saxony. The inhabitants are a mixture of Roman catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts. The diets are held at Nuremberg; the archives are kept at Bamberg, the biſhop of which latter place, together with the margraves of Brandenburg, Bareith, and Anſpach, are ſummoning princes for the circle, but the biſhop is ſole director.

The imperial city of Nuremberg, which is ſituated thirty-five miles to the ſouth of Bamberg, was made imperial by the emperor Frederic Barbaroſſa. It is reckoned one of the largeſt, fineſt, and richeſt cities in the empire; and, in ſhort, the glory of Germany; and, conſidering its great diſtance from the ſea, it is the wonder of Europe for its trade, and number of people. It is, in every reſpect, ſuperior to Vienna, and in general ſurpaſſes all other cities in Germany, except Berlin, in the ſtatelineſs of its buildings; but exceeds that, as it does all the others, in the wealth, ingenuity, and induſtry of its inhabitants. It is eight miles round, defended with large ditches faced with ſtone, and high triple ſtone walls, with three hundred and ſixty-five towers on them, of which an hundred and eighty-three are of free-ſtone, mounted with three hundred cannon. Here are five hundred and fifty ſtreets and alleys, and moſt of the houſes, being uniform, are of free-ſtone, ſix or ſeven ſtories high, painted on the outſide, and adorned at the top with gilded balls. The ſtreets are large, and very commodious, open, and well paved, and, next to thoſe of Hanau, the neateſt in Germany; but they are not very ſtrait, and many of them lie up and down hill. Here are ten market-places regularly built, thirteen public baths, twelve conduits, and an hundred and eighteen wells. Their chief fountain is adorned with many braſs ſtatues, one of Neptune on the top, three yards and an half high, and above twenty-two hundred weight; and others of nymphs and ſea-horſes, larger than the life. It is ſaid this fountain will throw out two hundred hogſheads in an hour, and coſt near three thouſand five hundred crowns. The river Pegnitz is let in by twelve large arches under the walls; and, after running through the middle of the city, is let out by twelve other arches. It forms ſeveral pleaſant iſlands, wherein are moſt agreeable walks and meadows, where they whiten linen; and ſupplies the ditches and town with water; and upon the ſtream there is a great number of mills for tanners and braziers, as well as for corn, paper, iron, and making ſword-blades, knives, and other iron wares. There are ſixty mills within the walls, many of them for grinding corn. There are ſeven wooden and eleven ſtone bridges over this river, whereof one, which has one arch only, of ninety-ſeven feet from one baſe to the other, like the Rialto at Venice, though not ſo high or ſo long, is reckoned a wonder in architecture. At one end of it there is a large fleſh-market, built of hewn ſtone, on whoſe gate the butchers have placed a vaſt ox of ſtone, lying on his belly, with gilded horns and hoofs. The inhabitants are about ſixty thouſand. Here are but two pariſh churches, properly ſo called. The firſt is as ſtately as any one of its kind in the empire, viz. that built, as they ſay, in 740, by St. Sebald, a Daniſh prince of the blood royal, by whom this country was converted. It is a large gothic pile, and has ſeven gates, a bell weighing an hundred and fifty-ſix quintals, and a braſs monument erected to his memory, weighing about an hundred and fifty-ſeven quintals, with noble antique figures. The ſextons have a rare collection of relicks, which they ſhew only to travellers of quality. The ſecond is St. Laurence's church, another gothic fabric, which is chiefly frequented by the Lutheran nobility and gentry. It has eight gates, two ſteeples in the front, and is the largeſt in the city. Here the chief of the citizens have their tombs and eſcutcheons, and there is a regiſter of all that have been buried here for five hundred years, ſpecifying the time and manner of their death. Beſides theſe, there are the churches of the Virgin Mary, St. Giles, the Holy Ghoſt, and the hoſpital of St. James, in which are the monuments of many princes and counts of the empire. Near St. Laurence's church are three fountains, one of them an octagon baſon, with a large braſs pillar in the middle, from whoſe chapiters project ſix muzzles of lions, ſpurting water out of each by a twiſted pipe. On the cornice are the ſix cardinal virtues, ſpurting water from their breaſts. On this pillar ſtands a leſs one fluted, on which are ſix infants, every one of them leaning on an eſcutcheon, bearing the arms of the empire, thoſe of Nuremberg, &c. and they all have trumpets, out of which jets plenty of water, as it does likewiſe from the breaſts of a fine ſtatue of juſtice on the top of this ſecond pillar, and from a large oſtrich which ſupports her. The whole is of braſs, incloſed by an iron grate carved and gilt.

The emperor reſides in the caſtle, which is well-fortified, and ſtands on a high hill, or rock, from whence there is a fair proſpect of the city. It is built after the old Roman faſhion: ſome ſay by Druſus, others by Nero: It has many curious pictures; within the firſt gate is a ſmall antique chapel, which they ſay was formerly a chapel dedicated to Credo and Hirmenſul; two divinities worſhipped by the antient Germans, whoſe ſtone ſtatues are againſt the wall on the outſide: Here is a well in the rock ſaid to be one thouſand ſix hundred feet deep, and the chain of the buckets three hundred weight. The cieling is ſupported by four Corinthian pillars, each forty-five feet high: in the emperor's apartment there is the picture of the homage paid by the magiſtrates to the emperor Matthias in 1612. This caſtle has four towers, two of which look to the eaſt and north, and the two others towards the town.

Their ſtadt-houſe, is a ſtately beautiful fabric, of hewn ſtone, one hundred paces in breadth, much larger than that of Augſbourg, and as well adorned within. It has three great porticos, with marble pillars; the front is very fine, having a noble portal, in the middle of it, adorned with ſeveral ſtatues. There are two other very grand gates to it, at equal diſtances one from another, which are no leſs ſplendidly ornamented. There is a long gallery here, on the cieling of which a famous tournament, that was held here above three hundred years ago, is repreſented in relievo. The council-chamber, dining-room, and other apartments, are well painted and gilt, filled with the arms of all nations, and adorned with curious pictures, medals, excellent works, both antique and modern, idols, ſhells, plants, minerals, and other natural productions. The council-chamber is ſmall, and not ſuitable to the dignity and power of the ſenate: the floor of the ſenate-houſe is paved with gilt ſtones, intermixed with others, of different colours; ſo that it exceeds that of Amſterdam: and in one of the chambers is a large picture that quite covers one ſide of the wall, repreſenting the entertainment which the emperor Ferdinand III. gave in the grand hall here, to the plenipotentiaries, at the treaty of Munſter's being ratified, who are painted as big as the life. Here are the pictures alſo of all the princes, and moſt other great perſons in Germany, who have been entertained here. The deputies of the circle of Franconia meet every day here; thoſe of the biſhop of Bamberg, and the marquis of Brandenbourg-Bareith, preſide at it: but the deputies of the eccleſiaſtical princes have the right hand: theſe deputies are, in all, eighteen, and attended by nine ſecretaries, who ſit at another table to write their reſolutions. Within this chamber, over the door, is a picture of three brothers, princes of Saxony, viz. John George, Frederic, and John Chriſtian, who ſupported Luther in his reformation. The ſecond of theſe holds the imperial crown, which he would not accept of. The tapeſtry of this chamber contains the hiſtory of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Perſia.

In the arſenal are arms for one thouſand men, and it is one of the fineſt, and beſt furniſhed, in Germany. Mr. Miſſon ſays, he ſaw three hundred pieces of braſs cannon in it. Here are good ramparts, and a numerous garriſon. The city has ſix gates, each defended by a large tower, which look toward as many different roads. The public library, compoſed, at the beginning of the reformation, of all the books belonging to the convents of this city, and its neighbourhood, conſiſts of four galleries, and twenty-ſix thouſand volumes; particularly a Greek manuſcript of the goſpel, and ſome of St. Paul's epiſtles, above one thouſand years old, with the prayers and hymns formerly uſed in the Greek church, and the characters very different from thoſe now in uſe. Here are, a letter, of Luther's handwriting, to the magiſtrates of this city: a pocket-book of John Frederic, elector of Saxony; being ſcraps of ſermons he heard him preach: and the figure of Moſes, which, though not a foot high, has the whole Pentateuch writ upon

upon it. In the public cellar, which is a quarter of a mile long, are, generally, twenty thouſand middle-ſized tuns, full of wine.

Among many other privileges, this city has the cuſtody of moſt of the imperial ornaments made uſe of at the emperor's coronation: As, 1. Charlemagne's crown, ſaid to weigh fourteen pounds, about which there is a mitre, enriched with a vaſt number of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls; and on the front, a croſs of diamonds, of great value. 2. His dalmatic robe, or mantle, embroidered with large pearls. 3. The golden apple, or globe. 4. His ſword. 5. His golden ſceptre. 6. The imperial cloak, embroidered with eagles, and bordered with large emeralds, diamonds, ſapphires, and cryſolites. 7. Buſkins, covered with plates of gold. 8. The gloves, embroidered with curious ſtones. They are kept in the church of the hoſpital, and were all brought from Prague by the emperor Sigiſmund, by reaſon of the troubles that were in Bohemia in his time. Here is alſo a large cheſt, ſuſpended in the air by iron chains faſtened to the ceiling, in which, they ſay, are a vaſt many ſacred relicks, but they are never ſhewn, except to ſovereign princes, and their attendants.

The council is compoſed of forty-two perſons, whereof twenty are taken out of the ancient patrician families, and the reſt from among the burghers; ſo that there are thirteen eſchevins, or aldermen; as many counſellors, or common-councilmen; eight other ſenators, who are all patricians; and eight other counſellors, elected out of the corporations of trades and crafts, who are, conſequently, plebeians; but theſe acquieſce ſo implicitly in the deciſion of the patricians, that they may be ſaid to have no vote. There are two burgomaſters, one choſen out of the eſchevins, the other out of the council, who have the ſuperiority, the one of the military, the other of the civil government, and are changed every month.

Levying of troops, taxes, and other matters of great moment, are referred to a ſelect committee of ſeven, named the Septemvirate, who call three or four civilians, for advice; and they have ſalaries for their attendance on ſuch occaſions: but no lawyers are allowed any vote, or ſhare in the adminiſtration. In extraordinary caſes there is a great council of 400, choſen out of all the callings and trades in the city; and they annually chuſe the members of the other courts. The magiſtrates never allow mechanics to meet publickly, except at worſhip, weddings, and funerals, for fear of tumults; and the ſenators are, in general, ſo very circumſpect, that, "As prudent as a Nuremberg ſenator," is become a common proverb in the country.

As the freedom of the city is not allowed to papiſts, there being but few here; theſe are obliged to worſhip in a chapel, or ſmall church, in the houſe of the Teutonic order. The Calviniſts were formerly obliged to go a league out of town to a church, in the marquiſate of Anſpach; and the Lutheran miniſters, in the town, baptized their children: but the late king of Pruſſia, whom the Nurembergers feared much more than they loved, having demanded that they ſhould be allowed a place of worſhip nearer to the city, they now meet two or three muſquet-ſhot without the gates, in a long hall, which holds about five hundred perſons. The Jews, who live in a village without the city, where they have a ſynagogue, are not allowed to lodge here, nor to come into it, without paying a florin for every hour they ſtay, as at Cologne, and [illegible] on the ſame pretext; namely, a deſign to poiſon the wells and fountains. The religion, as well as quality, of every perſon here, may be known by their habit; which regulation was made by the magiſtrates, both of this city, and Augſburg, to reſtrain the luxury of the meaner ſort in clothes, and to detect rioters, who are but too common in all free cities.

There are in this city a great number of curious workmen, in metal of all ſorts, ivory, wood, &c. and artificial commodities are very cheap. They are particularly famous for clock-work. Monconys ſays, there was a coach made here for the king of Denmark, with ſprings, ſo as to go forward or backward, or turn about, and travel a league on ſtones, without horſes, and only managed by two boys within; and that the ſame workman made, for the dauphin of France, a repreſentation of a ſquadron of horſe, engaged with a battalion of foot, both of them marching, and firing, by ſpring-work. The Nuremberg braſs, which is made chiefly out of the Tirol copper, is ſaid to be the moſt ductile, the brighteſt, and the leaſt ſubject to flaws, of any in Europe.

Weiſſenburgh, a little imperial city, is twenty-eight miles ſouth of Nuremberg, and ſituated on the Norgau. The territory belonging to it is very ſmall, and contains but one inconſiderable village. The city has a ſeat and voice both in the diets of the circle and of the empire.

Schweinfurt, another ſmall imperial city, ſtands on the Maine, and has a good bridge and gymnaſium: the inhabitants are proteſtants. The territory is ſmall, but celebrated for its excellent wine.

Windſheim, alſo an imperial city, ſtands on the Aiſch, twenty-ſeven miles from Nuremberg, and is very ancient. The territory is ſmall, and the inhabitants are Lutherans. The city has a ſeat and voice at the diets of the empire, and circle.

Rothenberg, an imperial city, is ſituated near the Tauber. It has a ſeat and voice in the diets of the circle and empire, a conſiderable territory, and contains ſeveral churches, a gymnaſium, Teutonic houſe, &c. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Seinſheim, [illegible]berg, and Wieſentheid ſeigniories, entitle[illegible] ſeat and voice in the diets of the empire [illegible]ſe privileges are not enjoyed by the ſeign[illegible] and Hanſen.

Lin[illegible], and [illegible], which are combined ſeigniories, entitle the proprie[illegible] voices at the diet of the empire; and in the coll[illegible] the counts of Franconia.

Erbach county is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Maine, being twenty-ſeven miles long, and twenty broad; is tolerably fertile, and inhabited by Lutherans. The eſtates of all who die unmarried, in this county, after the age of twenty-five, are forfeited. It gives a ſeat and voice in the college of Franconian counts, and at the diets of the empire and circle, and contains Erbach, a ſmall town on the Mumling, with a caſtle; and Michelſtadt, the ſeat of a regency and ſuperintendency.

The county of Wertheim lies on both ſides the Maine, between the archbiſhopric of Mentz and the biſhopric of Wurtzburg, a part of it terminating alſo on the county of Erbach. It abounds in corn, wine, paſturage, wild fowl, and veniſon. The inhabitants are moſtly proteſtants. A part of the county came by marriage to the family of Lowenſtein, who derive their pedigree from that of the elector Palatine, and are divided into the two branches of Lowenſtein-Wertheim-Virnenburg, and Lowenſtein-Wertheim-Rochefert, the former of which are proteſtants and counts; the latter Roman catholics and princes, or princely counts. They take the title of Lowenſtein from the county of that name, under the juriſdiction of the duke of Wirtemberg, of which they are proprietors, beſides other ſeigniories in the empire, Bohemia, and the Netherlands. The reſt of this county, not poſſeſſed by the counts of Lowenſtein, belongs to the biſhop of Wurtzburg, and the counts of Caſtell. The counts of Lowenſtein have two voices in the Franconian college of counts of the empire, and have alſo a ſeat and voice among the counts in the diets of the circle.

The moſt conſiderable places in this county are, 1. Wertheim, which gives name to it, and is its capital, lying at the confluence of the Maine and Tauber. Here each of the above-mentioned branches of the Lowenſtein family have a palace. The inhabitants are partly proteſtants, and partly papiſts; but the magiſtracy is wholly proteſtant. 2. The county of Reinec, which gives its poſſeſſor a ſeat and voice in the diets of the empire and circle, and in the college of Franconian counts; but contains only Reinec, a ſmall town, with a caſtle. 3. Breuberg, a ſtrong caſtle on a mountain, giving name to a ſeigniory, which had antiently lords of its own. 4. Little Heubac, on the Maine, which gives name to a bailiwic, and contains a caſtle: it is ſituated on the Maine, and is a market town.

The county of Caſtell lies between that of Schwartzenberg, and the biſhopric of Wurtzburg, and weſt from Bamberg. It is about twenty-ſeven miles long, and eight where broadeſt, and belongs to its counts, divided into the two principal lines of Remlingen and Rudenhauſen, deſcended from the antient dukes of Franconia. The county is, for the moſt part, a fief of Wurtzburg, to which the counts are here hereditary cup-bearers. They have two voices in the college of the imperial counts of Franconia, both at the diets of the empire, and thoſe of the circle. The oldeſt of the reigning counts is always adminiſtrator of the feudal ſeigniories of the whole houſe, and cup-bearer to the biſhop of Wurtzburg.

The places in the county, worth mentioning, are, 1. Caſtell, a village, containing a fine palace, in which one of the collateral lines of the principal Remlingen line reſides, and gives name to a bailiwic belonging to the ſame line. 2. Rudenhauſen, a village which gives title to the other capital line, and contains a place belonging to the m[illegible] 3. Remlingen,

3. Remlingen, a market-town, which gives title to one of the principal lines.

The biſhopric of Bamberg is bounded, on the north, by the principality of Coburg, and the Voightland; on the ſouth, by the principality of Brandenburgh Bareith, the territory of Nuremberg, and the principality of Schwartzenberg; on the weſt, by the biſhopric of Wurtzburg; and, on the eaſt, by the territory of Nuremberg and Brandenburgh-Bareith. The length of it is about ſixty miles, and the breadth forty. The ſoil is very fertile in corn, wine, ſaffron, and liquorice, yielding alſo in ſome places, laurel, fig, lemon, and orange trees, with woods of foreſt trees, and ſome metals. The country abounds likewiſe in cattle, and is well watered by the Maine, and ſeveral other brooks that fall into it. The inhabitants are all zealous Roman catholics. Here are no ſtates.

Before the year 1006, this county was called the county of Babenberg, and had counts of its own; but was then allotted for a biſhopric by the Emperor Henry II. which pope Benedict VIII. exempted from all archiepiſcopal juriſdiction. The biſhop's privileges and prerogatives are very great. He is the only one in Germany who has the privilege of wearing a cardinal's hat, together with the pallium, the laſt of which, however, coſts him four thouſand pounds, and there lies no appeal from his deciſions, in ſecular matters, to the courts of the empire. The king of Bohemia is his cup-bearer, the elector-palatine his ſteward, the elector of Saxony his grand-marſhal, and the elector of Brandenburg his great chamberlain. Theſe, or their proxies, if ſummoned, muſt attend, and do the duties of their offices on the day of his inſtallation. He is able to bring into the field four thouſand men. The revenue ariſing from his biſhopric, beſides his bailiwics in Carinthia, amounts to above fifty thouſand pounds. The chapter, by whom the biſhop is elected, conſiſts of twenty capitular canons, and fifteen domicelli, all of noble birth. All his eſtates, excepting thoſe in Carinthia, are held immediately of the empire. At the diet thereof, he has the fourth place, on the ſpiritual bench in the college of princes, and is a ſummoning prince and director of this circle, as we before obſerved. His matricular aſſeſſment, at preſent, is only four hundred and thirty-ſeven florins; and to the chamber of Wetzlar five hundred and ſeventy-four rix-dollars each term. Here are all the uſual courts, councils, and offices for the different departments of government, as war, foreign affairs, the finances, &c.

The two following are the chief places in this biſhopric, viz. 1. Bamberg, which gives name to it, and is its capital, pleaſantly ſituated near the river Rednitz, about thirty-four miles north of Nuremberg, and in the centre of Germany. It is ſurrounded with walls and a ditch, and is, in general, well built and populous. Here are two epiſcopal palaces, or caſtles, one called Peterſburg, and the other Gayerſworth, an univerſity founded in 1648; ſeveral monaſteries, nunneries, and churches, beſides the cathedral of St. George, in which is the monument of Henry II. who founded the biſhopric, and his conſort, Cunigunda, with a treaſure of jewels and relics. Several diets, both of the empire and circle, have been held here. Not far from the town ſtands the biſhop's ſummer-palace, called Marquardſburgh. Among other curioſities in the treaſury of the church of St. George is a folio manuſcript of the four goſpels in latin, upon fine vellum, in a neat Roman character, with ſome gothic letters interſperſed, and the moſt beautiful miniatures that are to be ſeen; the binding is wood, covered with curious ſculptures in ivory, of our Saviour's paſſion, and bordered with a gold edging, on which are the heads of our Lord and his Apoſtles, as are thoſe of the four evangeliſts at the four corners: the whole is enamelled, and the intervals between the figures are garniſhed with pearls and precious ſtones. There is another latin manuſcript in folio of the four goſpels, with a commentary by St. Jerom, and fine miniatures, but not comparable to the former: and there is a third in Gothic letters, the corners of which are alſo enriched with pearls and precious ſtones, much in the ſame manner with the firſt, with a ſquare of ivory in the middle, repreſenting St. John baptizing our Saviour. The ſaid emperor alſo gave a fine large ſhrine of gold for relicks, which is alſo ſet with precious ſtones. In ſhort, it would take up, by far, too much room in this work, to mention the vaſt number of antependiums of altars which are extremely rich; the candleſticks, luſtres, lamps, cenſers of gold and ſilver, and other rich articles of this treaſury.

Here is a church for the Jeſuits; the front of it is adorned with the ſtatues of ſeveral ſaints in niches; but the inſide is very indifferent. The Dominicans have another, with an altar, at which they give out, that above two thouſand maſſes are ſaid every year. The Auguſtine friars have a monaſtery dedicated to St. Stephen; and the Benedictines an abbey dedicated to St. Michael, and ſtanding on an eminence of the ſame name: one of its abbots, who was a great botaniſt, cauſed the church to be painted, within and without, with all ſorts of the known plants and ſimples. A council was held at this city in 1011, to put an end to the differences among the German biſhops; and in the time of Henry IV. its biſhop Otho converted the Pomeranians to Chriſtianity. An univerſity was founded here in 1653, by Melchior Otto, one of its biſhops. There are ſeveral public fountains in the town, but no fortifications more than its wall; ſo that in time of war the biſhop reſides, and has commonly a very ſtrong garriſon, at Forcheim, or Forchaim.

Forcheim, ten miles ſouth-eaſt from Bamberg, the Lacoritum of the antients, which is ſtrongly and regularly fortified, having walls of free-ſtone on the confluence of the Wiſent, and the Rednitz: yet the duke Bernard of Weymar, the Swediſh general, took it in 1633, at the firſt onſet. The buildings are generally old, and out of repair. Baudrand gives it the Latin name of Forchænum. Munſter pretends it to be more antient than Bamberg, and that the old kings of Bavaria held diets and aſſemblies here; and there is a popular tradition here, that it was the country of Pontius Pilate. The pariſh church of St. Martin was made collegiate in 1354.

Bamberg has a very agreeable neighbourhood, but as one comes to it from Nuremberg, through a foreſt of fir-trees, there is an avenue to it for a quarter of a league in length, formed of wheels and gibbets, on which are expoſed the bodies of malefactors, by which this road has been infeſted from all quarters; for this biſhopric being contiguous to ſeven or eight different ſtates, the city lies in the greateſt road of all Germany. There is a good number of nobility ſettled here, who drink as hard as they do at Fulda and Wurtzburg; ſo that it looks as if drinking was an inſeparable function of the eccleſiaſtical courts in this part of the world. This city had formerly a wall; but the inhabitants, for their rudeneſs to the biſhop in 1435, were condemned at the council of Baſil to raze the walls, and never to rebuild them. In 1609, the popiſh boors here attempted to plunder the Jews of this city, and the neighbouring proteſtants; but were ſoon ſuppreſſed, and their leaders puniſhed for the outrages they had committed.

The biſhopric of Wurtzburg extends eighty miles in length, and ſixty in breadth: is well watered, and fertile in corn, fruit, herbs, wine, plants, paſtures, &c. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Roman catholic, yet there are a few much oppreſſed and perſecuted proteſtants in the county. Chriſtianity was firſt introduced here by St. Kilian, a Scotchman, about the end of the ſeventh century; and St. Burchard, the firſt biſhop, was appointed and conſecrated by St. Boniface, who is alſo ſaid to have been a Scotchman, and was the chief apoſtle of the Germans, and firſt archbiſhop of Mentz. to which ſee the biſhop of Wurtzburg is ſuffragan. The biſhop's title runs thus: "Prince of the holy Roman empire, biſhop of Wurtzburg, and duke of eaſt Frankenland." His revenue is ſaid to amount to ſixty thouſand pounds a year, with which he maintains a conſiderable body of troops, even in time of peace, with a ſplendid court and houſhold, horſe and foot-guards, &c. being abſolute in temporals, and living in all the ſtate of a ſovereign temporal prince; but in ſpirituals an appeal lies againſt him to his metropolitan, or the pope's nuncio. The biſhop has the honour of the pall and croſs, with a ſeat and voice in the diets of the empire and circle. His chapter conſiſts of twenty-two capitular canons, and thirty who are domiciled, who muſt all be of noble birth, and each has an income of three thouſand German crowns per annum.

The town of Wurtzburg, from whence the biſhopric derives its name, and is its capital, ſignifies a town of herbs, a great variety of which is found about it. It ſtands in the very centre of Franconia, on the banks of the Maine, forty miles weſt of Bamberg, and is well fortified. There is alſo a ſtrong fort near the town, containing an epiſcopal palace, magazine, and a church; but the palace, in which the biſhop uſually reſides, ſtands in the town, and is a noble ſtructure, the firſt ſtone of which was laid in the year 1720. The cathedral, together with a ſeminary, are dedicated to St. Kilian, the patron of Wurtzburg and Franconia. As this city is under the dominion of an eccleſiaſtical prince, the reader need not be told that it contains a great number of churches, monaſteries, nunneries, and other

other religious foundations. Here alſo is an univerſity, founded in 1403, a houſe of the Teutonic order, and another of the order of St. John, a foundery for cannon and bells, a handſome college, and ſeveral hoſpitals. In the biſhop's cellar are ſaid to be more than ſixty tuns of curious workmanſhip, full of excellent old wine. At the entrance of the bridge, over the Maine, is a triumphal arch of hewn ſtone. One of the abbies, which is large and magnificent, belongs to Scots Benedictines. The cathedral, an antient gothic ſtructure, is richly adorned within, with ſtatues, altars, pillars, &c. of marble and ſilver, finely executed, beſides paintings, ſculptures, gilding, and veſſels of gold and ſilver. Almoſt every thing in the church is carved and gilt: the pulpit, the organs, the benches for the canons, and the altars. Moſt of the ſtatues are alſo gilt. Several diets have been held in this city, which, like moſt others, has experienced many calamities, and a great variety of fortune. In the caſtle is a fine train of artillery, with all the implements neceſſary for gunners, and vaſt quantities of muſket-balls, bombs, bullets, and flints, beſides a year's proviſion for ſix thouſand men at arms, and forty thouſand horſe and foot. The great hoſpital of St. Julian here, is one of the richeſt and moſt magnificent in Europe, having a greater eſtate and income than the biſhop himſelf.

With reſpect to the principalities of the Margraves of Brandenburg, the ſoil of them is tolerably fertile, and the mountains abound with copper, lead, ſulphur, marble, fine clay, gold, ſilver, iron, vitriol, antimony, cryſtal, terra ſigillata, &c. The country contains many woods, is well watered, and abounds with fiſh. The manufactures conſiſt of ſtockings, porcelane, woollen cloth, hats, white cotton wares, &c. The eſtabliſhed religion is Lutheraniſm, but Calviniſts and Roman catholics are tolerated.

The principal places are, 1. Bareith, the capital, which contains a magnificent palace erected ſubſequent to the year 1753, two Lutheran and one Calviniſt church, a mint, a Roman catholic chapel, &c. The ſeat of the high colleges is here; and in the neighbourhood, in a wood, is a neat houſe, called the Hermitage. 2. St. Goergenam-ſee, a town on a lake, contains a noble palace, fine gardens, a porcelane and marble manufactory, &c. 3. Streitburg, gives name to a bailiwic. 4. Hof, on the Saal. 5. Neila. 6. Winſicdel, on the Roſzlau.

The town of Cullembach is twenty-five miles eaſt from Bamberg. It ſtands on the Maine, not far from Lichtelberg, nor from the ſource of the Red Maine, one of the rivulets that form the Maine: ſome take this to be the very centre of Germany. In 1430 it was plundered by the Huſſites: in 1553, upon the approach of the inhabitants of Nuremberg, with the princes their allies, the citizens, finding they were not able to ſuſtain a ſiege, ſet fire to the town, and retired, with their beſt effects, to the neighbouring caſtle of Blaſſenbourg, or Plaſſenberg: their enemies, however, advanced to the town, extinguiſhed the flames as faſt as they could, made a great booty, and took the caſtle alſo, in 1554, after a long ſiege, and demoliſhed it; but the Nurembergers were afterwards obliged to rebuild it, and it is very well fortified. The antient records of the family of Brandenburg, conſiſting of title deeds, imperial diplomas, acts, and other important and fundamental pieces, are kept here.

7. Neuſtadt, on the Aiſch, is one of the head towns of the principality, containing a margravial palace, and giving name to a bailiwic. 8. Weiſſenſtadt, on the Eger. 9. Lechtenberg, a market-town, which gives name to a bailiwic. 10. Golderonach, a ſmall town on the river Croanach. 11. Erland, one of the ſix head towns, as they are called, of the principality, ſituated at the conflux of the Rednitz with the Schwabach, and diſtinguiſhed into the Old and New. The latter which is alſo called Chriſtian-Ertang, having been begun by the margrave Chriſtian-Erneſt, in 1686, is one of the fineſt towns in Germany. It lies cloſe to Old Irland, being almoſt environed with a wall of free-ſtone, and containing a margravial palace, with a fine garden, an univerſity, and ſeveral churches. Some manufactures, eſpecially thoſe of hats and ſtockings, are alſo carried on here.

The biſhopric of Eichſtett is bounded by the Upper Palatinate, Upper Bavaria, the Duchy of Neuburg, the county of Papenheim, and the principality of Anſpach. It is a fruitful country, about 40 miles in length; but the breadth is ſmall in proportion, and very unequal. The biſhop is a prince of the empire, but ſuffragan of Mentz, and has a revenue of between nine and ten thouſand pounds. The chapter conſiſts of fourteen capitulars, and fourteen domicellis, who muſt be all gentlemen by ſixteen deſcents. Here are no land eſtates, and the inhabitants are all Roman catholics. The biſhopric was founded by St. Boniface, who made his ſiſter's ſon Wilibald, afterwards canonized by pope Benedict XIII. firſt biſhop thereof, in the year 745. Here are the uſual hereditary offices, and high colleges. The biſhop is perpetual chancellor of the univerſity of Ingelſtedt, and lord of ſeveral fiefs poſſeſſed by princes and counts.

The moſt conſiderable places in this biſhopric are, 1. Eichſtett, or Aichſtadt, i. e. the town or city of Oaks, ſo called from the large oaks that formerly grew near it. Beſides an epiſcopal palace, and cathedral dedicated to our lady, here are ſeveral cloiſters and churches, with a large college. In St. Warburg's church, is a rock or altar, as it is ſtiled, containing the breaſt-bones of the ſaint, from which, what they call its oil, but which in reality is only a vapour, for it neither burns nor ſwims upon the ſurface of the water, is ſaid to flow, and force itſelf through the ſtone twice a year. This holy oil is put up in ſmall phials for the uſe of pilgrims, and other devotees, who are aſſured of its miraculous virtues, and for that reaſon reſort hither in great numbers, to purchaſe ſome of it, and pay their devotions to the bones of the ſaint. It has a curious cathedral, to which one of their biſhops preſented a fine pyx for the uſe of the hoſt, which is of pure gold, in form of a ſun, weighs forty marks, and is adorned with three hundred and fifty diamonds, one thouſand four hundred fine pearls, two hundred and fifty rubies and ſeveral other precious ſtones, the whole being valued at ſixty thouſand guilders. In 1704, this town was taken by a French detachment. It lies in a valley, but the biſhop, reſides for the moſt part at the fortreſs of Willoboldſburg commonly called Walperſburg, which is about two miles off, upon a hill. It contains an arſenal and library, and the archives are kept here.

2. The ſmall town and citadel of Abenburg. 3. Hirchſberg, which gives name to a bailiwic, is a caſtle on a mountain.

The principality of Anſpach has Wartzburg on the weſt, Bamberg on the north and eaſt, and Swabia on the ſouth. It yields grain, fruits, wine, tobacco, iron, marble, timber, and there are in it ſome medicinal ſprings, &c.—Though ſome parts are mountainous, yet the others produce good paſtnre, in which abundance of cattle are to be bred and fed. The woods are well ſtored with game, and the rivers with fiſh: the chief rivers are the Rednitz, the Altmuhl, the Jaxt, the Wornetz, and the Tauber.

The yearly revenue accruing to the ſovereign of this principality, excluſive of that of Bareith, is five hundred thouſand crowns per annum. Lutheraniſm is the predominant religion; but at Schwabach the Calviniſts have the free exerciſe of theirs. There is a military academy at Anſpach. The principal manufactures of the country are tapeſtry, ſtockings, cloth, ſtuffs, gold and ſilver lace, wire, needles, porcelane, leather, and looking-glaſſes. The reigning margrave has a ſeat and voice in the college of princes, and at the diets of the empire and circle. His military eſtabliſhment is a life-guard of horſe, and one regiment of foot of ſeven companies.

The moſt conſiderable places in the principality are, 1. Anſpach, which gives name to it, and is its capital, ſtanding on the Under Retzut, and containing a palace, in which the margraves commonly reſide. Here the chief courts, councils, and offices are held. A public library is alſo here, with a collection of medals, a mint, a gymnaſium, a porcelane manufactory, barracks for ſome companies of foot, beſides two gardens, and a fine orangery and green-houſe belonging to the prince, and ſeveral churches. The town is ſurrounded with walls, and well-built. 2. Bruckberg, a beautiful pleaſure houſe belonging to the margrave, and ſtanding on an eminence. 4. Schwabach, on a river of the ſame name, is populous, and has a great trade in gold, ſilver, iron, ſteel, braſs, hard-wares, tobacco, cloths, ſtuffs, tapeſtry, lace, and ſtockings.

The Teutonic order, which we have had frequent occaſion to mention, was founded in the year 1190, in Paleſtine, and the knights were at firſt called knights of the Virgin Mary, or brothers of the Teutonic-houſe of our lady of Jeruſalem. They muſt be all Germans, and of true antient nobility. They are to bind themſelves by vows to defend the Chriſtian (i. e. Roman catholic) religion, and the Holy Land, and to protect and aſſiſt the poor, and the ſick. In 1226 and 1228, after they had been obliged to quit Paleſtine, they obtained a grant of all the lands they ſhould conquer from the Pagan Pruſſians; whereupon they ſubdued all Pruſſia, Courland, Semigallia,

gallia, and Livonia, but afterwards loſt the whole of them again.

The ſuperior of this ſpiritual order is ſtiled the grand and Teutonic maſter, adminiſtrator of the grand maſterdom in Pruſſia; maſter of the Teutonic order in Germany and Italy, and lord of Frudenthal and Eulenberg. He is a prince of the empire, and, as ſuch, has a ſeat and voice in the diets of the empire, and of this circle. Both Roman catholics and Proteſtants may be inveſted with the order, and the Proteſtant knights are permitted to marry. The eſtates which they are poſſeſſed of in Germany, were obtained partly by purchaſe, and partly by donation, and conſiſt of what is properly called the maſterdom of Margentheim, and twelve bailiwics. The grand maſter is choſen by the chapter, conſiſting of the counſellors and commanders, or commenders, the latter of whom are adminiſtrators and judges of the bailiwics and commenderies, but, in weighty matters, an appeal lies from them to the grand maſter, who confirms the counſellors and commenders, which are choſen by the chapter, the latter out of the former.

The county of Henneberg is about twenty-four miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth. Beſides conſiderable quantities of grain, it yields alſo tobacco, medicinal and ſalt ſprings, with mines of ſilver, copper, and iron. The chief river by which it is watered is the Werra, into which ſeveral ſmaller ſtreams fall. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, except at Schenalkalden, where the Calviniſts have a church. The chief manufactures of the country are thoſe of arms, hard-ware, and fuſtians. The proprietors of it are, the electors of Saxony, the duke of Saxe-Weimar, Meinungen, Gotha, Cobourg-Saalfeld, Hilburghauſen, and the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel. Some of theſe princes are intitled by it to voices in the diets of the empire and circle, and all of them contribute to the payment of its aſſeſſment to the empire and chamber-court.

The principal places in the county are, 1. Schleuſingen, lying on the little river Schleuz, and belonging, with its bailiwic, and ſeveral others, to the elector of Saxony. Here is a caſtle, in which the princes of Henneburg uſed ſometimes to reſide. The town is not large, but has a gymnaſium in it, belonging in common to all the dukes of Saxony, who have a ſhare in the county, and a commandery of the order of St. John. Not far from it is a medicinal ſpring, called Wilhelmſbrun. 2. Ilmenau, a ſmall town on the Ilm, belonging to Saxe-Weimar, and containing a mine office on account of the copper and ſilver mines in the neighbourhood, which were more conſiderable than at preſent. 3. Meinungen, a town ſituated on the river Werra, and giving title to a branch of the houſe of Saxe-Gotha, who have a palace in it, with a library and cabinets of medals. In this palace alſo are kept the Henneberg archives, belonging in common to the princes of Saxony. In the neighbourhood of the town tobacco is much cultivated. 4. Henneberg. 5. Salzungen a ſmall town on the Werra. 6. Romheld, a town giving name to a ſeigniory. 7. Schmalkalden, a pretty large, populous, and thriving town, which, together with ſeveral bailiwics and diſtricts, belongs to the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel. A great trade is carried on here in iron and ſteel wares, there being mines of iron in the neighbourhood, and forges. This town is famous in hiſtory, on account of the meetings held in it by the Proteſtant princes concerning the reformation, and the league concluded by them in 1531.

The county of Hohenloe is about twenty miles in length, and nearly as many broad, tolerably fertile, and well-watered.

The principal places are, 1. Ochrengen, the capital, ſituated on the Ochren, containing two palaces, a gymnaſium, and ſeveral churches. 2. Barſtentein. 3. Ingelfingen, a ſmall town, which gives title to, and is the reſidence of a branch of the Neuenſtein line. 4. Kirchberg, a ſmall town on the Jaxt. 5. Sindringen, a town on the Kocher. 6. Pfedebach, a market-town. 7. Waldenburg, a ſmall village. 8. Frankenau, a market-town. 9. Schillingsfurſt, a palace on a mountain. 10. Neuenſtein, a town with a caſtle. 11. Langenburg, a town with a palace.

The county of Schwarzenburg is about ſixteen miles in length, but very narrow in proportion. The prince has a ſeat and voice in the college of princes in the diets of the empire and circle. He is poſſeſſed of other eſtates beſides thoſe in the empire, but the only places of note, in the county, are, Schwarzenberg, a caſtle on a mountain, and Mark-Praill, a ſmall town on the Maine.

SECT. VII.

Treating of the Circle of AUSTRIA; its ſeveral Circles, Duchies, Archduchies, Cities, and Towns; together with the Inhabitants, their Manufactures, Religion, &c. and the Trade, Produce of the Countries comprized in it, &c.

THIS circle is bounded, on the north, by Moravia, Bohemia, and the circle of Bavaria; on the ſouth, by the Adriatic ſea, and the territory of Venice; on the eaſt, by Hungary; and, on the weſt, by Swiſſerland. It is the largeſt circle, and the firſt in rank. The principal part of it belongs to the illuſtrious houſe, whoſe name it bears, and who have been upwards of three hundred years in poſſeſſion of the imperial dignity. The inhabitants are in general Roman catholics.

Geographers divide the archduchy of Auſtria into Upper and Lower, the former being ſituated weſtward, and the other eaſtward. It is bounded by Bohemia, on the north, Bavaria on the weſt, Hungary on the eaſt, and Stirrow, on the ſouth. It extends near ſeventy miles from north to ſouth. on both ſides the Danube. It is, in general, level, fertile, and well-watered. The diets conſiſt of princes, biſhops, counts, abbots, barons, provoſts, knights, and town-repreſentatives, and in them they treat of contributions, taxes, military affairs, &c. The diet of Lower Auſtria is held at Vienna, and that of Upper Auſtria at Lentz. The proteſtant religion, for ſome time ſubſequent to the reformation, made a very conſiderable progreſs, but at length was proſcribed, and in a manner ſuppreſſed. The archbiſhop of Vienna is a prince of the holy Roman empire, and bears the pall and croſs. There is at Vienna a chamber of commerce and an exchange and a loan bank, which were eſtabliſhed in the year 1704.

The manufactures are, ſilks, gold and ſilver lace, cloths, ſtuffs, ſtockings, linen, looking-glaſſes, porcelane, plate, braſs, hard-wares, gun-powder, &c. Great quantities of allum, ſaffron, wine, &c. are exported, but few commodities are permitted to be imported, and thoſe which are allowed, are loaded with ſo many impoſts and duties, as to amount almoſt to a prohibition.

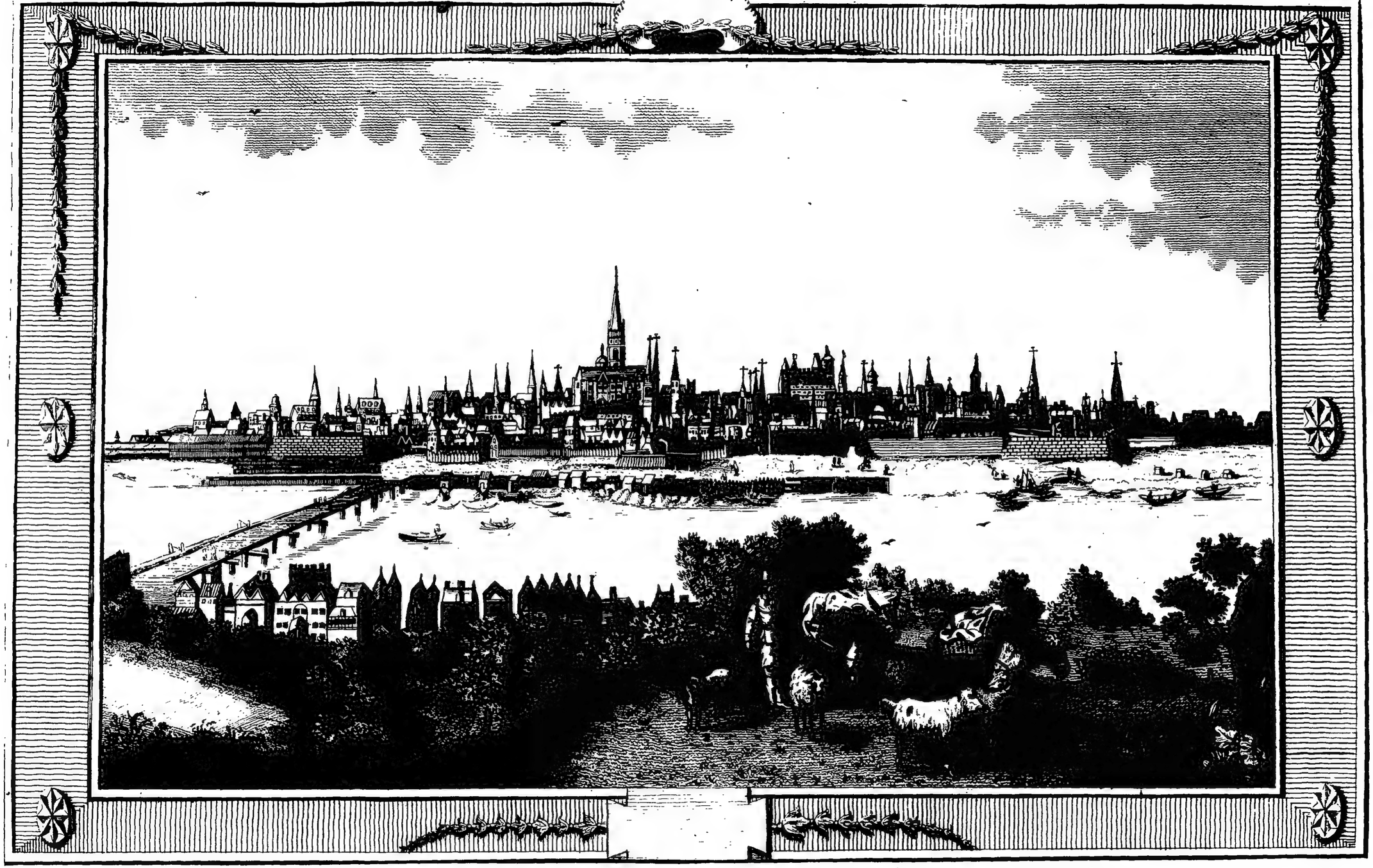
In the year 1753, Lower Auſtria was divided into four circles; two of theſe are ſituated on the ſouth, and two on the north ſide of the Danube. Thoſe to the ſouthward are called the circles below and above the foreſt of Vienna; and thoſe to the northward, the circles below and above the mountain of Manhartſberg.

We ſhall here deſcribe the principal places in Lower Auſtria; beginning with,

The city of Vienna, which is not only the capital of the circle of Lower Auſtria, but the metropolis of the whole German empire, and the reſidence of the emperor. It is ſituated in forty-eight degrees fourteen minutes north latitude, and ſixteen degrees fifty-ſeven minutes eaſt longitude, at the diſtance of thirty-two miles from Preſburg, one hundred and eighty from Cracow, three hundred and ſixty from Rome, five hundred and fifty from Amſterdam, ſix hundred and twenty-five from Paris, and ſeven hundred and fifty from London, and is watered by the Danube. This city is by the Turks called Beez; by the natives, Wien; and by the Poles, Wieden. The Danube is here very wide, and forms ſeveral beautiful iſlands, which are well ſtocked with wood. This city was famous for the actions of ſeveral of the Roman emperors againſt the Marcomanni and the Quadi, particularly for the wars of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Philoſophus, who defeated thoſe nations, and is ſaid to have died here. Whether it was afterwards deſtroyed, does not appear; for we find little or no account at all of it till 1158, when Henry I. of Auſtria is ſaid to have rebuilt it; and it was enlarged, beautified, and walled round in 1192, by the ranſom-money which the marquis of Auſtria obliged king Richard I. of England, to pay, when he took him priſoner in his return from the Holy Land (as is above hinted at Tirnſtein), becauſe he took down the Auſtrian banner at Joppa, and threw it into a houſe of office. This ranſom was one hundred and forty thouſand marks of ſilver, in Cologne weight, ſo prodigious a ſum for thoſe times, that the Engliſh were forced to ſell their church-plate to raiſe it; and the marquis likewiſe employed part of it in walling the towns of Neuſtadt, Ens, and Hainbourg.

It was made an imperial city by Frederic II. in 1236, but four years after it was made ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Æneas Sylvius, who wrote at leaſt two hundred and fifty years ago, ſays, this city abounded with palaces fit for kings, and churches which vied with thoſe of Italy:

a cha-



An Accurate Prospect of VIENNA, the Capital of Germany.

racter which it deſerves much better now, even though it has ſuſtained divers very memorable ſieges; viz. 1. By Matthias Corvin, king of Hungary, who took it in 1490, and died here in 1495. 2. By the grand ſeignior Soliman the Magnificent, in 1529, when he made twenty attacks upon it with three hundred thouſand men; but Philip, elector palatine bravely defended it, and the emperor Charles V. coming to its relief with ninety thouſand men, obliged the Turks to raiſe the ſiege on the 14th of October following. It was again attacked by the Turks in 1532, and 1543, and again in 1683, when Kara Muſtapha, grand vizir, beſieged it with one hundred thouſand men, who cannonaded it from the 14th of July to the beginning of September, and laid part of the imperial palace, as well as ſeveral other grand ſtructures, in aſhes: but count Staremberg, though reduced to great ſtreights, gallantly held it out till relieved by John Sobieſki, the king of Poland, who came up with his army; and, being joined by the imperialiſts under the late electors of Saxony and Bavaria, our late king, then Prince of Hanover, Charles late duke of Lorrain, and the brave prince Eugene, attacked the beſiegers on the 12th of September N. S. and totally routed them; ſo that they not only quitted their camp, but their cannon and baggage: and the vizir, who left his tent for the king of Poland to ſleep in, was, by the grand ſeignior's order, ſtrangled.

A treaty of peace was concluded here, April 19, 17, 25, O. S. between the emperor and Spain, after four years had been ſpent, in little but ceremony, at the congreſs of Cambray. On the 16th of March, 1731, that called the ſecond Vienna treaty of peace and alliance, was concluded here, between the emperor, and Great Britain, whereby the latter guarantied the Pragmatick Sanction, and the former conſented to the introduction of the ſix thouſand Spaniards into Italy, and ſoon after agreed to the ſame with the king of Spain himſelf, by that called the third treaty of Vienna, concluded the 22d of July following, between the emperor, Great Britain, and Spain.

The old inner wall was built with the ranſom-money of our king Richard I. beſides which, this city is well fortified, after the modern way, with large broad baſtions, faced with brick, and edged with freeſtone; viz. two towards the river, ten towards the land, and a very deep ditch, into which they can let the river, but generally keep it dry, for the ſake of their cellars. Including the ſuburbs, it is of a very large circuit; but the city itſelf is not above three miles round, and, both together, not above a quarter ſo big as London and Weſtminſter. It is very populous, and never without ſtrangers, in the habit of moſt of the European nations; here being generally not leſs than thirty ambaſſadors, and other miniſters, at a time, from foreign princes and ſtates, and from the princes and ſtates of the empire, beſides vaſt numbers of quality of the hereditary dominions, who are often at court: but no Turkiſh ambaſſador is ever permitted to lodge in this city. One of its late yearly bills of mortality was five thouſand five hundred births, and ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and odd burials, and it contains about one hundred and eighty thouſand ſouls. Some of the houſes are well-built of ſtone, ſix ſtories high, with flat roofs, after the Italian manner; but thoſe which are otherwiſe, are generally contemptible, being covered with pieces of timber, in the ſhape of tiles. The ſtreets are of a middling ſize, and many of the houſes have four cellars, one under another, with an open ſpace in the middle of each arched roof, for a communication of air; and from the lowermoſt of all there is a tube to the top, to let in the air from the ſtreets, which, however, is neither wholeſome nor agreeable; inſomuch that Vienna vel ventoſa, vel venenoſa, is an univerſal proverb; for the winds blow ſo hard here the greateſt part of the year, that it is troubleſome to walk the ſtreets. The malignity of the air, which might be more unwholſome were it not for thoſe winds, is generally aſcribed to the loads of mud and dirt in the ſtreets, owing to the neglect of the ſcavengers, who were appointed to clean them.

This city contains about one thouſand three hundred houſes, twenty-nine churches, and eight chapels: It was at firſt a biſhopric, but is now the ſee of an archbiſhop, who depends immediately on the pope. Its cathedral, dedicated to St. Stephen, founded by Henry I. of Auſtria, and finiſhed by Henry II. is a ſtately fabric, but the windows are darkened by its painted glaſs: the ſteeple and ſpire is one of the fineſt in Germany, and much ſtronger than that at Straſburg, though not ſo ſightly. It is four hundred and eighty feet high, and under the croſs on the top there were formerly the Turkiſh arms, viz. a half-moon and ſtar, ſet up by the citizens; becauſe, when Soliman the Magnificent beſieged the city, he would on no other conditions ſpare the ſteeple: and though he was obliged to raiſe the ſiege, and march off, yet the arms continued there till the Turks beſieged it again in 1683, after which, becauſe they fired at the ſteeple, they were taken down. This ſpire has large crockets, above a yard long, and adorned with foliage-work; and there is a moſt noble proſpect, from it, of the city, and adjacent country, and of the courſe of the Danube through moſt of Auſtria, and almoſt to Preſburg in Hungary. In the tower there hangs a caſe of wooden hammers, with which they call the people to church from Good Friday to Eaſter-day; becauſe they will not ſuffer the bells to ring out, during the time that our Saviour is ſuppoſed to have lain in the grave. At the entrance of this church, there is a ſtone placed in the wall, which they fancy to be one of thoſe wherewith St. Stephen was ſtoned to death. It looks like a pebble, and is worn very ſmooth by the ſuperſtitious people, who think they merit by touching it. In this church are many ſumptuous monuments of princes and other great perſons; but the princes of the Auſtrian family, who have been ſo long in poſſeſſion of the empire, have choſen to be buried in the chapel of the Capuchins church, without any pomp, or leaving any memory of their names or actions on their monuments.

The Aulick church, where the moſt important ceremonies are performed, is not the court church, though it is ſo near it; there's a paſſage to it from the palace by a long gallery. Here are many other noble churches, and rich convents; particularly, one for Scotchmen, in honour of their countryman St. Colman, who was reckoned the patron of Auſtria; and whoſe body, long kept here, had miraculous cures aſcribed to it; but it was afterwards carried to Alba Regalis. The church of the Auſtin friars, which is very large, has a chapel reſembling that called the Santa Caſa, or the Virgin's Houſe, at Loretto in Italy, on the top of which are many columns, ſtandards, and other trophies, taken from the Turks and Tartars. The Jeſuits have at leaſt two ſpacious colleges here; and before that which faces the piazzo there is a column of copper, in the centre of the market-place, on a pedeſtal of white ſtone, bearing the ſtatue of the Virgin Mary, with the ſerpent at her feet, and four angels round her, with inſcriptions recommending Auſtria to her patronage. St. Peter's church is much eſteemed for its antiquity, being the oldeſt in the city, and built in the ſame place where formerly ſtood the Ara Flaviana.

There is a noble univerſity in this city, founded above three hundred and fifty years ago, by the emperor Frederick II. who is ſaid to have endowed it with great revenues and privileges; and it was afterwards enlarged by Ottocar, king of Bohemia, and compleated by Albert III. of Auſtria, who divided it into four claſſes, with their peculiar rules and immunities. 1. The Auſtrian claſs, which takes in the ſtudents of Auſtria, Italy, and other provinces beyond the mountains. 2. That of the Rhine, which takes in the weſt part of the empire, France, Spain, and the Netherlands. 3. The Hungarian includes Hungary and Bohemia; and, 4. That of the Saxons takes in Saxony, the north of Germany, all the northern kings on the continent, Great Britain, Ireland, &c. The chancellor and the maſter have power of life and death over the ſtudents. In 1706, the emperor Joſeph erected an academy for painting, ſculpture, and architecture. The public library contains chiefly claſſical and civil law books. Proteſtants are now tolerated publicly to exerciſe their religion, agreeable to the late order of the emperor. The Jews were once permitted to reſide in a ſuburb, called Judenſtadt, beyond the river; but being ſuſpected of ſecretly carrying on a correſpondence with the Turks, they have ſince been entirely baniſhed from Auſtria. The Imperial palace is mean, low, dark, and badly furniſhed; though the library, which conſiſts of eight rooms, is well provided with manuſcripts and printed books; and the Muſeum contains many admirable rarities both of art and nature. The theatre is ſuperb, and the ſtables are capacious buildings of a vaſt length and expence, but no taſte, being divided into ſeven pavilions, which appear, at firſt ſight, to be ſo many different houſes; but the inner rooms are ill contrived; and the long one for horſes is ſo narrow, that they ſtand all in a row. Indeed a bad taſte has prevailed here, which is too prevalent in the buildings in general. Here are, it is true, ſome hotels, and even palaces, wherein the rules of architecture have been preſerved; but then they are overcharged with ſculpture, which is contrary to the noble ſimplicity of the antient architecture. Here is, however, the beſt arſenal in the empire; where is ſhewn to ſtrangers the head of the grand vizir, who was

ſtrangled at Belgrade, after he had miſcarried in the ſiege of Vienna, as we mentioned above. The German ſoldiers, when they took Belgrade, in their war with the Turks, opened his tomb there, in hopes of treaſure, but found only the body in its ſhirt; and the governor remembering that this ſaid grand vizir, when he laid ſiege to Raab (which he was alſo obliged to raiſe), threatened that, if he maſtered the town, the head of its biſhop, then count Coblenitz, ſhould be cut off, becauſe he took the money out of the convents, to encourage the garriſon, he ſent the vizir's corpſe to the count, who gave it to this arſenal. In one of the baſtions there is a great magazine of naval ſtores, for the emperor's gallies, &c. on the Danube.

The ſeven channels, into which the Danube is here divided, contain ſeveral iſlands, which communicate together by ſeven timber bridges. The high bridge is formed by the interſection of two ſtreets by equal angles, the foundation of one being as high as the tops of the houſes; and in the other, an arch is built in the lowermoſt ſtreet, to let the uppermoſt paſs over it. Here are two remarkable columns, of which one is called the Conception of the Immaculate Virgin; and the other, St. Trinity. The latter is ſixty-ſix feet in height, formed like a pyramid, and has at the top three figures, of gilt bronze, repreſenting the Trinity. The various ſuburbs of the city almoſt embrace it like a bow, and appear like ſo many different towns, the principal being called Leopolſtadt, and abounding with handſome houſes of the nobles and gentry. Here is an iſland, named St. Peter's, which is capable of encamping a large army. The Prat, a wood in an iſland formed by the Danube, is much frequented in fair weather: in its vicinity is a walk called the emperor's garden, and the ruins of a palace which was deſtroyed by the Turks.

The emperor preſides at the cabinet-council; next to him ſits the king of the Romans; and the prime miniſter is preſident in the privy-council. Theſe have two ſecretaries, the principal of whom ſigns the emperor's letters. The council of war has two generals as preſidents, and ſeven major generals as members, with proper ſecretaries, &c. The aulic council conſiſts of an equal number of Roman catholics and Lutherans, nominated by the emperor. It is equal in power to the Imperial chamber at Wetzlar, there being no appeal from either. The court of Chancery has the buſineſs tranſacted at the Imperial court, whereof the elector of Mentz is chancellor; but the vice-chancellor preſides in his abſence, and has an aſſiſtant, an aſſeſſor, two ſecretaries, and a referendary. The writs are either in the German or Latin tongues. 6. The council of the Finances. 7. An Imperial council, where is alſo a preſident, conſiſting of many lords and gentlemen; among whom are the governors of the Hungarian cities where the mines lie, with the chief officers for the civil affairs of Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia, Sileſia, &c. who ſend directions from hence to the reſpective governments of thoſe countries. Though other chief courts may exceed the Imperial in pomp, yet, for real grandeur, this outſtrips them all: moſt of the officers of ſtate and of the houſhold are princes or counts, as are alſo the captains of the horſe and foot-guards: and there are not leſs than one hundred gentlemen of the bed-chamber, with golden keys at their breaſts, who are all counts and barons; of which quality are alſo ſixty pages; yet ceremonies and the etiquette, a name by which they call antient uſages, give this court an air of conſtraint that is to be ſeen no where elſe; and though it is univerſally exclaimed againſt, it is as ſtifly obſerved, as if it was an article of religion.

They are very fond in this city, as well as at court, of the days of gala, which is the name they give to thoſe of feſtival and ceremony, when there are commonly operas and comedies. There are three claſſes of them; the court gala, which is univerſal, both for the Imperial family, and for the nobles and plebeians; at which time, eſpecially on the name-days, or birth-days of the emperor and empreſs, the court is extremely gay, and glittering with gold and diamonds. On theſe days the archducheſſes, becauſe it is the cuſtom at Vienna for ſiſters to dreſs alike, muſt be dreſt all in their hair, as well as their maids of honour; and they wear robes much like childrens veſts, with great trains. 2. The grand gala, which is kept in this city, is for the feſtival of ſome miniſter. 3. The little gala, which is when the ladies are let blood; for, as baron Pollnitz tells us, if any lady of diſtinction does but ſend for a ſurgeon to breathe a vein, it is enough to put the whole city in gala: nay, ſays he, the huſband makes a gala here for his wife, the wife for her huſband, the children for their parents, and brothers and ſiſters for one another; ſo that, to be ſure, two thirds of Vienna are always in gala. He obſerves it to be a ſingular cuſtom at this court, that the empreſs dowagers can never quit mourning; that though their officers and other domeſtics wear coloured cloaths, their apartments and coaches muſt be always hung in black; that they cannot be preſent at one play, ball, or concert; and that, by loſing their huſbands, they loſe the pleaſures of life. The emperor's pleaſure-houſes, he ſays, are no better than his palace in the city.

The caſtle of the Favorita, which is in the ſuburb of Leopolſtadt, is a great irregular gothic building, full of turnings and windings, like the ſtreet it looks into, and appears more like a great convent of capuchins, than a manſion for an emperor: the gardens are pretty large, but otherwiſe mean enough. Luxemberg, though a neat convenient box, is even much inferior to the Favorita; but the court only ſtays there a month or ſix weeks during the ſeaſon for heron-hunting. The miniſters who attend the emperor there, have houſes which, though not grand, are commodious; but any other perſon who goes hither to pay a viſit muſt return to Vienna for a bed.

The court uſed to ſpend a great part of the ſummer at the palace of New Favorita, which gives name to one of the ſuburbs; but the princes of Mansfeld have built one there which is much more magnificent. The emperor Joſeph, indeed, begun a fine houſe at Schonborn, or Schonbrun, about a league from this city, which, if finiſhed according to its plan, might have been another Verſailles; but his empreſs dowager, to whom he left it, ſuffered the works to run to decay.

The late prince Eugene's palace is very ſtately, but ſituate in a narrow ſtreet, with a very little court before it. Here is a ſpacious ſaloon, adorned with great pictures repreſenting the chief victories of that prince over the French and the Turks; and in two rooms next to this, a ſuit of rich tapeſtry, made by the famous Devos at Bruſſels. In the bedchamber beyond theſe, there is a luſtre of rock cryſtal, ſaid to have coſt four hundred thouſand florins, and rich tapeſtry, rolled up in pilaſters of green velvet, embroidered with gold, and adorned with figures of needle-work ſo fine, that they ſeem to be miniatures; and the cloſet next to it is all over gilt.

Lichtenſtein palace, which is bigger, and every whit as magnificent, is worth ſeeing, were it only for its paintings. The palaces of the ſuburbs in general, are infinitely more grand than thoſe of the city, and they have both court-yards and gardens. Prince Eugene had one here too, where he uſed to paſs the fine ſeaſon: it is a ſuperb ſtructure, with magnificent gardens, in which are a fine caſcade, an orangery, and a menagerie, ſtored with the moſt uncommon creatures that the four parts of the world can furniſh: there is a ſaloon below ſtairs, all lined with marble of ſeveral colours, the cieling of which is adorned with paintings.

This city is governed by a ſtadtholder, whoſe functions are the ſame with thoſe of the lieutenant of the police, at Paris; but he muſt always be a perſon of noble extraction, and a gentleman of the army. He has ſeldom any other title than colonel of the city, and he has a lieutenant-colonel to command in his abſence, who has the direction of the fortifications, the arſenal, and the garriſon, which never ſtirs from Vienna, and conſiſts of veteran ſoldiers, or the burghers and artificers of the city. The employments in this corps are very lucrative, but not being on the road to honour, are not much ſolicited by perſons of extraction. It is maintained at the charge of the city, and uſed to mount guard at the emperor's palace, he having no other foot-guards. It is ſaid this city abounds with coffee-houſes, where the news-readers are not leſs free with the characters of their generals and ſtateſmen, &c. than they are at London. There being no hoſpital of invalids here, the church doors are always plied with begging ſoldiers that have been diſabled in the ſervice. All round upon the city walls are barracks or huts for the garriſon, which are very well built, but not all of them occupied by the ſoldiers, ſome being tippling-houſes, and others for proſtitutes.

2. Neuſtadt contains a military academy. 3. Hamburg is in the vicinity of the antient Carnuntes. 4. Kloſter-Neuberg is a rich foundation for Auguſtine canons. 5. Baden is famous for its hot baths. Beſides the above, the only town in Lower Auſtria, worthy of notice, is, 6. Molk, a market town on the Danube, near which is an exempted cloiſter of Benedictines, which is the greateſt and richeſt foundation of the kind in all Auſtria. The abbot is primate of the lower eſtates of this circle, and preſident

ſident of the ſeats of prelates. In one of the cellars is kept ſome wine, called St. Colman's wine, which is between three and four hundred years of age. The abbey is dedicated to St. Colman, whoſe tomb it contains. This St. Colman was the apoſtle of Auſtria, and of the blood royal of Scotland; but his fate was ſomewhat ſingular, for in paſſing through this country in the habit of a pilgrim, he was taken up, and hanged as a ſpy.

The moſt judicious geographers divide Upper Auſtria into four quarters; namely, Hanſtruc, Traun, Michel, and Black.

In the Hanſtruc quarter, the principal places are, 1. Linz, the capital of Upper Auſtria; it is ſituated on the Danube, one hundred miles weſt of Vienna, and one hundred and ten ſouth of Prague. Here is a wooden bridge over the Danube; and on a hill in the neighbourhood is a citadel, which is ſometimes the reſidence of the emperor. The town is well-built of white free ſtone, and populous, containing ſeveral handſome churches, cloiſters, ſquares, and fountains, and is much reſorted to by the nobility, who have pleaſure houſes in the neighbourhood. It is alſo the ſeat of ſeveral courts and colleges for Upper Auſtria; carries on a conſiderable trade in gun-barrels, and linen cloth; and has handſome ſuburbs, with two great yearly fairs, at Eaſter and Bartholomew tide. There are likewiſe ſeveral plantations of hops in the neighbourhood. 2. Frankenburg, on the borders of Bavaria. 3. Efferding, a ſmall town, not far from the Danube. 4. Kainmer, a citadel in the Atterſee, which is the largeſt lake in the whole country, and abounds with exquiſite fiſh, of which it yields a new ſpecies every month. 5. Stropham, a filial commandery of the order of Malta. 6. Schaumberg, a citadel, which gives name to a county. 7. Wels, a handſome town, with a caſtle, on the river Traun. 8. Gmunden, a town on the lake of Gnrund or Traun, which abounds with fiſh. 9. Focklabruc, or Voclabruc, a well-built town on the river Vokl: it enjoys the privilege of granting protection to all ſlaves: and its burghers and merchants, with their wares, are toll-free, throughout all the Auſtrian dominions.

Neuberg is a part of Auſtria: it is ſurrounded on all ſides by Bavaria, and has ſeveral citadels in it. This county was formerly an immediate county of the empire, but now belongs to the biſhop of Paſſau.

The Traun quarter contains the following remarkable places; viz. 1. Steyer, a conſiderable town, ſituated at the conflux of the two little rivers Steyer and Ens, and chiefly inhabited by ſmiths, cutlers, and other artificers, who tranſport their goods on the Danube to various places. 2. Ens is a ſtrong and well-built town, ſituated on the river of the ſame name, fifteen miles eaſt of Linz, and ſeventy weſt of Vienna. It was built in the year 990, on the ſite of Lauiacum, a Roman colony, deſtroyed by the Hunns, about the year 450, and was the ſeat of ſome Roman emperors. Ens was formerly ſubject to its own count, till the emperor Rodolph purchaſed it, and annexed it to the Auſtrian dominions. Two miles below this town, the river Ens falls into the Danube.

In Michel quarter, the only places worth mentioning are, 1. The Millac-Bad, a celebrated medicinal bath near the Danube; and, 2. Schlog, a cloiſter on the river.

In Black quarter are, 1. Grein, which contains a Franciſcan college, a Loretto chapel, mount Calvary, and an hermitage. 2. Freyſtadt, a ſtrong, well-built, royal town, on the north ſide of the Danube.

The duchy of Stiria is divided into Upper and Lower; and bounded, on the eaſt, by Hungary; on the weſt, by Saltzburg and Carinthia; on the ſouth, by Carricola; and, on the north, by Auſtria, properly ſo called. The air is unwholeſome; and the inhabitants are greatly troubled with fevers and ſwelled throats, which latter complaint is owing to the great quantity of ſnow-water which they drink. Upper Stiria is very mountainous, and exceedingly cold, but yet tolerably fertile. The mountains contain ſilver, lead, copper, and iron, and the ſummits are covered with foreſts, which ſupply wood for ſmalting thoſe metals. The beſt ſteel in Europe is found in this county.

There are twenty boroughs, near one hundred market-towns, and about five hundred citadels, in the whole duchy. The common people in general ſpeak Wendiſh, or a very harſh dialect of the German, and the better ſort are alſo maſters of Italian and French. The land-eſtates of this duchy conſiſt, as in Auſtria, of the prelates, lords, knights, and royal towns, and their aſſemblies are held at Gratz.

At Gratz is an univerſity; and, in ſome other places, gymnaſia, and ſeveral good colleges. The principal manufactures of the country are iron and ſteel works, of which there is a conſiderable exportation. Stiria continued a marquiſate, till the emperor Frederic Barbaroſſa erected it into a duchy. It has been conſtantly ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, ſince Rodolph I. and to this day retains peculiar immunities. The counts Trautmanſdorf are ſupreme hereditary ſtewards; the counts of Wildenſtein, chamberlains; the counts of Staurau, marſhals; the counts of Wendiſh Gratz, maſters of the horſe, &c. Sockau, a citadel, is the ſee of a biſhop, ſubject to the archbiſhop of Salzburg, whoſe vicar he is in moſt part of Stiria. The Roman catholic is the only religion allowed here.

The following are the moſt conſiderable places in this duchy; viz. 1. Gratz, or Gracz, in Latin Græcium, the metropolis of the duchy, lies on the river Mur, twenty miles from the Drave, twenty-five ſouth-eaſt from Bruc, thirty-five weſt from the borders of Hungary, forty north of Cilley, fifty eaſt of Judenburg, and ſeventy-four ſouth of Vienna; is a neat well-built city, in a pleaſant fruitful country: it is defended by a wall, ramparts, and caſtle, on a rocky hill, and other fortifications, that render it almoſt impregnable. The caſtle is on a high hill that commands a neighbouring country, where is the archduke's palace, which is finely furniſhed, and has a good library and muſeum. The Jeſuits have a college here well endowed, which has the privilege of conferring degrees; ſo that it is reckoned among the univerſities of Germany, and is well filled with ſtudents. This town is the reſidence of the governor of Stiria, as it was formerly of the archdukes of Auſtria, particularly Ferdinand II. afterwards emperor, who called themſelves by its name: its ſuburbs, which are large, are watered by a rivulet of its own name, and its territory is very populous.

2. Cilli, or Zilli, formerly the capital of an independent country, which the emperor Frederic III. took poſſeſſion of in 1457, when the laſt count was killed, after which it was incorporated with Stiria. In this county ſtands the high mountain Bacher or Pacher, rich in all ſorts of ores, as the mineral waters that iſſue from it evidently ſhew. The inhabitants of the county are all Sclavonians, otherwiſe called Wends. The town is very antient, and appears to have been a place of great conſideration. 2. Eiſenartz, a conſiderable town in Upper Stiria, ſituated forty miles north-weſt of Gratz, and famous for mines and iron-forges, from whence it has its name. 3. Marburgh, celebrated for its Roman monuments, is twenty-four miles ſouth of Gratz and Pettau, thirty miles ſouth-eaſt from the ſame place, and is remarkable for its manufactures. 4. Eggenberg, which gives name to a ſeigniory. 5. Raſkeſburg, or Rakelſburg, ſituated on the river Muehr, and is one of the ſtrongeſt and beſt towns in Stiria. 6. Luetonberg, a market-town. 7. Gunnawitz, a market-town. 8. Studenitz.

In Upper Stiria are alſo the following places; viz. 1. Judenburg, the capital, ſituated on the banks of the Muehr, in a plain ſurrounded with high mountains, continually covered with ſnow, fifty miles weſt of Gratz, and ninety ſouth of Vienna. 2. Leuben, a neat pleaſant town, twenty-five miles north-eaſt of Judenburg, and upon the ſame river. 3. Bruck, on the Muehr, eighty-three miles north-weſt of Gratz.

The duchy of Carinthia, antiently called Carnia, is bounded, on the eaſt, by Stiria; on the weſt, by Tirol, or Tyrol; on the north, by Stiria and the archbiſhopric of Salzburg; and, on the ſouth, by the territories of Venice and Carniola. The air is cold, the ſoil barren; the rivers, brooks, &c. abound with fiſh; and the mountains yield many minerals.

The principal places are, 1. Clagenfurt, the capital of the whole duchy, ſtanding one hundred and forty miles ſouth-weſt of Vienna, being antiently called Claudia, and the ſeat of the dukes. It is well built and fortified, and contains ſeveral churches and convents, with a large college, a gymnaſium, and a provincial houſe, in which the ſtates aſſemble. Here is alſo an equeſtrian ſtatue of the emperor Theobald, and two pillars of marble, conſecrated, the one to the Holy Trinity, and the other to the Virgin. The Lutheran religion was ſuppreſſed here in the year 1600. Between this town and St. Veit are ſome remains of an antient town, ſuppoſed to be Tiburnia, where Roman coins, and other antiquities, have been found. 2. Villach, twelve miles weſt of the latter, near the Drave, over which there is a bridge. It is a populous town, and a great thoroughfare

The duchy of Carniola, by the Germans called Krain, has

has the gulf of Venice to the weſt, Sclavonia and Croatia to the eaſt. Carinthia and Stiria to the north, and the Adriatic ſea to the ſouth. It is one hundred and ten miles long, fifty broad, rather cold, but at this time tolerably fertile. The lower claſs of people ſpeak the Sclavonian or Wendiſh language, the better ſort German, but both with a very indifferent dialect. The peaſants are a very hardy ſet of people; going bareſoot in the midſt of winter, never covering their breaſts from the inclemency of the weather, and ſleeping on a hard bench, without bed or bolſter. In the Upper and Lower Krain the people wear long beards; and ſuch as live by exporting the commodities of the country on packhorſes are called Samers, or, more properly, Saumers.

The ſtates of Carniola conſiſt of the clergy, the nobility, knights, and royal towns. Chriſtianity was firſt planted in this country about the middle of the eighth century, and, in the ſixteenth, Lutheraniſm made a conſiderable progreſs in it; but, excepting the Walachians or Uſkokes, who are of the Greek church, and ſtyle themſelves Staraverzi, i. e. old believers, all the inhabitants at preſent are Roman catholics. In the whole duchy are three biſhoprics, four commanderies, and one hundred and thirty-four pariſhes; but to the biſhopric of Leybach belong alſo many pariſhes in Stiria and Carinthia.

The principal commodities exported from hence are iron, ſteel, quickſilver, white and red wine, oil of olives, cattle, ſheep, cheeſe, linen, and a kind of woollen ſtuff called Mahalan, Spaniſh leather, honey, walnuts, and timber, together with all manner of wood-work, as boxes, diſhes, trenchers, ſpoons, ſieves, &c.

Carniola was long a marquiſate or margravate; but in the year 1231 was erected into a duchy. On the extinction of the margraves, the inhabitants made choice of Frederic II. duke of Auſtria and Styria for their ſovereign. The arms of Carniola are an eagle crowned, on whoſe breaſt and expanded wings is to be ſeen a diced creſcent. The counts of Thurn are ſupreme hereditary ſtewards in Carniola and the Wendiſh Mark; the houſe of Averſberg, chamberlains and marſhals; the prince of Lamberg, maſter of the horſe; the count of Cobenzel, cup-bearer; the baron of Eck, ſtaff-bearer; count Sauer of Ankenſtin, carver; and the count of Lanthieri, falconer. The principal officers for the government of the country, are the land-captain, or governor in chief, burgrave of Laubach, land-lieutenant, and land-vicar.

There are ſeveral immaterial ſubdiviſions, ſuch as Upper, Lower, Middle, Inner, &c. but the principal places are, 1. Laubach, the capital of this duchy, and in the centre between the upper and lower parts. It ſtands on a ſmall river of the ſame name, which falls into the Save ten miles below it; and is twenty miles eaſt of Biſhopflack, and one hundred and forty-four ſouth-weſt of Vienna. The air here is not reckoned wholeſome, yet it is a populous well-built city, which the emperor Frederic III. made the ſee of a biſhop, formerly under the juriſdiction of the patriarch of Aquileia, but now dependent on the pope. It has a cathedral, and a large caſtle; but it is commanded by an hill, and the town is not very ſtrong, eſpecially towards the river: however, it held out a ſiege in 1440, till the emperor Frederic III. came to its relief. The princes of the houſe of Auſtria have the right of appointing the prelates and the chapter here, which only conſiſts of ſix canons, of whom, indeed, the biſhop nominates one. Here are ſeveral convents for both ſexes, and the river is noted for breeding the largeſt cray fiſh in Europe. The ſtates of the duchy meet in a fine houſe here, and the prince of Averſburg has alſo a palace.

2. The town of Zirknitz, or Czirnitz, contains about three hundred houſes, but is particularly remarkable for its famous lake, called the Czirnitzer lake, or ſea, which is ſixteen miles long, and eight broad, encompaſſed with mountains and foreſts at ſome diſtance, and on the eaſt ſide with a foreſt of pear trees. The water ſinks under ground every year in June, through many large holes in the bottom, leaving it quite dry till September, when it returns ſpouting out of thoſe holes with ſuch violence, that it ſoon riſes to the height of a pike, and covers all the ground again, making that a ſea which was before fields of corn, paſture, and hunting: for after the retreat of the water, the people ſow corn there, which ripens for the ſickle before September; and the graſs grows here ſo thick, that it affords paſture for the cattle and deer that are turned into it from the neighbouring hills and foreſts, which are taken off before the ſpring riſes again. The fiſh that abound here are carp, eels, tench, &c. which none muſt catch without licence from the prince of Eckenburg, who is lord of the manor till the water retires, and then the peaſants catch great numbers by laying their nets over the holes.

3. The town of St. Viet is ſituated on a bay of the Adriatic, has a ſtrong caſtle, is otherwiſe well-fortified, and poſſeſſes a good trade on account of its excellent harbour, by which large quantities of goods are exported and imported. The neighbouring territories yield abundance of wine, fruits, particularly figs, &c. The governor of the town is ſtiled captain, and reſides in the caſtle; and on the oppoſite ſide of the river there is a chapel dedicated to St. Mary of Loretto. This town was formerly incorporated with the duchy of Carniola, and bore a ſhare in its taxes, but at preſent it is neither reckoned a part of its territory, nor is it ſubject to its impoſts. The neighbouring gulf abounds with fiſh, among which is a ſpecies called gatta, the ſkin of which, forming a kind of ſhagreen, is uſed for the caſes of watches, caſkets, teleſcopes, &c.

4. Crainburg, or Krainbourg, on the banks of the Save, over which it has a bridge, is ſeven miles north of Biſhopflack, twenty north-weſt of Laubach, and twenty-ſix ſouth-eaſt of Clagenfurt. It ſtands on the top of a hill, and is fortified with a ſtrong caſtle. It has three churches, and, in its ſuburbs, a monaſtery of Capuchins. 5. Ratſmondorf, in this neighbourhood, on the north ſide of the Save, has in it many Roman antiquities, and gives title to a Roman family in Stiria. 6. Lack, or Biſhopflack, on a ſmall river, ten miles ſouth of Crainburg, and thirty from Venice, is a city which was plundered and burnt in 1451, but is handſomely rebuilt and fortified, and is ſubject to the biſhop of Freyſing, to whom the emperor Henry III. gave it; and the governor of it is his lieutenant. Its diſtrict is ten German leagues round, and contains two hundred villages.

A diviſion of Iſtria belongs to Auſtria, and is very fertile. It is divided into the county of Metterberg, and lordſhip of Caſtua. The only places worthy of notice are, 1. Metterberg, which gives name to the county, and is its capital. It is without walls or ramparts, but has a caſtle to defend it. 2. Antiguana, a large but dull town. 3. Caſtua, which gives name to the lordſhip, and is ſituated on the Adriatic. 4. Bercketz, a ſmall town, with an harbour on the Adriatic.

The town of Laas ſtands near the Czirnitzer lake: it has a caſtle on the river Boick, that runs into it twenty miles ſouth-eaſt from Zirchnitz, and is noted for a breed of well-ſhaped horſes, though not near ſo good for ſervice as thoſe bred in Karſtia. The town of Upper Laubach is ſixteen miles weſt from the other already deſcribed, and on the ſame river, but near the ſource of it; is conſiderable for being a mart for Italian goods, which are ſent into all parts of Germany, being brought hither in great quantities over the mountains from Gortz.

Windiſchmark is in the ſouth-eaſt corner of this duchy. Some reckon it a Sclavonian province, and ſubject to the emperor, and not as part of Carniola, to which it adjoins. It is about fifty-five miles in length, and thirty where broadeſt; but it was formerly much larger. Though it is a mountainous, barren country, eſpecially towards the ſouth, it produces corn, and excellent wine. Its inhabitants are thought to be a branch of the Venedi. Their religion is the Roman catholic; and their language a mixture of the Sclavonic and German.

1. The town of Metling, or Motling, capital of the Windiſchmark, ſtands in a pleaſant, fruitful country, on the river Culp, and the frontier of Croatia, fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Rudolphſworth, and thirty-five ſouth-eaſt of Cilley. The chief trade of its inhabitants is fattening ſwine in two neighbouring woods of chefnuts and oaks. In the year 1431 this town was ſurprized by the Turks, and moſt of the inhabitants maſſacred; and in 1578 it was again ſtormed and plundered by thoſe infidels. Here is a houſe of the Teutonic order. This town lies full in the road from Laubach to Croatia. The wood through which it leads is rough and ſtrong, but the reſt of the country is pleaſant and fruitful.

2. The town of Rudolphſworth, Rudelſwerd, or Neuſtadt, ſtands on the river Gurck, a little below Seiſenbourg, twelve miles north-weſt of Metling, and twenty-two ſouth-eaſt of Cilley. It is a well-fortified town, and famous for the beſt wine in thoſe parts. About 1435 it was beſieged by Albert of Auſtria, and Ulric count of Cilley; but the troops of the emperor Sigiſmond obliged them to raiſe the ſiege; and he granted the town great privileges for its brave oppoſition. It has an abbey, a convent of Recolletti, and hot baths, at four miles diſtance, much frequented by foreigners. The town is commonly called Neuſtadt, and the abbey Rudolphſworth. 3. The

3. The ancient town of Gortz, or Goritz, is ſituated on the river Liſonzo, in Goritia, a ſmall county in Friuli, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, twenty miles north of Aquileia, and fifty-eight north-eaſt of Venice. It is a large town in the middle of a wood, and by ſome thought to have been the ancient Noricia, or Noreia, near which Dieterick, king of the Goths above-mentioned, defeated Odoacer, king of the Heruli. The old or upper town was taken in 1507 by the Venetians, who fortified it; but the emperor Maximilian I. regained it two years after: they again attempted to ſurpriſe it in 1616, but without ſucceſs. The Sclavonian tongue, which is ſpoken in theſe provinces, reaches no farther weſt than this town, where the common people ſpeak a corrupt Latin, which is more like French than Italian; but in the courts of judicature they ſpeak High Dutch, as do alſo the gentry.

This town is tolerably ſtrong, and is the reſidence of the governor, and others of quality. The inhabitants pretend it is a diſtinct province, and that their anceſtors were a colony of Germans brought hither from Swabia; however, it is looked on as a part of Carniola. The river on which the town ſtands, falls into the gulf of Venice. The lower part of it is quite open, and has a college, a convent of Franciſcans, another of capuchins, and ſome very fine houſes. The town-houſe, where the ſtates of the country meet, is not large, but well-built. In the Upper Town, which is called the Fortreſs, there is a good guard. Appeals are made from the counts here to the regency of Auſtria. The road from hence to Laubach is very ſtony. The county or diſtrict of Goritia, of which this town is the capital, is bounded, on the north, by Upper Carniola; on the eaſt, by Lower Carniola; and the Alps ſeparate it from Friuli. It is thirty-five miles long, and fifteen broad, and has fine vineyards. This town now belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, though it had formerly its particular counts, the branch of which being extinct, the emperor Frederic IV. took poſſeſſion of it in 1473.

4. Eight miles north-eaſt of Neuſtadt, is Landſtraſſe, a ſtrong little town, almoſt encompaſſed by the Greek. It has juriſdiction over the neighbouring hills and vallies, formerly a wilderneſs for ſeveral leagues, but of late ages well-inhabited, and the vallies improved into meadows and paſturage, by a company of Walachians who ſettled here by the name of Uſſocken, who are of the Greek church, pay the emperor no tribute, but own him for ſovereign, and, upon occaſion, furniſh him with men in proportion to their numbers. 5. Reifnitz is a noted town on the borders of Carniola, near the Zernicker ſee, being the chief of a barony of the ſame name belonging to the family of Trigler, and the place where the imperial trained bands of this country muſter. The Turks burnt moſt of it down in 1480. 6. Seiſſenberg is a market-town of note on the banks of the Gurck, which ſupplies it with plenty of fiſh, particularly the beſt cray-fiſh in the country. It is ſubject to the county of Averſperg.

Karſtia, though a province, is reckoned a part of the province of Carniola; it formerly belonged to Friuli, betwixt which and Iſtria it lies. It is a peninſula, almoſt encompaſſed with the rivers Alben and Lizonzo, about thirty-five miles long, and twenty broad, and remarkable for a breed of good horſes, which are bought up by moſt of the Italian nobility. It was diſmembered from Friuli in 1500, and is divided into Upper and Lower.

The famous river Timavus, mentioned by Virgil in the firſt Æneid, is in this province. It is thought to riſe in the Alps; is called at firſt Recca; and, after running under ground for about forty miles, is called Timavus, as ſoon as it breaks out again, and falls by twelve ſmall channels into the gulph of Trieſte.

Trieſte, the chief town of this province, ſtands on the Adriatic ſea, at the bottom of a bay, to which it gives name, fourteen miles north of Cabo d'Iſtria, twenty-four miles ſouth-eaſt of Aquileia, and thirty-ſeven of Goritz, and ſixty-three from Venice. It was a Roman colony, and built from the ruins of the antient Tergeſtum of the Carnians, the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen on a neighbouring mountain. It is a ſmall, but ſtrong and populous place, with a large harbour, the only one the houſe of Auſtria has in this country; is a biſhop's ſee under the patriarch of Aquileia, and is defended by two caſtles. The Venetians ſeized it in the beginning of the thirteenth century, by reaſon of the piracy of the inhabitants; but Maximilian I. took it from the Venetians, A. D. 1507, and his ſucceſſors have been in poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. Great quantities of ſalt are made here and exported; and the neighbouring country produces good wine, that the Germans call Reinfal, which the Venetians buy cheap, and ſell dear, for exportation, to the Germans. There is a fine town-houſe in the middle of a large ſquare made by the inhabitants, near the port, where are two beautiful ſtone pillars; one with the image of the Virgin Mary upon it, and the other with that of the emperor. There is a cathedral here, a poor old building; but the Jeſuits have a college and church, which are very good. The town is pretty well built, and neither rich nor poor; for the neighbourhood of Venice does not let it want any thing. The rocks run into the ſea here in the form of moles, which break the waves, and make it ſafe, even for ſhips of burden, when in port; but it is only frequented by ſmall veſſels, juſt to croſs over to Venice; though the late emperor Charles VI. who had no other ſea-port in all his hereditary dominions before the treaty of peace at Raſtadt, which threw Italy, Sicily, and the Spaniſh Netherlands, into his hands, made this a free port, and gave great encouragement to the ſhips and merchants of all nations to come to it; deſigning to make it the centre of the Auſtrian commerce in theſe parts of the world; but the merchants of Trieſte not having a ſtock, the Venetians themſelves came among them, and carried on that very trade for them, by which they were ſo ſanguine at one time, as to think of ſupplanting even Venice itſelf: for from this port the Venetian merchants ſtruck into a new commerce, by the river Save, to Belgrade, and from thence to Sinope in the Black ſea; and likewiſe to Conſtantinople: and the moſt that it appears the Germans have yet done here, is, to ſend ſome ſhips among the Archipelago iſlands, from whence they bring back wines, cotton-yarn, fruits, and ſome ſilk, grogram-yarn, camels hair, and ſuch goods.

The great misfortune which the Auſtrians laboured under for carrying on the extenſive trade propoſed from this port, was, that they had no fund of goods for exportation, either for their produce or manufactures; the chief they could export, of any value, being the wrought iron made in Carinthia, Stiria, and the adjacent countries; which, indeed, is of great ſervice to the Venetians, becauſe they have no iron works near them. The laſt-mentioned people have alſo a navigation through Stiria by the river Murtz, the Danube, and ſo to Vienna; and they have the like in Carniola, by the great river Save, which runs into Croatia and Hungary. The Venetians receive, by theſe countries, a great quantity of large black cattle, which are bought lean, or not above half fed, from Croatia, and then brought down to the ſalt-marſhes of Venice, and fed there till they are fat. Some alſo are bought at the ſeveral fairs on the frontiers of Carinthia; and they are the beſt beef that is to found in any part of the world, when paſtured in the rich lands of Lombardy.

Between Carniola and the county of Gortz, is ſituated the Idrian bottom: The name is derived from Idria, a royal market-town, which is immediately ſubject to the Auſtrian aulic-chamber at Gratz, and lies in a deep valley, amidſt high mountains, on the ſmall river Idria. This town is defended by a caſtle, and celebrated for its quick-ſilver mines. The common ſort of quickſilver is extracted from the ore by means of fire; but the virgin quickſilver is found in numerous ſmall drops, that trickle through the veins of the mountains. Malefactors are condemned to work during life in theſe mines, as this kind of labour is the moſt unwholeſome imaginable.

The two following letters, written by the learned Mr. Everard to a friend, relative to theſe mines, will afford a ſatisfactory account of them. In the firſt he thus expreſſes himſelf:

"The pleaſure I take in writing to you wherever I am, and whatever doing, contributes to diſpel my preſent uneaſineſs; an uneaſineſs cauſed at once by the diſagreeable aſpect of every thing around me, and the more diſagreeable circumſtances of the count Alberti, with whom you were once acquainted. You remember him one of the gayeſt, the moſt agreeable perſons at the court of Vienna, at once the example of the men, and the favourite of the fair ſex. I have often heard you repeat his name with eſteem as one of the few that did honour to the preſent age, as poſſeſſed of generoſity and pity in the higheſt degree, as one who made no other uſe of fortune but to relieve the diſtreſſes of mankind. That gentleman, Sir, I wiſh I could ſay is now no more; yet, too unhappily for him, he exiſts, but in a ſituation more terrible than the moſt gloomy imagination can conceive.

"After having paſſed through ſeveral parts of the Alps, and viſited Germany, I thought I could not return home without viſiting the quickſilver mines at Idria, and ſeeing thoſe dreadful ſubterraneous caverns, where thouſands are condemned

condemned to reſide, ſhut out from all hopes of ever ſeeing the cheerful light of the ſun, and obliged to toil out a miſerable life under the whips of imperious taſk-maſters. Imagine to yourſelf a hole in the ſide of a mountain, about five yards over, down this you are let, in a kind of bucket, more than one hundred fathom, the proſpect growing ſtill more gloomy, yet ſtill widening as you deſcend. At length, after ſwinging in terrible ſuſpence for ſome time in this precarious ſituation, you then reach the bottom, and tread on the ground, which, by its hollowed ſound under your feet, and the reverberations of the echo, ſeems thundering at every ſtep you take. In this gloomy and frightful ſolitude, you are enlightened by the feeble gleam of lamps, here and there diſperſed, ſo as that the wretched inhabitants of theſe manſions can go from one place to another without a guide; and yet let me aſſure you, that though they by cuſtom could ſee objects very diſtinctly by theſe lights, I could ſcarce diſcern for ſome time any thing, not even the perſon who came with me to ſhew me theſe diſmal ſcenes.

"Though I ſuppoſe, from this deſcription, you have but a diſagreeable idea of the place, yet let me aſſure you that it is a palace, if we compare the habitation with the inhabitants: ſuch wretches my eyes never yet beheld. The blackneſs of their viſages only ſerves to cover an horrid paleneſs, cauſed by the noxious qualities of the mineral they are employed in procuring. As they in general conſiſt of malefactors condemned for life to this taſk, they are fed at the public expence; but they ſeldom conſume much proviſion, as they loſe their appetites in a ſhort time, and being affected with a total contraction of all the joints of the body, commonly expire in about two years.

"I walked for ſome time in this horrid manſion after my guide, pondering on the ſtrange tyranny and avarice of mankind, when I was accoſted by a voice behind me, calling me by my name, and enquiring after my health with the moſt cordial affection. I turned, and ſaw a creature all black and hideous, who approached me, and with a piteous accent demanding, "Ah, Everard, do you not know me?" Good God! what was my ſurpriſe, when through the veil of this wretchedneſs, I diſcovered the features of my dear and old friend Alberti! I flew to him with affection; and, after a tear of condolence, aſked how he came there. To this he replied, that having fought a duel with an officer of the Auſtrian infantry, againſt the emperor's command, and having left him for dead, he was obliged to fly into the foreſts of Iſtria, where he was firſt taken, and afterwards ſheltered by ſome banditti, who had long infeſted that quarter. With theſe he lived nine months, till, by a cloſe inveſtiture of the place, in which they were concealed, and after a very obſtinate reſiſtance, in which the greater part of them were killed, he was taken and carried to Vienna, in order to be broken alive upon the wheel. Arriving, however, at the capital, he was quickly known, and ſeveral of the aſſociates of his accuſation and danger, witneſſing his innocence, his puniſhment of the rack was changed into that of perpetual baniſhment and labour in the mines of Idria;—a ſentence which muſt appear a thouſand times worſe than death, to any one who has viſited theſe dreary abodes.

"While the unfortunate Alberti was relating this narrative, a young woman came up to him, who at once I ſaw to be born for better fortune; the dreadful ſituation of this place was not able to deſtroy her beauty; and even in this ſcene of wretchedneſs ſhe ſeemed to have charms. This lady was, in fact, daughter to one of the firſt families in Germany; and having tried every means to procure her lover's pardon without effect, was at length reſolved to ſhare thoſe miſeries ſhe could not relieve. With him ſhe accordingly deſcended into theſe manſions, from whence few of the living return; thus deſpiſing the ſplendor of opulence, ſhe gave proofs of her own inviolable conſtancy, and was contented to live with him, renouncing at once all the comforts and gaieties of life."

The ſame gentleman, in his ſecond letter, gives ſome particulars of a more pleaſing nature relative to theſe two perſons: "My laſt to you, ſays he, was expreſſive, and perhaps too much ſo, of the gloomy ſituation of my mind. I own, the deplorable ſituation of the worthy man deſcribed in it was enough to add double ſeverity to the hideous manſion. At preſent, however, I have the happineſs of informing you, that I was a ſpectator of the moſt affecting ſcenes I ever yet beheld. Nine days after I had written my laſt, a perſon came poſt from Vienna, to the little village near the mouth of the great ſhaft; he was ſoon after followed by a ſecond, and he by a third. The firſt enquiry was after the unfortunate count; and I, happening to overhear the demand, gave them the beſt intelligence. Two of theſe were the brother and couſin of the lady, the third was an intimate friend and fellow ſoldier of the count's. They came with his pardon, which had been procured by the general, with whom the duel had been fought, and who was perfectly cured of his wounds. I led him, with all the expedition of joy, down to this doleful manſion, preſented to him his friends, and informed him of the happy change of his circumſtances.

"It would be impoſſible to deſcribe the joy that brightened on Alberti's grief-worn countenance; nor were the young lady's emotions leſs vivid at ſeeing her friends, and hearing of her huſband's liberty. Some hours were employed in mending the appearance of this faithful couple; nor could I, without a tear, behold him taking leave of the former wretched companions of his toil. To one he left his mattock, to another his working cloaths, to a third his houſhold utenſils, ſuch as were neceſſary for him in that ſituation.

"We ſoon emerged from the mine, where the count once again reviſited the light of the ſun, that he had totally deſpaired of ever ſeeing again. A poſt-chaiſe and four were ready the next morning to take them to Vienna, where, I am ſince informed by a letter from himſelf, they are returned. The emperor again has taken him into favour, his fortune and rank are reſtored; and he and his fair partner, having once known what it was to be miſerable, have now the pleaſing ſatisfaction of enjoying happineſs, with a double reliſh." But to proceed:

Tirol is partly a level, and partly a mountainous country; the places of the former are fertile, and thoſe of the latter covered with wood, abounding with game, and rich in mines. The men are robuſt, the women fair; and both, in their characters, have a mixture of the German and Italian. A particular kind of ſalutation is uſed here: When a perſon comes into the houſe, he ſays, "Hail, Jeſus Chriſt!" The anſwer is, "May Chriſt be praiſed, and the holy Virgin his mother." Then the maſter of the houſe takes the viſitor by the hand. This ſalutation is fixed up in print at all the doors, with an advertiſement tacked to it, importing that pope Clement XI. granted one hundred days indulgence and a plenary abſolution, to thoſe who ſhould pronounce the ſalutation and anſwer. The emperor has forts and citadels ſo advantageouſly ſituated on rocks and mountains all over the country, that they command all the vallies, avenues, and paſſes that lead into it. The inhabitants, however, to keep them in good humour, are more gently treated, and not ſo high taxed, as thoſe of the other hereditary countries.

The ſtates are much the ſame in this country as in the other Auſtrian territories, except that the peaſants here ſend deputies to the diets. Tirol came to the houſe of Auſtria in the year 1363, when Margaret, counteſs thereof, bequeathed it to her uncles the dukes of Auſtria. The arms of Tirol are an eagle gules, in a field argent. The counts of Trap are hereditary ſtewards; the lords of Gloſs, chamberlains; the princes of Trautſon, marſhals; the counts of Wolkenſtein, maſters of the horſe and carvers; the houſe of Spau, cup-bearers; the counts of Kunigl, ſewers and rangers; the counts of Brandis, keepers of the jewels; the houſe of Welſperg, purveyors and ſtaff-bearers; and the counts of Coalto, falconers. Beſides the governor, here are three ſovereign colleges, which ſit at the Inſpruc: theſe are ſubordinate to the court at Vienna.

The city of Inſpruc, on the Inn, the capital of the country, is ſituated two hundred and twenty-five miles weſt of Vienna; and is ſmall, but elegant; the ſuburbs are large, and the whole is pleaſant. It contains ſeveral handſome churches, convents, market-places, fountains, and palaces; is the reſidence of the governor, and ſeat of the colleges. The cattle is large, but not regular; convenient, but not beautiful. It is adorned with many fine paintings, a cabinet of curioſities, groves, gardens, and walks that lead from it to five different churches. Adjoining to it is a wooden palace, whither the court uſed to retire when an earthquake happened, to which the city is frequently ſubject, by being ſhut up among ſo many mountains. The fortifications are not extraordinary; but about a mile off is the ſtrong caſtle of Amras, or Ambras, which commands the town.

In the Franciſcan church is a noble monument erected by Ferdinand I. to his grandfather Maximilian; and a chapel, called the Silver Chapel, becauſe there is an image of the Virgin of ſolid ſilver, as big as the life, in the middle of the altar, together with many other images of ſaints all of the ſame metal. In this city, Chriſtina, queen

queen of Sweden, firſt abjured the Proteſtant religion in 1655; and in 1719 the princeſs Sobieſki was detained here by the emperor's orders, when ſhe was going to Italy to be married to the Pretender: however, as ſhe ſoon after made her eſcape, the nuptials were celebrated.

The other places, moſt worthy of notice, in this county, are, 1. Hall, which ſtands a league north-eaſt of Inſpruc, on the Inn, and is reckoned the ſecond city in Tirol; it is famous for its ſalt-works, there being in this neighbourhood, a ſalt mine, out of which large blocks of ſalt are dug, and thrown out into pits filled with freſh water, from whence the ſalt, when melted, is conveyed by wooden troughs to Hall, and there boiled in huge pans or ciſterns. A great number of peaſants are continually employed in felling fir trees in the woods, with which the double range of mountains along the Inn are covered. Theſe being rolled down from the mountains into the river, are conveyed by it to Inſpruc and Hall. The mint, ſalt works, mines, &c. in this place, render it very flouriſhing. 2. Kuffſtein and Rattenburg are both fortified towns on the Inn. 3. Kitzbichel is the capital of a ſeigniory; and Schwartz, a conſiderable market-town. 4. Meran was once the capital of the county, and gave title and ſeat to its dukes, but is now only a ſmall city on the river Erſch, and the borders of Trent, thirty miles ſouth of Inſpruc: having ſuffered much by a flood in 1419, which drowned four hundred people. 5. Tirol, from whence this country has its denomination, is a little market-town, and has a fair antient caſtle, five miles north-weſt of Meran. 6. Pludentz. 7. Montfort. 8. Feldkirk. 9. Ems, and 10. Sonneberg, are towns that give name to five counties in the weſt part of the Tiroleſe, near the Rhine, and between twelve and twenty miles ſouth of the lake of Conſtance.

11. About a mile and a half eaſt of the city is the pleaſant and ſtrong caſtle of Ombra, or Amras: the name was derived from the deſign of it, which was a ſhady ſummer-houſe. It is pleaſantly ſituated at the end of a fine park, overlooking the river Inn; but would hardly be viſited by travellers, were it not for its curioſities, the apartments having little more left than the bare walls, though they were ſumptuouſly fitted up formerly for the archdukes of Auſtria, who uſed to ſpend their ſummers here, as they did their winters at Inſpruc. It is adorned with ſuch a number of ſtatues, and ſuch an infinite quantity of medals, &c. that in 1601 a large book was printed, with an account of them. It would be tedious to enumerate the immenſe treaſure here in gold and precious ſtones, the ſeveral princes ranged on horſeback in all their rich old tilting accoutrements, and a thouſand other remarkable things; but we cannot omit the armour of Charles IX. king of France, and the ſtatue of Francis I. on horſeback, in plaiſter-work, exactly repreſenting him in his armour, and his horſe in his trappings, juſt as he was taken at the battle of Pavia. Here is likewiſe the armour of ſeveral emperors, kings, and princes; with the picture of each prince, drawn to the life, juſt by it. In ſhort, here are abundance of ſpoils and trophies taken in ſome of the moſt important victories obtained by the houſe of Auſtria for three or four hundred years paſt; particularly the effigies of two Turkiſh baſhas on horſeback, with the coſtly habits and harneſſes in which they were taken, embelliſhed with gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones.

One very extraordinary rarity among the collection of curioſities, is the trunk of an oak incloſing the entire body of a deer, which the philoſophers ſuppoſed to have periſhed in the ſnow; and that, being brought down, upon a thaw, by a torrent from the neighbouring hills, and covered with mud, it was there firſt incloſed by the roots, which, as the tree grew, forced it by degrees up into the trunk. Noah's rainbow is ſo admirably painted on one of the cielings, that the great duke of Tuſcany offered one hundred thouſand crowns for it. Here is alſo a good library, and a gallery full of buſts. Theſe apartments are ſhewn to ſtrangers by the chatellan, or keeper of the caſtle, who is generally ſome invalid, and comes from Inſpruc for that purpoſe, and expects a ſuitable reward for his trouble: he is always attended with a ſtrong guard.

Not far from the town, on the ſouth ſide, is the famous monaſtery of Wiltheim, where the monks pretend to have the body of their founder Hayman, a gigantic prince, twelve feet and a half high, who, they ſay, killed a monſtrous dragon, which threw down as much of his monaſtery by night as his men built by day; there is a pillar before its gates with an inſcription, importing, that the road from Italy towards Augſburg, lay acroſs the field where this monaſtery ſtands; and that in the time of the emperor Septimius Severus it was repaired for near one hundred miles together.

Conſtance, formerly an imperial city, is ſituated on a celebrated lake of the ſame name; but in the year 1749 Ferdinand I. annexed it to the territories of the houſe of Auſtria. This city is well fortified, is the ſee of a biſhop, and has been the ſeat of ſeveral diets. The famous aſſembly, known by the name of the council of Conſtance, was held here by order of the emperor Sigiſmund, at the time the empire was diſtracted by religious diſputes, and by the feuds raiſed by three popes, all then living, viz. one ſet up by Italy, another by France, and a third by Spain. But this council depoſed them all, and elected Martin V. in their ſtead; it likewiſe condemned the doctrines of Wickliff, John Huſs, and Jerom of Prague, ordering the ſepulchre of the firſt to be deſpoiled, and the two latter to be burnt alive. This council continued ſitting four years, during which time above one hundred thouſand foreigners reſided in and near Conſtance. The chief tribunal is held at Altorf, a neighbouring market-town. A conſiderable trade is carried on here by means of the lake, and the Rhine, which runs from it.

The county of Kirchbergs belongs to the noble family of Fuggers; but the landgravate of Nellenberg and the county of Hohenberg, together with the margravate of Burgau, between the Danube and Lech, with the city of the ſame name, all belong to the houſe of Auſtria; who alſo, in 1367, obtained Briſgaw by purchaſe, which contains the following places; viz.

1. The town of Friburg on the Treiſam, which was formerly very ſtrong, and had ſtood many ſieges; but its fortifications were demoliſhed by the French in 1745. It is large, populous, and wealthy, having a univerſity, and ſeveral cloiſters. The tower of the great church is ſo high, ſo curiouſly carved and conſtructed, that there is nothing of that kind in Germany to be compared to it, except that of Straſburg. The lapidaries here are famous for poliſhing the grenates, jaſpers, and other precious ſtones, that are found in Lorrain and the neighbouring countries. 2. Briſack, or Old Briſack, to diſtinguiſh it from the New, which was built and ſtrongly fortified by the French on the other ſide of the Rhine, in Alſace. Old Briſack was reckoned very ſtrong until 1741, when its fortifications were razed by order of the queen of Hungary. 3. Neuburg, on the Rhine, formerly an imperial town, but in the fourteenth century fell under the dominion of the houſe of Auſtria. 4. Zahringen, a deſolate caſtle near Friburg, from which the antient dukes of Zahringen took their title. 5. The abbey of St. Blaſe, whoſe abbot, in 1747, was made a prince of the empire. He is alſo hereditary arch-aulic-chaplain of the houſe of Auſtria in the anterior Auſtrian countries, but ſubject to the biſhop of Conſtance in ſpirituals.

Rheinfelden, Seckingen, Laufenburg, and Waldſhut, are the four foreſt towns. The firſt is the capital of a county, and was once a free imperial city, but was mortgaged in 1410, to the dukes of Auſtria, by the emperor Lewis of Bavaria: hard by is the village of Kaiſars-Augſt, on the Rhine, where anciently ſtood the Auguſta Rauracorum. The ſecond is a ſmall town, and held in fee of its abbeſs. The third is the capital of an antient county, well fortified, and ſeated on both ſides the Rhine. It is held as a fief of the foundation of Seckingen, and came to the houſe of Auſtria in 1409, when the line of the counts of Habſburg and Laufenburg became extinct. The fourth is a ſmall, but ſtrong town, being, as its German name imports, a key to the Black Foreſt. Several privileges were granted to it by Albert, count of Habſburg, who in 1249 built and fortified it.

Ortenau, a land vogty, belongs partly to the immediate imperial knighthood of the circuit of the Ortenau, and partly to the houſe of Auſtria.

Brikſen-biſhopric is forty-five miles long, thirty broad, and, though ſituated among the Alps, is fruitful. The biſhop is a prince of the empire, and the chapter conſiſts of eighteen canons, of which nine are noble. The capital, of the ſame name, is only a poſt-ſtage from the territories of Venice. It contains an epiſcopal palace, a caſtle, two convents, a cathedral, two other churches, ſeveral ſquares, many handſome houſes painted on the outſide, &c. Mount Brinner, in the neighbourhood, is cultivated to the very top, where there is a chapel, tavern, and poſt-houſe.

The biſhopric of Trent lies among the Alps, South from Tirol, north and weſt from the dominions of Venice, and eaſt from thoſe of the Griſons. It is near ſixty miles from

from east to west, and forty, where broadest, from south to north. Some geographers make it a part of Italy, but the bishop of Trent, having been a prince of the empire since Ferdinand II. the Germans reckon it in the circle of Austria. The river Adige runs through it from north to south, receiving several smaller rivers that rise in the mountains on each side of it. Its soil produces a good pale red wine, oil, fruit, and pasture, but not much corn. The antient inhabitants were the Tridentini of Pliny. The common languages of the present are the German and Italian. Though the house of Austria were the temporal sovereigns and owners of the country, yet they provided handsomely for the bishop, who has about forty thousand crowns revenue, not only from the city of Trent, but Riva, Bolzano, Roveredo, &c. He is suffragan to the archbishop of Saltzbourg; but, before the treaty of Munster, he was suffragan to the patriarch of Aquileia, whose bishop, Hermagoras, was the founder of the see, A. D. 50. When the bishop dies, the emperor sends a governor who presides till another be chosen by the chapter, which is composed of eighteen canons, who always chuse the bishop out of their body. This diocese was much enlarged by the emperor Conrade II. and confirmed by his successors, who made the count of Tirol protector of the bishop, and obliged him, in case of an invasion, to assist him. Several princes, both of Germany and Italy, pay homage to him for part of the estates which they hold of this see; particularly, the duke of Mantua: and the emperors, as counts of Tirol, pay him quit-rents; as do many earls and barons.

The city of Trent, in Latin Tridentum, its capital, stands on the river Adige, thirty miles west of the confines of the Valteline, thirty north of Verona, forty-three south-west of Brixen, sixty-five south of Inspruc, sixty-five west of Venice, two hundred and fifty-five south-west of Vienna, and two hundred and fifty-five north-west of Rome. It is encompassed with steep unpassable hills, except from Tirol on the north, and Verona on the south. The sun-beams darted from the flinty rocks, that almost surround it, make the heat as intolerable in the summer, as the cold reflected from them is in the winter; but in the spring and autumn the air is temperate. The town, which is not large, being not above a mile in compass, but pretty populous, is defended by an old castle, has many stately palaces, and several beautiful churches, and religious houses, and streets that are broad and well paved. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Vigil, is a fine piece of gothic architecture, but darkish, with marble pillars, extraordinary high and thick; and there is a chapel, in which nothing is to be seen but sculptures and marble, said to have cost one hundred thousand crowns. The church of St. Mary Major is noted for the famous council of Trent from the 4th of January 1545, till 1563, the representation of which is finely painted on the walls. The town of *Reif or Reva, on the lake De Garda*, is famous for the excellent oranges and lemons which grow in the neighbourhood, for a celebrated image of the Virgin, and for a considerable trade carried on there.

Chur, or Coire, is a bishopric, and governed by a bishop, who styles himself a prince of the empire; he is under the archbishop of Mentz; and though he is himself a Roman catholic, yet most of the inhabitants of the lands, subject to his temporal jurisdiction, are protestants. His chapter consists of twenty-four canons, of whom some are nobles. Both he and they reside on an eminence near the town of Chur, called Hoff, where is a spacious and well-built castle. He has the right of coinage, and is possessed of several fine estates and fiefs, not only among the Grisons, but in some foreign countries, as Tirol and Alsace. Before the Reformation, he had also some jurisdiction over the city of Coire. Its episcopal or spiritual jurisdiction, extends partly into the hereditary countries of the house of Austria, and partly into Switzerland. The see is very antient; and its power, both temporal and spiritual, before the Reformation, was very great.

There are two bailiwics of the Teutonic order in the circle of Austria, on account of which it is reckoned a state thereof, namely, one on the Elsck and the Gebirge in Tirol, and another in the archduchy of Austria.

Trasp, a little seigniory belonging to the prince of Dietrichstein, lies on the borders of Tirol, in the valley of Engedein. The emperor Leopold made a present of it, together with the supreme jurisdiction, to prince Ferdinand Joseph of Dietrichstein, who, in 1688, obtained a seat and voice in the college of princes, at the diets of the empire, on that account.

SECT. VIII.

Containing a Description of the Circle of BAVARIA, with the several Districts thereto belonging; comprehending the Archbishopric of Saltzburg, the Electorate of Bavaria, the Upper Palatinate, &c. their Towns, Inhabitants, Manufactures, Produce, &c.

THE circle of Bavaria is bounded by those of Austria, Swabia, Franconia, and the kingdom of Bohemia. It receives its name from the duchy of Bavaria, which constitutes the greatest part of it, is one hundred and ninety miles long, and one hundred and fifteen where widest. The air is wholesome, the country mountainous, and the principal rivers are the Danube, Lech, Inn, Iser, Amber, and Saltz. The diets are usually held at Ratisbon; and the elector of Bavaria, and the bishop of Saltzburg, are joint summoning princes. The elector of Bavaria is likewise hereditary commander of the circular forces. The inhabitants are of various religious persuasions.

The archbishopric of Saltzburg is near one hundred miles in length, and sixty in breadth. It is in general mountainous, but many places contain fine pastures, where excellent cattle and horses are bred. The Romish is the established religion, and the oppressions of the Protestants have been such, that they have continually emigrated from hence; in particular, in 1732 above thirty thousand quitted the place, and dispersed themselves into other parts of Europe, or to the British American colonies. This country abounds in salt, copper, silver, lead, iron, lapis calaminaris, marble, mineral waters, &c. The lands belong to the clergy, as here are not any nobles; but the peasants are in general trained to arms.

This prelate, who is one of the richest archbishops in Germany, is a prince of the empire, perpetual legate to the see of Rome in Germany ever since 1073, and primate of Germany by the Treaty of Munster in 1648. He sits in the diet on the first bench next to the electors, and in the college of princes, he and the archduke of Austria preside by turns: he is also condirector of this circle with the elector of Bavaria. When the emperor writes to him, he gives him the title of *Your Friendship*, whereas the other prelates have only the title of Your Devotion, or Your Piety: he has, moreover, the first voice in the diet of any of the ecclesiastical princes, after the electors. His spiritual prerogatives are very great. There lies no appeal from this archbishop to the nuncios at Vienna, Lucerne, and Cologn, as there does from the other bishop of the empire. He moreover nominates to the canonicates vacant in the months of the pope, in which months the pope has right of nomination, by virtue of the German Concordat: he may, as well as the archbishop of Cologn, dress in the habit of a cardinal. He has the disposal of the four bishoprics of Gurck, Chiemsee, Lavant, Seggau, or Seccau; only the nomination to the bishopric of Gurck is alternately between this prelate and the archduke of Austria. His suffragans are the bishops of Ratisbon, Freysingen, Passaw, and Brixen. His revenue amounts to near eighty thousand pounds. The very salt which is carried into Bavaria and Swabia, brings him in thirty thousand crowns per annum: he has better than six thousand pounds a year for his private purse; and, for officiating at three solemn services, he is paid near two thousand pounds for each; but, as he is absolute, he is master of all the revenues of the country, and by no means accountable to any body for what he lays out: besides, he commonly holds the deanry in commendam, which brings him in an additional sum of two thousand pounds. He is able to raise eight thousand men; and, under the archiepiscopal mitre, he bears in his arms the sword on the right, the crosier on the left, denoting both the temporal and spiritual power.

His chapter is composed of twenty-four canons, who must be all noble by eight descents, and are only obliged to four months residence in the year. They admit of no princes to be members, that they may have a plea for refusing those of Bavaria; of whose power they are jealous, though they are obliged to them for most of their wealth. These canons have no vote nor revenue till they have been ordained priests: they have each a house, and some of them palaces: though they do not sing in the choir of the cathedral, they lose a perquisite if they are not at present: and, though they have eight months vacation in the year, to go where they list, yet they are so strictly tied down to one year's constant residence in the city, that if they happen to lie abroad but one night, they must begin the term de novo. Both the provost and dean have the crosier and

and mitre; as have alſo the provoſt and dean of Paſſaw. At his coming to this ſee, he muſt pay one hundred thouſand crowns to Rome for the pall; but the country generally raiſes it for him, beſides making him a free gift of the like ſum at the ſame time. The officers of this prince are a ſteward, a great chamberlain, grand marſhal, maſter of the horſe, great huntſman, captain of the guards, maſter-cook, pay-maſter, twenty-four chamberlains, ſixteen ſervants called truchſſes, gentlemen ſervers, or taſters, ſixteen pages, fifteen uſhers of the cabinet, eleven uſhers of the chamber, forty-two valets de chambre, twenty-eight footmen, eighteen cooks, coachmen, and grooms, to look after ſeven hundred and fifty horſes. Beſides theſe, there are the four great hereditary officers of the archbiſhopric, viz. the grand marſhal, cup-bearer, maſter of the pantry, and great chamberlain. He alſo confers the order of St. Rupert (whoſe knights wear a medal with that ſaint's effigies, and the red croſs of the order on the reverſe) which was inſtituted in 1702, by the archbiſhop John Erneſt, who has thereto annexed ſix commanderies, or prebends, of a conſiderable revenue. He has two pleaſure-houſes, viz. Gleiſheim, and Heilbron, or Hellenbron, which are both magnificent and beautiful ſtructures; and the latter eſpecially, not above a mile from the city of Saltzburg, is worth viſiting on account of its fine waters and caſcades, rich ſtatues, &c. and the various proſpects, both of the city and country, from two fine ſummer-houſes at the farther end of its gardens.

The town of Saltzburg, capital of the archbiſhopric, takes its name from the river Salza, on which it is ſituated, and over which it has a bridge. It is well-fortified, and the reſidence of the archbiſhop. The caſtle here is very ſtrong, and as ſtrongly garriſoned, and well ſupplied with proviſions and warlike ſtores. The archbiſhop's palace is magnificent, and in the area before it is a fountain, eſteemed the largeſt and grandeſt in Germany. The ſtables are very lofty, and the number of the horſes uſually kept by the archbiſhop is ſaid to be upwards of two hundred. The city, of which one part ſtands on a ſteep rock, is well-built, but the ſtreets are narrow, and badly paved. Beſides the above-mentioned, there are two other ſtately palaces belonging to the archbiſhop, one of which is called the Neubau, and the other Mirabella. The latter of theſe has a very beautiful garden; and the number of trees in the orangery is ſo great, that Mr. Keyſler tells us, twenty thouſand oranges have been gathered from them in one year. The river Salza runs cloſe by the walls of this garden. There are a great many other fine ſtructures in the city, public and private, ſuch as palaces, monaſteries, hoſpitals, and churches. The univerſity was founded in 1620, and committed to the care of the Benedictines. Beſides it, there are two colleges, in which young gentlemen are educated. In the cathedral dedicated to St. Rupert, the apoſtle of Bavaria, and a Scotchman by birth, all the altars are of marble of different kinds, and one of the organs has above three thouſand two hundred pipes.

2. The town of Hallein ſtands in a valley croſſed by three rivers, formed by torrents from the mountains, which bring down a vaſt deal of floating wood that is ſtopped here by the piles, which either croſs or ſhut up the rivers: this wood they lay up in ſtore for the ſalt-works. Its ſalt is carried in great quantities through Bavaria and a corner of Tirol, into Switzerland, where it is paid for in French money, which is one reaſon that there is ſcarce any coin current in Bavaria but that of France. Here is a great high mountain on the weſt ſide of the town, the earth of which being mixed with a ſort of alum, or ſalt petre, they throw it into large trenches, which they fill with freſh water, and let it ſtand three or four weeks, till the earthy part is ſunk to the bottom; then they let it out, and boil the ſaline part in iron pans three feet deep, and ten or twelve in diameter; and when the water is evaporated from the ſalt which it leaves at the bottom, they take it up, and put it to dry and harden in ſome deal caſes, without any head or bottom. This mountain is pierced in a thouſand places, like that of Potoſi in Peru: therefore they who go out of curioſity to ſee the works in it, have need of very good guides, for fear of being loſt in the great variety of tracks, or cruſhed by the fall of the earth. Here is no ſeeing theſe works without a great deal of ceremony.

Before people enter the mountain, they generally repair to a church on the top of it, to perform their devotions: this done, they take a hearty breakfaſt at a public houſe near the church; and being accommodated with ſome bottles of roſa ſolis, they are accoutred with a ſurtout of coarſe linen cloth, with leathers over their right arm and back, the better to enable them to make their way through the timber-work; and they put great bonnets on their heads, to keep out the cold, ſo that but little of the face is ſeen. Being thus fitted out, every man enters with a lighted candle or torch in his left hand. A great number of guides and others go before and behind the ſpectators, leſt they ſhould be frightened in the diſmal caverns. The candles ſometimes go out by reaſon of the prodigious rapidity with which they deſcend from one beam to another; but if none ſhould happen to be left burning to light the reſt, the guides quickly ſtrike fire, and rekindle them. After having viſited all the ſubterranean curioſities, which takes up five or ſix hours, they give money to the guides, and then go to the town to dine and make merry. Several German authors affirm, that anno 1563, in one of the ſalt pits, ſix thouſand three hundred feet deep, there was found, in the midſt of a hard rock of ſalt, a human body, with its limbs, hair, and cloaths, uncorrupted, which, by its antique dreſs, ſeemed to have lain there ſome ages. On the oppoſite ſide of the river there are forges, where they melt the copper which is dug out of the mines of this archbiſhopric. Boats are continually going up and down the river, with the ſalt made here, for Saltzburg; from whence it is carried to other parts.

3. At a ſmall diſtance from Saltzburg ſtands Helbrun, which is a grand ſeat of the archbiſhop's, and is adorned with fine gardens, wherein is a menagerie. 4. Kleſheim is another archiepiſcopal palace. 5. Gaſtien is a market-town, chiefly noted for its gold, ſilver, and lead-mines, and for a warm bath. 6. Muldorf is a town on the Inn.

The electorate of Bavaria is about one hundred miles in length, and ſixty in breadth. It is bounded on the eaſt by Auſtria, the biſhopric of Saltzburg, and the biſhopric of Paſſaw; on the weſt, by the biſhopric of Augſburg, the marquiſate of Burgau, and the duchy of Newburg; on the ſouth, by the biſhopric of Brixen, and the county of Tirol; on the north, by Bohemia, and the Upper Palatinate. Thoſe parts near the Alps are mountainous, cold, and barren, but produce wood, game, wild fowl, cattle, ſalt, mineral waters, ſilver, lead, iron, copper, &c. The parts that are ſituated towards the Danube are much more level and fertile, yielding grain, fruits, paſturage, &c. The many rivers which water this country, and the various lakes which it contains, abundantly ſupply the inhabitants with fiſh. The manufactures are ſilk and woollen ſtuffs, clocks and watches, coarſe cloth, velvet, tapeſtry, ſtockings, &c. The only religion tolerated, is the Roman catholic: the convents are numerous, and the clergy rich, but the peaſants are miſerably poor.

A committee of the ſtates, conſiſting of prelates, nobles, and knights, aſſemble at Munich whenever emergencies require. The elector has five hereditary officers, viz. a maſter of the houſhold, a ſteward, marſhal, cup-bearer, and huntſman. His title is, "By the grace of God, duke of Upper and Lower Bavaria, as alſo of the Upper Palatinate; palſgrave of the Rhine, arch ſteward of the Holy Roman empire, elector and landgrave of Leuchtenberg, &c. The order of St. George was revived in 1729 by the elector Albert, the enſign of which is a croſs enamelled with blue, and worn pendant to a broad ſky-blue ribbon, with a black and white border. The elector has the fifth ſeat in the electoral college, and ſeveral votes at the diets both of the empire and circle, and in the colleges of the princes and counts. His ordinary revenues, ariſing chiefly from the monopoly of corn, ſalt, beer, and tobacco, tolls, mines, and contributions, amount to between ſix and ſeven hundred thouſand pounds per annum. With reſpect to his military eſtabliſhment, he maintains, in time of peace, about twelve thouſand regulars, excluſive of ten thouſand militia, the expence of which, it is ſaid, does not amount to quite nine hundred thouſand imperial gilders. His court, for magnificence and ſplendor, is exceeded by none in Germany. During an interregnum, he is vicar of the empire, alternately with the elector Palatine, in all places belonging to the vicariate of the count palatine of the Rhine.

Bavaria is divided into Upper and Lower. The principal places in the former are: 1. Munich, the capital of all Bavaria, and the reſidence of the elector: it is ſituated on the Iſer, at the diſtance of two hundred and fourteen miles to the weſt of Vienna. It is one of the moſt populous and pleaſant cities of Germany, and contains above forty thouſand inhabitants. It was originally erected on a ſpot of ground belonging to a convent, and had from thence the name of Munchen, which ſignifies Monks town, and which ſince has been corrupted into the word Munich.

The elector's palace is a moſt magnificent ſtructure. It was built by Maximilian, the elector, at ſuch expence, that all Germany was ſurpriſed to think where he found the money; yet, if we may credit Martiniere, he ſaid, that if he was ſure of living ten years longer, he would pull it down, and build one ſtill more ſuperior. But the inſide is far more beautiful than the outſide, the architecture of which is not very regular, becauſe built at ſeveral times. The Marquis Palavicino, who has given a full deſcription of it, ſays it contains eleven courts, twenty great halls, nineteen galleries, two thouſand ſix hundred large croſs windows, ſix chapels, ſixteen great kitchens, twelve large cellars, forty vaſt apartments, all on a floor, in which are three hundred great rooms richly painted, paved, ceiled, furniſhed, &c. and there is hardly a cornice, niche, or gate, but has a buſt or relievos of marble; which are alſo the ornaments of almoſt every chimney piece. The moſt remarkable are, 1. The long gallery, adorned with pictures of one hundred illuſtrious perſons, by the greateſt maſters; and another gallery, the ceiling of which repreſents the principal towns, rivers, and caſtles, of Bavaria. In the former are the effigies and names of thirty-ſix princes, the predeceſſors of the two laſt electors. 2. The Antiquarium, or Statuarium, containing a vaſt number of old and new pieces, in marble, ſtone, wood, &c. 3. The great hall, called the emperor's, a beautiful apartment, one hundred and eighteen feet long, and fifty-two broad, which Guſtavus Adolphus ſaid he was ſorry he could not get tranſported to Stockholm. The ſtaircaſe leading to it is, from the bottom to the top, marble and gold. This noble room is adorned with curious pictures of ſacred hiſtory on one ſide and profane on the other, with a Latin diſtich under each: beyond this, there is a fine hall, where the electors give audience to the foreign miniſters: here are eight great compartments, ſhewing the different manner in which foreign princes give audience to embaſſadors, beſides other pictures, accompanied with hieroglyphics, &c. 4. The hall filled with antiquities, brought from Rome, exceeds all the reſt, here being three hundred and fifty-four buſts, of jaſper, porphyry, braſs, and marble, repreſenting Grecian captains, Roman emperors, generals, &c. beſides numbers of idols, and veſſels of the Pagans; valuable for workmanſhip as well as antiquity. 5. The library, wherein, beſides a vaſt collection of printed books, in moſt languages, antient and modern, there are a great many valuable MSS. particularly a Latin Treatiſe in folio, in an old ſquare character, pretended to be written by pope Clement I. to St. James the apoſtle; and the New Teſtament, in the Indian, Armenian, and Wendiſh tongues. 6. A chamber of rarities, containing, beſides the figures of Parnaſſus and the nine Muſes, with landſcapes, &c. in coral, and the Pagan deities, a neat perſpective globe, in the circumference of which there is the whole hiſtory of our Saviour's paſſion, which, being inverted, ſhews the elevation of the ſerpent in the wilderneſs on one ſide, and our Saviour's crucifixion on the other. Here are flowers and plants caſt in gold, ſeveral drawers full of antient and modern coins and medals, and a remarkable picture of Chriſtopher Freſchammer, ſo notorious an aſſaſſin, that he is ſaid to have committed three hundred and forty-five murders with his own hand, and to have been an accomplice, or privy to four hundred more, committed by others. A little chapel belonging to the electreſs's apartment, where ſcarce any thing is to be ſeen but gold and ſilver, pearl and gems. The very organs are of ſilver in relievo, and the cabinets of rock cryſtal, worked in figures. The furniture, in ſhort, of the whole palace, is rich beyond imagination; and, beſides the tapeſtry in uſe, there is ſaid to be as much in the wardrobe as is worth above a million of crowns.

In the treaſury there are whole ſervices of gold, and many other coſtly veſſels; vaſt numbers of pearls, diamonds, rubies, and other precious ſtones; rare pictures, curious works, medals, &c. and, among the reſt, a cherry-ſtone with one hundred and forty heads, diſtinctly engraved upon it; and a boat of palmtree wood petrified. There is a vaſt quantity of marble in this palace, which is artificial, but ſo well hardened and poliſhed, that it looks like natural: and there is ſuch a prodigious number of aloe-trees in the elector's gardens, that it is thought all Europe cannot ſhew the like. Beſides grottoes and other fine water-works, here is a noble fountain, repreſenting Perſeus with Meduſa's head in his hand, and the water guſhing out of her head and neck in ſmall ſtreams, as blood out of the veins of a body newly beheaded. M. Pollnitz ſays, that the front of this palace has the air of a convent; the rather, becauſe of the Virgin Mary's image over its great gate; and that the late elector, the emperor Charles VII. embelliſhed the palace with a new apartment, more magnificent than the emperor's, though not ſo big, and adorned it with noble pictures, antique buſts, and vaſes, placed upon tables of very great value: and there is a ſecret paſſage from the palace, through little galleries, to all the churches and convents in the city. In the beginning of the year 1730, this new apartment was burnt down by a fire which broke out in the night time, ſo that ſcarce any of the fine furniture was ſaved; and the elector and electreſs had like to have been burnt in their bed.

The neareſt church to this palace is that of the Theatines, which, together with their monaſtery, was built by the wife of Ferdinand-Mary, elector. The friars, who are twenty-ſeven, muſt be all men of quality: they dare not aſk alms, though they may receive them; and when they have ſuffered extreme want, at any time, for three days together, they are allowed to ring a bell as a token of their diſtreſs: but the electors are ſo good, that they ſeldom let them want. Round one half of the garden there is a grand piazza, adorned with pictures, repreſenting the ſeveral hiſtories of the princes of the Bavarian family; which pictures, it is ſaid, were the model for the hangings in the elector's wardrobe. At the end of this piazza there is a very fine houſe, the lower part of which is an orangery, and the upper part a ſummer-houſe; where, in that ſeaſon, the elector has a drawing-room: near this there is a kind of menagerie, in which lions, and other wild beaſts, are kept. This piazza leads to one of the fineſt riding-houſes that is to be ſeen: it is three hundred and ſixty-ſix feet long, and ſeventy-ſix broad; has eighty great windows, and all round within there runs a fine corridor, or gallery for the ſpectators, when there are carouſals, or tournaments. Here is a grand box for the elector, which is richly carved, and big enough for all the electoral family. Here is alſo a magnificent opera-room, and a ſtage ſuitable to it, and ſuperb decorations to each. Upon feſtival-days, or others, when there is an opera here, it is remarked, as a very unaccountable cuſtom, that juſt as they begin to play the overture, a luſtre of extraordinary grandeur and ſtructure comes down unexpectedly through the ceiling, from the top of the ſtage; and it is drawn up again when the firſt act is over.

There are a great many other fine buildings, both public and private, in this city, particularly the riding-houſe, town-houſe, opera-room, a fine college, the large edifice for tournaments, the churches, convents, fountains, &c. Its manufactures are thoſe of ſilk, velvet, woollen cloths, and tapeſtry; and it has two annual fairs, at which great quantities of ſilk, wine, &c. are ſold. The ſtreets are broad and regular, and moſt of the houſes are well-built, and painted on the outſide. The market-place is extremely beautiful. Mr. Keyſler ſays, "The ſervant maids at the great inns here, on holidays, wear a ſilver chain round their necks, conſiſting of three rows; and their breaſts are likewiſe laced with two other chains of the ſame metal." He further obſerves, that "it was a general cuſtom to place a green garland, on a bundle of ſtraw, before every houſe containing the corpſe of an unmarried perſon." Not far from Munich are four other palaces, with fine gardens, belonging to the elector, viz. thoſe of Sleiſheim, Nymphenburg, Dachau, and Staremberg. The firſt and laſt of theſe, which are at the greateſt diſtance, are about three leagues from the capital.

2. Forty-five miles from Munich ſtands Ingolſtadt, a fortified town on the Danube: it contains ſeveral convents and churches, a college, an excellent arſenal, and an univerſity which boaſts of having produced the learned Bellarmine, who was a ſtrenuous advocate for the papacy. This univerſity is accommodated with an admirable library, and a cabinet of curioſities. The caſtle where the governor reſides is exceeding ſtrong. Over the Danube there is an elegant bridge; and in the great church there is an image of the Holy Virgin, which coſt fifty thouſand crowns. 3. Rain is a well-fortified ſmall town, where the celebrated count Tilly received his mortal wound. 4. Starenberg, on Lake Wumſee, is a hunting-ſeat of the elector. 5. Reichenhall, on the Sala, is famous for an excellent ſalt-ſpring, ſome of the waters of which are conveyed above twelve miles over mountains to Traunſtein, and ſome are boiled on the ſpot.

5. The town of Donawert, which is ſmall and ill-built, has its name from the Danube, on the north ſide of which it ſtands, near the conflux of the Wernitz, within ten Engliſh miles north-eaſt of Hochſtet. Being near the road from Augſburg, it is pretty much frequented by travellers; and all that go up and down the Danube are obliged to land

land here, and pay a ſmall toll, which brings the town a great deal of money; as does alſo the paſſage of their bridge over that river (where it receives the Wernitz) becauſe of the many great towns in its neighbourhood. It is a ſtrong place, which, revolting from the duke of Bavaria in 1420, was made imperial by the emperor Sigiſmond, and ſo continued till 1607, when it was put under the ban by the emperor Rodolph II. for embracing the proteſtant religion, and afterwards obliged to ſubmit to the duke of Bavaria, who inveſted it with twelve thouſand ſoldiers, took it by a capitulation, but, contrary to it, diſarmed the citizens, and put the Jeſuits in poſſeſſion of the chief proteſtant church. The Swedes took it twice in the civil wars of Germany, and by the Munſter treaty it was reinſtated in its privileges, to the great joy of the Proteſtant princes and ſtates, though it was reſtored to Bavaria, by the treaty of Munſter, in 1648. It recovered its liberty by the proſcription of its elector Maximilian, when he took part with France, but it was reſtored to him again by the treaty of Raſtadt. The river Wernitz, which falls into the Danube here, after receiving the Eger, riſes near a town of the ſame name in Franconia. 6. Schellemberg, a quarter of a league on the north eaſt ſide of Donawert, is a fortified mountain, which ſerves it inſtead of a caſtle. It is famous for the defeat of the French and Bavarians in 1704, when the confederates, chiefly Engliſh and Scotch ſoldiers, forced the trenches, and next day made themſelves maſters of Donawert, Here is a very fine proſpect, from hence, of ſeveral hamlets and villages, and a fine country on both ſides of the Danube; as likewiſe of the towns of Donawert, Hochſtet, Newburg, and Ingolſtadt.

Landſhut, on the river Iſer, in Lower Bavaria, is twenty miles north-eaſt of Freiſingen, and thirty-three north-eaſt of Munich: it is well-fortified, and had the name, which ſignifies the bulwark of the country, from Otho of Bavaria, who, when Ratiſbon threw off its yoke, and was made a free imperial city, built a palace here, which his ſon enlarged, and about the year 1204 added a caſtle to it. It ſtands in the richeſt and moſt pleaſant part of all Bavaria, and is the ſeat of the elector's deputy, or lieutenant of Lower Bavaria, who has a court here, and ſeveral officers for the government of the country, which conſiſts of ſix bailiwics, thirty-two market-towns, fourteen monaſteries, and ſeventy-four noblemen's ſeats, with their dependencies. The town is in general well-built, being formerly much frequented by the nobility, who attended the court, and now by the elector's officers above-mentioned. Here is a bridge over the Iſer; and a ſuburb on the other ſide called Saldental. The new buildings in the duke's palace are a neat piece of architecture in the Italian taſte. The principal church, St. Martin's, has a tower which is reckoned the higheſt in the empire, it having a proſpect, as Baudrand ſays, of almoſt all Bavaria; and therefore he ſays it is called Landſhut, or the Hat of the country.

The other towns of moſt note in this electorate are, 1. Erding, on the Sempt. 2. Dingelfing and Landau, on the Iſer. 3. Vilſhofen, at the conflux of the Danube and Vils. 4. Hals, a market-town, that gives name to a county. 5. Stadthamhof, which is exactly oppoſite to Ratiſbon, on the other ſide of the Danube, both places having a communication by means of a bridge. 6. Abach, a market-town on the Danube. 7. Deckendorf. 8. Straubing. 9. Cham, which gives name to a bailiwic. 10. Kilhewin, a town on the iſland, formed by the Altmuhl and Danube.

The Upper Palatinate is ſo called, to diſtinguiſh it from the Lower, belonging to the elector Palatine, to whom this alſo belonged till about the year 1620, when the elector, aſſuming the title of the king of Bohemia, in oppoſition to the emporor, it was transferred to the duke of Bavaria, Maximilian I. with the title of elector: both which were confirmed to his family by the treaty of Munſter; but on condition that, in caſe of failure thereof, they ſhould revert to the Palatine branch. It is bounded by a part of Franconia and Swabia, on the weſt; Saxony, on the north; part of Bohemia and Auſtria, on the eaſt; and the Danube, on the ſouth, excepting a ſmall part of it, which lies on the other ſide of that river; being about ſixty miles in length, and forty in breadth, but interſected by the territory of Sulzbach, and the diſtrict of Vilſec, belonging to Bamberg. Though it is not unfruitful in grain, its chief riches ariſe from its mines of ſilver, copper, and iron. Since this country came to the houſe of Bavaria, the diets have been diſcontinued.

The places of moſt note are, 1 Amberg, the capital, ſtanding on the river Vils, twenty-eight miles north of Ratiſbon. It is the reſidence of the governor and regency, contains an electoral palace, with a college, and is well fortified. 2. Treſwitz, on the Preimb. 3. Waldſalſen, an abbey of Ciſtertian monks.

Treyſingen biſhopric is ſurrounded by the circle of Bavaria, and its biſhop is a prince of the empire. The principal town is Treyſing on the Iſer. Burgkrain and Weſdenfals are two caſtles; and Iſmaring is a village, which contains an elegant palace, &c. The ſeigniory of Ehrenfels belongs to the elector palatine, who, on its account, has a ſeat and voice among the counts of the empire and circle; but the elector of Bavaria poſſeſſes the ſame privileges for each of the three Proteſtant ſeigniories of Sulzburg, Pyrbaum, Breilenec, and the Roman catholic ſeigniory of Hohen-Waldec. The county of Sternſtein belongs to the Lobkowitz family; the little Proteſtant county and town of Ortenberg jointly belong to their own counts; the county of Haog belongs to the elector; and the provoſt of Berchtologaden is a prince of the empire.

Paſſaw, which is a biſhopric, ſtands on both ſides of the Danube, where it receives the Inn on the one ſide, and the Iltz on the other; it is but ten miles from the borders of Auſtria, and one hundred and thirty-four weſt of Vienna. The rivers above-mentioned divide it into three parts; viz. Paſſaw, on the ſouth ſide of the Danube, and the weſt ſide of the Inn; Iltzſtadt on the north ſide of the Danube, and the banks of the Iltz; and Inſtat on the eaſt ſide of the Inn, and the ſouth ſide of the Danube.

Theodoric III. duke of Bavaria, founded this biſhopric in 634; and its dioceſe extends twenty miles on the north ſide of the Danube, bordering on Auſtria and Bohemia. It was commonly given to the younger ſon of Auſtria, before the late vaſt aggrandizement of that houſe, and yielded fifteen thouſand pounds a year before the erection of the biſhopric of Vienna. The chapter conſiſts of twenty-four canons, who are all gentlemen. In 1729 the pope made the biſhop independent of the metropolis of Saltzburg, and allowed him the pall, to indemnify him in ſome ſort for the loſs of ſixty-nine pariſhes, two abbies, a provoſtſhip, and a priory, which were diſmembered from his dioceſe on the creation of the new archbiſhopric of Vienna.

The city belonging to this biſhopric is noted for many meetings and conſultations of the German princes, and particularly for the treaty made in it in 1552, for quieting the troubles of Germany, in the contention between the emperor Charles V. and the Proteſtant princes; whereby the Lutherans, who were only tolerated before, were now eſtabliſhed in the free exerciſe of their religion. This is a rich, populous, and trading city, naturally ſtrong, being fenced on all ſides with rocks and rivers; and ſo pent in by a mountain, that it runs in a narrow ſlip at the bottom of it, from eaſt to weſt, about a mile in length. It is an imperial, free city, but under the protection of its archbiſhop, who is a prince of the empire. The private buildings here are of wood, for which reaſon it ſuffered much by a fire in 1661: but it has been rebuilt in the Italian taſte; and the churches are fair and ſtately, eſpecially the cathedral, which is full of fine tombs and other monuments, and dedicated to St. Stephen. The biſhop's palace, and the chapter-court near it, and the caſtle on St. Gregory's hill, near that part of this town called Iltzſtadt, are handſome buildings; the other part, called Inſtat, is ſuppoſed to have been the Boiodurum of the antients; and the buildings, indeed, have more the air of antiquity than thoſe of Paſſaw. Beſides the cathedral, here are three other churches, a monaſtery, and a handſome college: there is without the town another church and monaſtery.

The caſtle above mentioned was erected in 1219: the hill it ſtands on is an angle formed by the meeting of the Danube with the Iltz, which latter ſeparates the hill from Iltzſtadt: there is another fort at the bottom of the hill, and they both belong to the biſhop. The duke of Bavaria took it in 1704, but ſoon ſurrendered it to the Imperialiſts; and in 1741 it was ſurpriſed by the late elector. People dreſs here ſo well, that we are told the meaneſt of the women wear gowns of black velvet, and ſcarlet petticoats with gold lace: and that ſome of them have pearl necklaces of five or ſix rows, and gold chains with diamond rings and ear pendants. Dr. Brown ſays, this is reckoned one of the ten principal cities on the Danube; and that the river Iltz produces pearls, which belong to the emperor and the elector of Bavaria, each of whom has an officer here to take care of his intereſts.

The elector of Bavaria is proprietor of the landgravate of Leuchtenberg, and, on account of it, has a ſeat and voice

voice in the diets of the empire and circle. Leuchtenberg, which is a market-town, and gives name to a bailiwic, has a caſtle at the conflux of the Preimb and Nab.

The principalities of Neuburg and Sulzbach lie chiefly in the Upper Palatinate. The former princes thereof were branches of the Palatine family. Philip William became elector of the Neuburg branch; but both his ſons dying without iſſue, the other branch ſucceeded to the Palatinate, the duchy of Neuburg, and electoral dignity. Each has a regency of its own, and the inhabitants of both are a mixture of Roman catholics and Lutherans.

The principal places in the duchy of Neuburg are, 1. Neuburg, which gives name to, and is the capital of the principality: it ſtands on the Danube, forty miles north of Munich, and weſt of Ratiſbon. It is well-built and fortified, contains an electoral palace, with a college, and is the ſeat of the regency. 2. Hockſtadt, a ſmall town on the Danube, near which, at the village of Blenheim, the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene obtained a ſignal victory over the French and Bavarians; which famous battle Mr. Addiſon has deſcribed in elegant verſe.

Ratiſbon, which is a biſhopric, contains one thouſand three hundred and eighty-three pariſhes; the chapter conſiſts of twenty-four canons; and the biſhop, though ſuffragan to Saltzburg, is a prince of the empire.

Sixty miles to the north of Munich, is the imperial city of Ratiſbon: it is large, populous, and well-fortified. The magiſtracy and burghers are Lutherans; but the greateſt part of the inhabitants are catholics, and have many churches and convents belonging to them. The abbot of St. Emerau, here, and the abbeſſes of Upper and Lower Munſter, have ſeats and votes in the diets of the empire and circle, and are aſſeſſed in the matriculas. In the firſt of theſe abbies are two curious manuſcripts of the goſpel, written in the eighth and ninth centuries. In the ſame abbey, Apollonius, ſo diſtinguiſhed for his ſkill in the Greek tongue, was educated. The abbot is exempted from the juriſdiction of the biſhop, and ſtands immediately under the pope. In the female foundations, the lady-abbeſſes are elected by the two chapters of ladies, which muſt be all of noble birth, by ſixteen generations: and though the abbeſſes make vows of celibacy, &c. the other ladies may marry.

Beſides the abbies mentioned above, here is, among other religious houſes, a cloiſter for Scotſmen of the Roman catholic religion. The city carries on a great trade, exporting by the Danube, Nab, and Regen, large quantities of corn, ſalt, wood, and all ſorts of proviſions. Over the firſt of theſe rivers is a bridge of fifteen arches. The diets of the empire have been held in the council houſe of this city, almoſt without interruption, ſince the year 1662. There are two iſlands in the Danube, near this city, called Oberworth and Underworth, i. e. Upper and Lower iſland, which are inhabited by millers, boatmen, and fiſhermen.

His ſerene highneſs Maximilian-Joſeph, late elector of Bavaria, died at Munich, of the ſmall-pox, on the thirtieth of December, 1777.

SECT. IX.

Compriſing a particular Deſcription of the Circle of SWABIA, its Biſhoprics, Duchies, and other Diſtricts, with the ſeveral Cities, Towns, and Places therein; alſo an Account of the Produce of the Country, the Inhabitants, their Trade, Manufactures, Religion, Cuſtoms, &c.

THIS circle is bounded by Swiſſerland and Tirol, to the ſouth; by the Palatinate and Franconia, to the north; by Bavaria, to the eaſt; and by Alſace, to the weſt. It is ſeparated from the two laſt, by the rivers Rhine and Lech; and by the great lake of Conſtance, from Swiſſerland. It was once called Allemannia, which is now the name of all Germany. The Germans call it Schwaben, and the French Souabe; it had the Latin name Suevia, from ſome tribes of the Suevi, the beſt warriors in Germany, that came from the north parts of it; and the greateſt part of Germany was called Swabia by the Romans, becauſe the Suevi were the moſt conſiderable people they knew, and extended their dominions fartheſt in that country; but it was afterwards appropriated to the Hermanduri, the moſt conſiderable branch of them, who inhabited that now called Swabia, where they eſtabliſhed a powerful ſtate in length of time, which contained all the country betwixt the Rhine, the Alps, and the Elbe.

The preſent inhabitants of this country retain the courage of their anceſtors the Suevi, and are capable of all the fatigues of war; but both ſexes are charged, not only by ſtrangers, but by their own authors, with being much addicted to venery. Many of them are rather uncivil, hate all foreigners, and are as ſuperſtitious as the Italians; for though the religion which they profeſs in general is Lutheran, yet here are Calviniſts, Papiſts, and Jews, a diverſity of religions being almoſt unavoidable under ſuch a diverſity of ſovereigns.

In this country, particularly in the duchy of Wirtemberg, the executioner, or hangman, inſtead of being deemed infamous, eats, drinks, and traffics with every body, and is company for the beſt; and ſo far is the man from being abhorred for it, that every freſh execution gives him a title of honour; and when he has completed a certain number, he is dignified with the degree of doctor of phyſic. At the ſame time we muſt obſerve, that very profeſſion which was reckoned the moſt noble, the moſt antient, and the moſt innocent, the paſtoral life, ſo celebrated by the ancients, and the moſt ingenious of the European moderns, is not only deſpiſed, but abhorred by the Swabians; the meaneſt peaſants excluding ſhepherds from their company.

Swabia is one hundred and thirty miles in length from eaſt to weſt: and one hundred and ten from north to ſouth. Its air is healthy, and the ſoil generally fruitful; for though ſome parts are mountainous and woody, yet the hills afford mines of ſilver, copper, and other metals; and the foreſts much pine and fir-timber, beſides great ſtore of game, and good breeds of horſes, black cattle, and ſheep: and the other parts of the country yield great ſtore of corn, wine, and flax. Its chief rivers are, the Danube and the Neckar, the former of which riſes in the principality of Furſtemberg, and the latter not far from it; but great part of it is alſo watered by the Rhine. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in making of linen cloth, of which they vend great quantities in other nations.

The government of this country was formerly veſted in the dukes; but the emperor, Henry IV. conferred it on his ſon-in-law Frederic of Hohenſtauſen, in whoſe family it continued till its extinction in 1268. After this period, the ſtewards appointed by the emperor, their deputies, &c. became ſubjects of different parts of it, at various times, and under various pretences. The ſummoning princes are, the biſhop of Conſtance, and the duke of Wurtemberg: the latter being, however, ſole director, the diets are held twice a year at Ulm, and the ſtates are divided into five benches, viz. 1. Eccleſiaſtical princes and abbots; 2. Temporal princes and abbots; 3. Prelates; 4. Counts and barons; 5. Free Imperial cities. The religion is mixed; and on that account are nominated two aſſeſſors of the Imperial chamber, the one a Lutheran, the other a Roman catholic. The principal rivers are the Danube, Neckar, and the Rhine. In this circle are contained the following countries and ſtates:

We ſhall firſt deſcribe the biſhopric of Augſburg, one part of which, lying towards Tirol, is mountainous and barren; but the parts on the banks of the Lech are fertile in corn and paſture. The biſhop himſelf is a prince of the empire, and ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Mentz.

The principal place in this biſhopric, is the imperial city of Augſburg, peopled by a colony planted here by Auguſtus Cæſar, and ſituated near the conflux of the Lech and Wertach, in a pleaſant, fertile country, at the diſtance of twenty-five miles from the Danube. It is well fortified, has four large, and ſix ſmall gates. The cathedral is a magnificent pile, beſides which, there are many other elegant churches, as alſo ſeveral monaſteries and nunneries. Many of the churches belong to the Roman catholics, and ſeveral to the Lutherans; for both religions are tolerated, and have a ſhare in the government of the city. In the year 1518, Luther appeared before the diet in this city, concerning his doctrine; and about twelve years ſubſequent to this affair, Luther and Melancthon drew up and preſented their confeſſion of faith to the emperor Charles V. whence the Lutherans are ſaid to be of the Augſburg confeſſion, though their preſent creed differs widely from it.

Beſides the public buildings above-mentioned, here is the fineſt town-houſe in all Germany, a great many hoſpitals well endowed, a Lutheran gymnaſium, an academy for arts and ſciences, founded in the year 1755, and called the Imperial Franciſcan academy; two well-furniſhed armories, a houſe of correction, and a work-houſe, with ſeveral beautiful fountains and reſervoirs, from whence the city is well ſupplied with water, brought by aqueducts from the Lech to five towers, and from thence, by means of curious water-works, diſtributed through the whole city. Here are ſeveral corn, ſawing, ſlatting, and ſtarching-mills, on

on the aqueducts. The palaces of the counts of Fuggar are very magnificent. To theſe counts belong a great number of ſmall houſes in the ſuburbs, called the Fuggery, which are lett at very low rents to poor burghers, and others. The trade of the city, though ſtill conſiderable, is far ſhort of what it was formerly. At preſent, excluſive of the bank commerce, and the Tirol wines, with which it ſupplies almoſt all Germany, it conſiſts chiefly in gold and ſilverſmith's ware, and thoſe of tin and ivory, clocks and toys.

The government of the city is almoſt entirely in the hands of the patricians. The biſhop, however, has certain powers and prerogatives in it. The revenue of the city is very conſiderable, and its garriſon conſiſts of three hundred men. In the counſel-houſe are ſome very noble halls, which, with the other apartments, are adorned with fine pictures, ſculptures, ſtatues, gilding, &c. Among others, the moſt beautiful fountains are thoſe of Auguſtus and Hercules. Betwixt the gates of Gogging and Klenker is a very curious wicket, for admitting proper perſons in the night-time. In the cathedral are fourteen chapels, and the arms of all the countries poſſeſſed by Charles V. who here depoſited his ſword, ſtandard, ſceptre, and crown, when he bid adieu to this world, and retired to a convent. The above-mentioned wicket is ſo curious a contrivance, that certain engineers and architects, who were ſent by the magiſtrates of Nuremberg to examine it, with a view to have ſuch another made there, declared, that without pulling down the walls, and all the maſonry, it was not in the power of man to find out how it was contrived, or to make one like it in one thouſand years. In the library belonging to the gymnaſium are ſome curious books and manuſcripts. The abbot of the Benedictine abbey of St. Ulrich and Afra, in this city, has a ſeat among the prelates of the Rhine, and pays the uſual taxes to the empire. The revenue of the abbey is computed at above fifty thouſand crowns. It is ſaid to be a privileged place for debtors and criminals for three days, but no longer, without the abbot's permiſſion. In the convent of the Carmelites is a remarkable ſun-dial, being a madona, whoſe hand holds a ſceptre, marking the hours, and whoſe head is adorned with rays, ſtars, and all the ſigns of the zodiac. The public granaries of this city contain great quantities of corn. In one of the arſenals is an old battering ram of braſs, ſtill preſerved entire.

As an imperial city, Augſburg has a ſeat and vote in the diets of the empire and circle. All orders and degrees of perſons here are diſtinguiſhed by their proper dreſſes, ſome of which are very odd and uncommon: prints of them all, done on paſteboard, are ſold in the town. The hoſpital of the Holy Ghoſt is a very noble one, and patients of both religions are admitted into it. The inn, called the Three Kings, is ſaid to be the moſt ſuperb in Europe. Neither Jews nor Calviniſts have a toleration for their worſhip here.

Conſtance, which is a biſhopric, takes its name from the city of Conſtance, though the biſhop himſelf reſides uſually on the other ſide of the lake at Marſburg. The chapter conſiſts of twenty canons, and four expectants; but the Proteſtant religion prevails in moſt parts of the dioceſe. The principal places are, Riechenau, a Benedictine abbey on an iſland of the ſame name, in the Zellerzee; Marſburg, a pretty town; and Ochumgen, containing an opulent abbey.

Ewangen, which is a priory on the borders of Franconia, gives its prior the title of prince of the empire, and grand marſhal to the empreſs; and there is a market-town called Gronenbach on part of the abbey lands.

The principal dominion of the circle of Swabia is the duchy of Wurtemberg, which is nearly ſquare, being upwards of ſixty miles each way. One diviſion of it is into the Unter or Under-land, the Middle-land, and the Upper-land; the laſt of which makes a part of the mountainous tract called the Alb, and Black Foreſt. It is alſo divided into the land above and below the Steig, which is the name of a ridge of mountains near Stutgard. This duchy is bounded, on the north, by Franconia and the archbiſhopric of Mentz; on the ſouth, by the principalities of Hohenzollern, Furſtenburgh, and the Danube; on the weſt, by the Black Foreſt, the marquiſate of Baden, and part of the palatinate on the Rhine; and, on the eaſt, by Oettigen, Burgau, Ulm, &c. It not only abounds in grain, of moſt ſorts, but alſo in flax, hemp, and good wine, commonly called Neckar wine; and fruit, eſpecially pears and apples; inſomuch that cyder and perry are the common drink of the peaſants, when wine happens to be dear. In this country are alſo mines of ſilver, copper, and iron; woods of fir, oak, beech, birch, and pine: ſome ſalt-ſprings; abundance of ſheep, game, and cattle; coal and turf; cobalt, ſulphur, terra ſigillata; fine clays for porcelain and earthen ware; ſeveral ſorts of marble, black amber, alabaſter, mill-ſtones, mineral ſprings, and baths. Silk is alſo cultivated in it.

This country is well watered by the Neckar, the Ens, Nagold, Vils, and Rems. The number of inhabitants amount to five hundred thouſand; that of the cities and towns to ſixty-eight thouſand; and that of the boroughs, market-towns, and villages, to about twelve hundred. On important occaſions, diets are called and held at Stutgard, conſiſting of the Lutheran prelates and abbots, and the repreſentatives of the towns. The eſtabliſhed religion is Lutheraniſm; and the dukes, who are now Roman catholics, have engaged not to attempt any innovations in point of religion, but to ſuffer every thing to remain on a former footing. Before the Reformation, there were about a dozen very rich convents in this country, whoſe revenues are now chiefly applied to the maintenance of churches, ſchools, and the clergy. Beſides Lutherans, here are ſome Calviniſts, Waldenſes, and Jews. The Waldenſes are allowed the public exerciſe of their religion, but the others only in private. The principal manufactures of the country are porcelain, earthen ware, linens, woollens, printed cottons, hats, ſtockings, ſilks, glaſs, paper, &c.

The dignity of duke of Wurtemberg was firſt conferred upon Eberhard I. in the year 1495, by the emperor Maximilian; and the right of primogeniture was eſtabliſhed in the family in the year 1473; the princes had formerly only the title of counts. There is a branch of this houſe ſettled in Sileſia, which, from the duchy of Oels, has the title of duke of Wurtemberg Oels. The duke's title at preſent is, "Duke of Wurtemberg and Teck, count of Mompelgard, lord of Heydenheim and Juſtingen." He is hereditary ſtandard-bearer of the empire, and grand huntſman; in alluſion to the laſt of which, the order of hunting was founded here in 1702. The enſign of that order is a gold croſs, enamelled red, appended to a broad-watered ſcarlet ribbon, paſſing from the left ſhoulder to the right ſide. On the left breaſt of the coat is a ſilver ſtar embroidered. Their grand feſtival is on St. Hubert's day. As a prince of the empire, the duke has a ſeat and voice in the empire and imperial chamber, and is ſummoning prince and director of this circle. Cauſes are determined here in the laſt reſort, no appeal lying from the court-judicature to the aulic council, or any foreign tribunal. The revenues of the duchy are ſaid to amount to two millions of guilders per annum; and the troops, in time of peace, to four thouſand men, including the contingent of the circle, which is one thouſand eight hundred.

The duke has a great number of hunting-ſeats. So numerous are the deer and wild boars, that Mr. Keyſler ſays, above twenty thouſand head periſhed in the winters of 1731 and 1732, by the ſeverity of the weather; and no wonder that they multiply faſt, as no perſon, on pain of death, dare offer to kill or wound them, unleſs at the duke's hunting-matches; ſo that the poor peaſants, near the foreſts, are obliged, in ſummer, to keep a conſtant look out, and be continually watching their flocks and corn fields.

The town of Stutgard, the capital of the duchy, is thirty-eight miles eaſt of Baden. Some derive the name from its being antiently a ſtud for breeding horſes; and the arms of the city are a colt. It ſtands in a fruitful plain, has ſeveral fine gardens and vineyards all about it, and encompaſſed with very high hills and vallies. It has three ſuburbs, five gates, three churches, and is divided into two parts by the Neckar, over which it has a bridge. It is a pretty large city, but moſt of the houſes are low, and ill-built of wood; and the ſtreets broad and lightſome, but dirty; yet the town is very gay, it being much frequented, becauſe of its natural hot baths, which are for many diſeaſes. The duke's caſtle, or palace, is a noble, old, free-ſtone fabric, well fortified, compoſed of four piles of buildings, flanked at each angle by a tower, and adorned with elegant groves and gardens, an orangery which is ſcarce to be paralleled, curious labyrinths, grottoes, and water-works, and as ſtately a pleaſure-houſe as any in the empire: but the walls of the caſtle are waſhed by ditches, which give it the air of a priſon. There are, however, ſeveral grand rooms in it, one particularly, where the duke's gentlemen dine, and where tables are ſometimes ſpread for two or three hundred foreigners, &c. There is a bridge over its moat to the duke's gardens, and near it an aviary, with all manner of birds: in the moat there is not only plenty of fiſh, but ſwans, and other water fowl; and in that part of it which is dry, facing the gardens, harbour ſeveral deer. Near the

gardens there is a theatre well lighted, and beyond that a large court, covered with ſand, for tilting on horſeback, and running off the ring. Before the entrance to the caſtle there is a grand building alſo, which is the duke's chancery, or ſecretary's office. The duke has a tolerable collection of antiques, buſts, and bas-relievos; but the piece that moſt deſerves attention is the Jupiter Dolichenus, brought hither from Marſeilles by the celebrated antiquary Patin; it being a repreſentation of that deity in armor, ſtanding on the crupper of an ox, juſt in the ſame attitude as he is copied from the original in the antiquities of Montfaucon. Here are abundance of urns, lamps, little vaſes, and antient coins, both of ſilver and gold, with ſhells, petrifactions, foſſils, the caprices of nature, both in wood and ſtone; exotic plants, monſtrous productions, the exuviæ of animals, &c. beſides the dreſſes and weapons uſed in the moſt remote countries. The hall is deſcribed as one of the moſt ſpacious rooms to be ſeen in any palace: it is finely adorned, in freſco, with repreſentations of various huntings, in each of which pieces the duke of Wurtemburg may be diſtinguiſhed, with the princes and princeſſes of his family, in whoſe time they were performed. There is an arſenal, in which appears a ſucceſſion of the dukes of Wurtemberg on barbed horſes, richly armed, and accoutred after the faſhion of the age in which they lived, as large as the life, and the name and qualities of every one ſet forth on the oppoſite wall, which is graced alſo with ſtandards, and other trophies, gained by the dukes in their ſeveral actions; particularly the ſkin of a favourite horſe, killed under that duke, who commanded under prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough, at the battle of Hochſtet: and on the ceiling of this arſenal are ſome noble repreſentations of battles, wherein ſome of the antient dukes of Wurtemberg, during the reigns of the Saxon and Swabian emperors, loſt their lives in the ſervice of their country.

About three miles from Stutgard is the city of Ludwigſbourg, which is the ſeat of a palace built by the duke of Eberhard-Lewis, at the perſuaſion of his miſtreſs, in a place remote from any river, great roads, or foreſts. It is ſo contrived, that it looks more like an orangery than the palace of a ſoyereign, the apartments being too ſmall and inconvenient, as well as irregular; yet no coſt has been ſpared to adorn them with carving, gilding, and painting, though with more profuſion than judgment. The furniture alſo is rich, but as abſurd as the fabric. The beſt thing in the whole palace is the chapel, which would, by the beſt judges, be reckoned a fine noble ſtructure. The town is as irregular as the palace, and in no reſpect very agreeable; for the ſituation of it is upon uneven ground, and moſt of the houſes are of timber, and ſlightly built, they having been run up, ſeemingly with an ill-will, either out of neceſſity, or to pleaſe the then duke, who, by this change of his reſidence, almoſt ruined Stutgard. In the gardens there are ſeveral terraces, which, riſing one above another, entirely bound the proſpect of the palace, which is encompaſſed by buttreſſes that alſo cramp the apartments.

The town of Tubingen, which is the ſecond of the duchy, lies on the Neckar, and has a caſtle near it on a hill. Here is held the high court, in which all cauſes are determined in this laſt reſort. At this place alſo is an univerſity, with a noble college, the ſtudents of which muſt be all princes or counts: here are alſo a Latin ſchool and a woollen manufacture. There is a medicinal bath in the neighbourhood.

3. On the Neckar is ſituated Cranſtadt, which has in its neighbourhood, an excellent mineral, and ſeveral ſalt ſprings. Near it alſo, in a hill, are found great quantities of bones, both of great and ſmall animals. There is a cotton printing-houſe in the town; and, in a village hard by, a ſilk manufactory. Not far from hence is the antient family ſeat of Wurtemberg, which gave name to the duchy; the antient counts held their courts in the open air in its neighbourhood.

4. The little town of Urach, on the Alb, near the river Erms, contains a ducal ſeat, with a linen manufactory, and formerly gave name to a county. In the neighbourhood are mills for lead, iron, and paper; and in the diſtrict to which it gaves name, are ſome fine ſtuds of horſes, a beautiful white earth, and the Holzrutſche, which is a large iron pipe, into which the wood felled on the Alb being put, is conveyed, in an inſtant, from the top of a mountain, into the river Erms, and by that brought into the Neckar, which brings it to Berg, near Stutgard. By this means there are yearly conveyed to that town upwards of nine thouſand cords of wood.

New Ravenſburg, which is a lordſhip on the Argen, belongs to the abbey of St. Gall, in Swiſſerland, though it pays taxes to the circle. The Benedictine abbey of Ottobeuren is the richeſt in all Swabia. The Roman catholic imperial towns of Offenburg, on the river Kenzing; of Gengenbach, on the ſame river; and of Zell-Am-Hammerſbach, about four miles from the latter, are in league with each other mutually, to ſupport the privileges they enjoy in common.

We ſhall here give an account of thoſe Imperial towns which pay taxes to the empire; though the religion of the inhabitants is different; which are as follow: 1. Buchau, ſituated on the Federſee, and is of a mixed religion. 2. Bopfingen, on the Eger, Lutherans. 3. Aalen, on the Rocher, Calviniſts. 4. Buchhorn, on the lake Conſtance, Lutherans. 5. P. Fuſſendorff, on the Hegau river, Roman catholics. 6. Grengen, on the Bronz, Lutherans. 7. Wimpferm, on the Neckar, mixed. 8. Leutkirch, on the Eſchach, mixed. 9. Iſni, Lutherans. 10. Wangen, on the Argen, Roman catholics. 11. Wiel, on the Wwun, mixed. 12. Kauffbeuren, on the Wertach, mixed. 13. Ravenſberg, on the Schuſs, mixed. 14. Bibenach, mixed. 15. Dinkelſbuhl, on the Wernitz, mixed. 16. Lindau, on the lake Conſtance, Lutherans. 17. Heilbron, on the river Neckar, Calviniſts. 18. Heberlingen, on the lake Conſtance, Roman catholics. 19. Nordlingen, on the Eger, Lutherans. 20. Reutlingen, on the Neckar, mixed. 21. Eſzlingen, on the Neckar, mixed.

Mimmingen, an imperial town, ſtands on the Aach, a ſmall river between the Iler and the Danube, twenty miles north of Kempten. The magiſtracy is Lutheran; but the inhabitants are partly Lutherans, and partly Roman catholics. Here are ſeveral religious houſes. This was an imperial city ſo early as the days of Frederick I. and now enjoys great privileges; in particular, an exemption from the juriſdiction of the tribunal of Rothweil. A good trade is alſo carried on by it with Swiſſerland, Italy, and other countries adjacent, in hops, Bavarian ſalt, grain, cotton ſtuffs and paper. Storks are ſaid to be common here, on the tops of houſes, as in Holland. In its diſtrict, which is conſiderable, are manufactories of braſs, pewter, wire, and porcelain, together with a warm bath, a chalybeate ſpring, and a free hunting-ground, in which the ſeveral neighbouring lordſhips enjoy an unlimited privilege of hunting; but the juriſdiction thereof belongs to the town of Mimmingen: the terra ſigillata is found here. The town is pretty well fortified, and almoſt as large as Ulm, but not ſo populous, or well built.

The town of Gemund, twenty-five miles caſt of Stutgard, and thirty-two north-weſt of Ulm, ſtands on the frontiers of the county of Hohenrechberg, and is the capital of the county of Rechberg. It has its name from the conflux of a great many brooks here into the river Rems; and the neighbourhood is called Remſtahl, or the Valley of Rems. This river falls into the Neckar five miles below Stutgard. The town was of note formerly for tournaments held here by the nobility of Swabia, and was ſubject to its dukes, one of whom cauſed it to be encompaſſed with a wall. Frederick I. made it imperial in 1186, and the emperors Conrade III. and Frederick Barbaroſſa, enlarged and granted it many privileges. It is a Roman catholic town, with five churches, two chapels, and ſeveral convents; and the principal trade of it is in beads, which they ſend abroad. It was formerly governed by perſons of quality, but now the power is in the burghers. M. Villars encamped here in 1707, with the French army, and raiſed contributions far and near.

The town of Halle ſtands among ſteep rocks and mountains, on the river Kocher, in the county of Oetingen, and on the frontiers of Franconia, fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Hohenlee, twenty-five from Rottenburg, twenty-eight eaſt from Hailbron, and thirty-three north-eaſt of Stutgard. It depended formerly on the dukes of Wurtemberg, but was made imperial by Charles IV. in 1360. This town, which is placed by the matricula in the circle of Franconia, has plenty of freſh water, but owes its riſe to its ſprings of ſalt, which, though not ſo white or piquant as other ſalt, is carried to Nuremberg. There is a bridge here over the river to its ſuburb. Though its antient records were loſt in a fire that happened here in 1376, yet enough were left to ſhew that its building was chiefly owing to ſome gentlemen who came to ſettle here, and erected ſeven towers, whereof ſome part is ſtill to be ſeen; particularly, one near St. Michael's church, ſince turned into a nunnery; and that the town was from hence called Sieben Burgen, i. e. Seven Forts. The magiſtracy conſiſts now of twenty-four council, and two burgomaſters; but the

the emperor has a preteur here, who has almoſt the whole power, and preſides in all their meetings. They are all proteſtants, as are, for the moſt part, the inhabitants. This town, being ſituated on the frontiers of ſeveral counties, is often named in hiſtory, becauſe its territory has been the theatre where the nobility uſed to decide their quarrels by duels.

Rotweil is a ſmall imperial city on the ſame river, ten miles from the head of it, as many north-eaſt from Villengen, fourteen eaſt of Briſack, nineteen ſouth-weſt from Hohenzollern, fifteen north from Furſtemburg, and twenty ſouth from Tubingen. It is the ſeat of a chamber, or court of juſtice, for the whole duchy, firſt erected anno 1147, by Conrade III. duke of Swabia, who made it a free city. It was taken by the French in 1643, when they were in alliance with the proteſtants of the empire, but reſtored at the treaty of Munſter. It was again ſeized by the French under M. Villars, in 1703, after he had paſſed the Black Foreſt, at the end of which it ſtands; but they were ſoon obliged to quit it. It is in the territory of Hegow, and the head of a county called Hohenberg, under the protection of the houſe of Auſtria: but it is in league with the Switzers, it being but five miles from Schaffhauſen, and not far from the Danube. It is fortified after the antient manner, and encompaſſed with broad deep ditches. In 1338, this town was almoſt burnt down by lightning. The neighbouring ſoil being very fruitful in wheat, the people apply much to agriculture.

The lordſhips of Eglingen, Eglof, Inſtringen, Fugger, Mindelheim; the counties of Hohen-Geroldſec, Bondorf, Hohenembs, Eberſtein, and Schwabeck; together with the territories of the counts of Konigſegg; the counties and lordſhips of the noble family of the Truchſes; the lordſhip of Tetnang; the commanderies belonging to the Teutonic order; the abbeys of Peterhauſen, Marchthal, Zwifalten, Gengenbach, Heggbach, Rothminſter, Gutenzell, and Baindt, all give voices and ſeats in the diets of the empire and circle to their reſpective proprietors.

The imperial city of Ulm, which is ſuppoſed to derive its name from the grove of elms near it, is ſituated ſeventeen miles weſt of Burgaw, and eighty ſouth of Wurtzburg: it ſtands on the weſt ſide of the Danube, which here begins to be navigable, after having received the united ſtreams of the Lauter and Blaw, oppoſite to the mouth of the Iler, and forms ſeveral little iſlands before the town. This city is governed by forty-one echevins, or aldermen, moſt of which are of the nobleſſe, and the reſt tradeſmen; and they chuſe two bailiffs annually out of the former, who preſide in their council: here are four burgomaſters, who enter on their offices every year alternately: ſeven of the oldeſt members conſtitute the ſecret council, and execute the laws. All the magiſtrates, as well as moſt of the inhabitants, are Lutherans, the proteſtant having been the prevailing religion here ever ſince 1531. The Roman catholics have but two churches, and are excluded from the public offices, as well as their privy-council.

This is a great and very populous city, with regular fortifications, and wide deep ditches, filled by the waters of the Danube and the Blaw; but it is ſo ſituated, that it would not be able to ſuſtain a long ſiege: it has a bridge of ſtone of four arches over the Danube, the entrance of which is defended by fortifications, and there is a little ſuburb of pleaſure-houſes, and large gardens. There are in the city two ſquares, in the biggeſt of which is the town-houſe, a ſtately building, where the ſenate meets. At the end of the town there is an arſenal, from which the French carried off all the arms, &c. that were of any value, before the battle of Hochſtet. The Blaw turns mills for ſeveral occupations, here being a great number of hands employed in the manufactures of ſtuffs, linen, cotton, and fuſtians; in dreſſing leather; and in the iron and other manufactures, as well as clock-work, by which this is become one of the richeſt cities in Germany. In 1702 it was baſely ſurpriſed by the elector of Bavaria for the French, who kept it till after the battle of Hochſtet, when it ſurrendered to the Imperialiſts. It was a very neceſſary place for him to ſecure his dominions on that ſide, and to facilitate the paſſage of the French to join his army.

Here is a noble ſtructure, called the Cathedral of our Lady, which now belongs to the Lutherans: it is three hundred and ſixty-five feet in length, and is reckoned the higheſt, longeſt, and beſt built in the country; and, by ſome, the fineſt in the empire. This church has five ſtately ſpires, one of them one hundred and two feet high, and ſupported by thirty-ſix large pillars: it has a large ſquare tower, with a watch always at the top of it, to give notice to the city of any approaching danger from the country. The organ, which was completed in 1599, after a labour of thirty-ſix years, is ninety-three feet high, twenty-eight broad, has ſixteen pair of bellows, with one hundred and twenty-five pounds of lead on each, and above three thouſand pipes of pure Engliſh tin, the largeſt above forty inches round, and thirteen in diameter; yet Dr. Nicholſon thought it inferior to ours at Exeter. The tabernacle, which formerly contained the holy ſacrament, is ſaid to have coſt one hundred thouſand florins to its donor, whoſe ſtatue is repreſented kneeling againſt a pillar on the ſide of it: it is a very fine, though gothic piece of work, of a very ſingular kind of marble, and ornamented with abundance of ſtatues. They keep to this day the picture of the laſt ſupper, which was put up above the great altar before the reformation. The benches in the choir are loaded with hiſtorical paſſages of the bible in ſculpture. Beſides this the Lutherans have two other churches.

This place may boaſt of giving birth to Freinſheim, ſo much reſpected for his great learning by the whole world, and particularly by Chriſtina, queen of Sweden, that ſhe made him her librarian and hiſtoriographer. Its territory is near as large as that of Nuremberg, being ſix German leagues in length, and four in breadth; it is almoſt environed with the duchy of Wurtemberg, except on the ſouth and eaſt ſides, where it is bounded by the Danube, and is divided into forty bailiwics and lordſhips, of which that of Geiſlengen comprehends the greateſt part of the county of Helfenſtein, which, with other counties and towns, were purchaſed by this city ſoon after it was made imperial. The garriſon lives here in little houſes ſet apart for it: in time of war it is maintained by the empire; and this city furniſhes a quota equal to that of Augſburg. There was a great Franciſcan monaſtery here, the revenues of which were appropriated, at the reformation, to a college, where they have profeſſors in all arts and ſciences.

A judicious French writer obſerves, that Ulm is ſituated in one of the moſt fertile plains in Swabia, but that it is ſcarce half as big as Augſburg, though more populous; and that it has been almoſt ruined by the frequent wars in this country, the French and Bavarians having, at the time above-mentioned, made them pay twenty-thouſand German florins entrance-money, beſides the ſums they ſqueezed out of them while they ſtaid. The houſes are, for moſt part, of timber and plaiſter, and have but an indifferent appearance. Their ſtreets are neither handſome, nor wide, and the ſquares mean and very irregular: it is reckoned near ſix miles and an half in circumference: its ditches, which are well fortified, are almoſt every where double; and on one ſide of the town the Danube runs through them with great rapidity: the other is kept full of freſh water by ſluices. A market-boat goes weekly from hence to Vienna, which likewiſe takes in paſſengers at the rate of a penny for four miles. This city was once ſo rich, that it paſſed for one of the wealthieſt in the empire; and the Germans had a proverb, that the ready caſh of Ulm, the neatneſs of Augſburg, the induſtry of Nuremberg, and the arſenal of Straſburg, where the four wonders of Germany. The archives of all the free cities of the circles of Swabia, are kept at Ulm, where their meetings are alſo held by turns with the city of Spires. Though all the county from hence to Augſburg is even, yet it is tireſome to travellers, becauſe of the payment of the cauſeways. M. Pollnitz ſays, few of the gentry live here, except the patricians, who are not more ſociable than thoſe of Nuremberg; and that the burghers, and the women in particular, go dreſſed like thoſe at Augſburg; ſo that to ſee them go to, or come from church, he thought was next kin to ſeeing a maſquerade.

The principality of Lichenſtein and princely landgravate of Kletgau, together with the imperial abbies of Schuſſenreid, Weiſſenau, Roth, Raggerburg, Kayſerſheim, Urſperg. Yrſee, Elchingen, Ochſenhauſen, and Salmanſweil, intitle their abbots or proprietors to voices and ſeats in the diets of the empire and circle.

The fine country of Baaden, or Baden, is ſituated along the eaſtern banks of the Rhine. It is divided between two princes of the ſame family, who receive titles from their reſpective capitals, the one being ſtiled the margrave of Baaden-Baſden, and the other of Baaden-Dourlach. The ſhare of the former, as lying ſouth of the other, is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Upper, and that of the latter by the name of the Lower Margravate, or Marquiſate. The right of primogeniturſhip hath been long introduced into both theſe branches.

The whole country is ſaid to be near ſixty miles long, and twenty broad, and lies between the duchy of Wurtemberg and Briſgau. It is fruitful in corn, wine, hemp, flax,

flax, and wood, abounding in particular with chefnut trees. There are alſo many quarries of marble and free-ſtone in it, large herds of ſwine, plenty of fiſh, fowl, and veniſon; and the baths and mineral ſprings are ſo common, that the chief towns of both marquiſates have their names from them. Both princes exerciſe an abſolute authority in their dominions, excepting ſo far as it is limited by the laws of the empire, and lay taxes on their ſubjects without aſſembling any ſtates.

The Upper Margravate, or that of Baaden-Baſden, is bounded by the Rhine, the Lower Margravate, the duchy of Wurtemberg, the county of Eberſtein, a conſiderable part of the county of Sponheim, two manors in the lordſhip of Graffenſtein, and one in the duchy of Luxemberg, with ſeveral baronies in Bohemia. He has a vote in the college of princes, and in the diets of the empire and circle. His annual revenue is ſaid to amount to four hundred thouſand florins. The margrave and his ſubjects are Roman catholics.

The principal places in the country are the following: 1. Raſtadt, where the princes reſide in a magnificent caſtle, in which were ſettled the preliminaries of the peace concluded at Baden betwixt the emperor and France, in 1714. The town, which is not large, and belonged formerly to the counts of Eberſtein, ſtands in a fine plain on the river Murg, which a little below falls into the Rhine. 2. Baaden, which is pleaſantly ſituated among vineyards, and contains a palace of the margrave's. 3. Steinbach, which gives name to a diſtrict. 4. Stolhoffen, five miles ſouth-weſt of Baaden; near the town is a Benedictine abbey. 5. Beinheim, in Lower Alſace, belongs, with the diſtrict, to the margrave. 6. Kehl, a village, which partly belongs to the margrave, gives name to a diſtrict.

Baden Dourlach, or Deurlach, which is the lower marquiſate of Baden, ſo called with regard to the courſe of the Rhine, is contiguous to the marquiſate of Baden, on the north-eaſt; has the duchy of Wurtemburg, on the eaſt; the Rhine, which ſeparates it from Alſace, on the weſt; and part of the Lower Palatinate, and the biſhopric of Spire, on the north: the places of note here are, Durlach, in Latin, Dorlachum, its capital, a pretty large town, two leagues eaſt from the Rhine, twenty-one miles north-eaſt from Baden, eight miles ſouth-eaſt from Philipſburg, and twenty ſouth from Heidelburg. The French write it without an h, and the Germans leave out the o. It lies on the banks of the Pfintz, or Phints, at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which there is a ſtrong tower, with a conſtant guard. The marquis has a magnificent palace here, far exceeding that of Baden, and fit for the greateſt monarch in Europe, with a good library, and a fine collection of antient coins and medals. The ſtreets are ſtrait and fair, and the houſes ſtately and uniform: here is alſo a gymnaſium, with profeſſors of the ſeveral faculties. The town and palace ſuffered much, in the late wars, by the French, who in 1689 burnt them; ſo that the Proteſtant cantons thought fit to aſſiſt its prince, who was a Lutheran, with contributions for repairing the Proteſtant churches, which the French ruined in this country: and he himſelf gave large immunities to ſuch foreign Proteſtants as would ſettle in his capital.

The city of Carlſruhe, with a caſtle or palace, were both built by the late marquis Charles William, who gave it the name, ſignifying Charles's reſt; and, indeed, here he was quite retired and tranquil, bating the entertainments of operas, muſic, parties of hunting, &c. According to the deſcription of it by the baron de Polnitz, nothing is ſo pretty as the diſpoſition of the whole: "imagine the margrave's houſe, ſays he, to be at the entrance of a great foreſt, in the centre of a ſtar, formed by thirty-two walks, the chief of which, behind the palace, is three German leagues in length: two large wings advance from the main body of the houſe, which, deviating from each other in proportion as they lengthen, the whole together looks like a theatre. Behind the principal building there is a very high octagon tower, which commands all the walks: beyond the court, between the two wings, are the gardens and parterres, at the end of which there is a ſemicircle of houſes of an equal height, built archwiſe, between which there run five ſtreets, the middlemoſt whereof fronts the palace: at the end of the three chief ſtreets oppoſite to the palace are three churches, one belonging to the Lutherans, another to the Calviniſts, and a third to the Roman catholics; to which three prevailing religions of the empire the late margrave gave equal liberty of conſcience, when he founded the new town.

"The chief part of the town (adds the baron) lies behind the houſes that front the palace: this, properly ſpeaking, conſiſts but of one ſtreet, which is of a prodigious length: all theſe houſes, as well as the margrave's, are of timber: yet the contrivance and diſtribution of the whole, taken together, is really wonderful.

"The Pheaſant-walk, which joins to the caſtle, is the prettieſt thing in the world: it is a very large incloſure, diſpoſed in various walks, planted with fir trees, cut in ſhape of a fan: there is a great baſon in the centre, always full of wild ducks, which is encompaſſed with four pavillions, made in the form of Turkiſh tents: two of them are aviaries, and the other two ſummer-houſes, with ſofas and couches in them, after the manner of the eaſtern countries: here, M. Polnitz ſays, the late margrave uſed to divert himſelf, by playing in concerts with ſome young ladies, whom he taught muſic. He had no leſs than ſixty waiting women to attend him, though but eight waited upon one day; and theſe, when he went abroad, attended him on horſeback, dreſſed like huſſars. The generality of theſe damſels, who had all lodgings in the palace, underſtood both muſic and dancing; and not only performed operas at the theatre of the palace, but were muſicians of the chapel."

The prince of Hohenzollern's territories are thirty-four miles long, ten broad, and are tolerably fertile, being watered by the Danube, Eyach, Starzell, &c. The prince is hereditary chamberlain of the holy Roman empire. There is not any remarkable town in this place.

The prince of Theugen, the abbeſs of Lindau, and the abbeſs of Buchau, have ſeats and voices in the diets of the empire and circle.

Eaſtward of the duchy of Wurtemberg lies the county of Oettingen: it is in the north corner of the circle, and extends about eighteen miles in length, and twelve in breadth. The lords of this country are divided into three lines, viz. that of Oettingen-Spielberg, who are princes of the empire, but have no ſeat or vote in the college of princes thereof; and thoſe of Oettingen-Wallerſtein, and Oettingen-Karzenſtein-Baldern. In the diets of the empire, they belong to the college of Swabian counts; but in that of the circle, the princely line has a ſeat and vote on the bench of lay-princes, and the others on the bench of counts and barons. The ſubjects of theſe princes are partly Roman catholic, and partly Lutheran, but the princes themſelves are all Roman catholics. The only place in the country worth mentioning is Oettingen, a town on the Wernitz, whence the county takes its name, and where the prince of Oettingen-Spielberg reſides. Here is alſo a commandery of the Teutonic order, a large college, and a ſociety for the improvement of arts and ſciences. The bailiwic, to which the town gives name, with four others, belong to the ſame prince. The principal river in this country is the Wernitz.

SECT. X.

Treating of the Perſons, Manners, Cuſtoms, &c. of the GERMANS; their Skill in the polite Arts, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.

THE people inhabiting this extenſive continent, are for the moſt part of a good ſtature and ſhape, with fair complexions, and agreeable features; but there is a remarkable difference amongſt them with reſpect to their character, temper, and manner of life; which is an evident proof of their conſiſting of ſeveral diſtinct nations. They are, however, in general, very remarkable for their honeſty and fairneſs in their dealings. Both the ancient and the preſent Germans have been long diſtinguiſhed for their hoſpitality. Julius Cæſar obſerves, that in his time their houſes were open to all men, who were welcome to ſuch entertainment as they found provided. That they eſteemed it a piece of injuſtice to affront a traveller, and thought it a neceſſary act of religion to protect thoſe who came under their roof. The preſent Germans have not degenerated from their anceſtors, and a ſtranger is ſure to be every where well entertained. The courage and bravery both of the ancient and preſent Germans was never diſputed. The Germans have alſo the honour of having almoſt all the kingdoms in Europe owe to German blood their crowned heads, particularly Great-Britain and Ireland, Denmark and Norway, Sweden, Poland, Ruſſia, Hungary, Pruſſia, and Bohemia.

In learning, the Germans are not inferior to any other nations; for not only their natural fondneſs for imitation, but the variety of governments, their mutual emulation, and the freedom Proteſtants enjoy of living and writing according

according to their own judgment, have procured the greateſt improvement in the ſciences. The pleaſure they take in reading is ſo great and general, eſpecially among the Proteſtants, that it is thought unbecoming, even in the female ſex, and perſons of any rank, not to be converſant in books; nor is there any place in the world where more books are written and printed, among which they have a great number of excellent works; and the genius and abilities of the German authors are at this time very juſtly admired.

With reſpect to their vices, we muſt obſerve, that though they have been cenſured for their drunkenneſs, yet they do not ſeem to be more guilty of this than their northern neighbours, or indeed than the Engliſh.

They commonly drink beer and wine, but they have the latter upon much eaſier terms than the Engliſh: they have thoſe of Hungary, France, and Italy, which lie contiguous to them, where the beſt wines are produced: beſides Moſelle, Rheniſh, and other wines of their own growth.

The uſual diet of the Germans is beef, mutton, fowls, &c. which are generally more boiled and roaſted than in England. They have alſo one diſh, which was eſteemed a delicious one by the antient Romans, as it is by them, and this is ſnails, which are dreſſed in various manners, and eaten at the tables of the quality as a great rarity. There is ſcarce a nobleman's garden that has not a place ſet apart for breeding and fattening them; and being fed for eating, they grow to an extraordinary ſize.

They not only ſleep on a feather-bed, as we do, but, inſtead of blankets, have a light feather-bed covering too, which is placed upon the upper ſheet, and is covered with a counterpane. Inſtead of the cheerful fire-ſide, which enlivens our winter evenings, they heat their rooms with ſtoves.

The gentry, in winter, take great pleaſure in riding through the ſtreets on the ſnow, on ſledges drawn by horſes richly accoutred, and adorned with bells and feathers; and, among the diverſions practiſed by the great, is hunting wild boars, bears, wolves, tigers, and other ferocious animals.

The Germans have particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their knowledge in the civil law, natural hiſtory, and the various branches of philoſophy. There are in Germany thirty-ſix univerſities, ſeventeen of which belong to the Proteſtants, and the ſame number to the Roman catholics; with two other mixed ones, thoſe of Erfurth and Heidelberg. They have alſo a number of academies for the ſciences, and many colleges and ſchools.

The reputation of excelling in the polite arts was formerly given to the French; but at preſent they are nearly equalled by the Germans, who excel in muſic, and boaſt the works of Teleman, Handel, Gran, Bach, and Haſſe. Some of their poets have excelled moſt of the European nations in the ſublimity of their thoughts, and the mingled ſtrength and ſweetneſs of their language. With reſpect to painting, they claim the firſt place after the Italians, and juſtly boaſt their Peter Paul Rubens, John Calker, and ſeveral others. In the thirteenth century, Barthod Schwartz diſcovered at Cologne how gunpowder might be made ſerviceable in the art of war. The firſt copper-plate engraving appeared in Germany; Albert Durer alſo etched in copper before the Italians; and the art of making mezzotintos was diſcovered by Von Sichem, an Heſſian lieutenant, in 1648, or, as others ſay, by prince Rupert; wooden cuts were alſo the invention of a German; nor can the firſt diſcovery of the art of printing be with juſtice refuſed the Germans.

They at preſent make velvets, beautiful ſilks, rich ſtuffs, and half ſilks, with a variety of woollen ſtuffs, and all manner of cloths, ribbons, lace, very large quantities of linen, fuſtian, embroidered work, fine hats, and tapeſtry; they alſo print cotton in a beautiful manner; make Spaniſh rough and ſmooth leather; and are well ſkilled in the art of dyeing. They work all ſorts of metals for ornaments, veſſels, tools, wire, &c. in the beſt manner; and Augſburg in particular is famous for its performances in ſilver. They are well-ſkilled in the working of braſs and arms. They make glaſs, and beautiful mirrors of all ſizes; fine works in lacquer, and a variety of porcelane, among which the Miſnian is ſaid to be the fineſt in the world. Nuremburg is famous for a variety of ingenious works in wood, ivory, metal, ſtone, glaſs, &c. which they export to foreign parts.

Germany enjoys every advantage for commerce; for, being ſituated in the heart of Europe, it can commodiouſly export the ſuperfluity in its home commodities and manufactures, and receive thoſe of foreign countries; beſides, it not only borders on the German ocean, the Baltic, and the gulf of Venice, but is watered by many navigable rivers.

Hamburg is the moſt important trading town in all Germany, and is chiefly indebted to navigation for its fame, as being the moſt reſorted to by the Engliſh and Dutch, of all the towns in Germany. About the middle of the thirteenth century many trading towns in Germany, as well as in other countries, lying on the German ocean and the Baltic, entered into a mutual league with each other for the promotion of trade and navigation, and were thence called Hanſe-towns. Though their trade fell to decay in the fifteenth century, and the name of the league in that time ceaſed, yet the trading towns of Hamburg, Lubec, and Bremen, are ſtill called Hanſe-towns, and have a league actually ſubſiſting between them, under the name of which they conclude treaties of commerce with foreign powers.

From Germany they export into the neighbouring and remote countries the following goods, viz. corn, wine, particularly the Rheniſh and Moſelle, tobacco, horſes, lean cattle, butter, cheeſe, honey, ſyrup, linen, woollen ſtuffs, yarn, ribbon, ſilk and cotton ſtuffs, wool, Nuremberg wares, wood of various ſorts, particularly timber fit for ſhip-building, iron plates and ſtoves, cannon, ball, bombs, granades, tin plates, ſteel work, copper, braſs wire, porcelane, earthen ware, mirrors, glaſſes, hogs briſtles, tartar, ſmalt, zaffer, Pruſſian blue, printers ink, types, Brunſwic mum, beer, &c.

As to the German coins, we muſt obſerve, that the emperor, with the electors, the chief part of the princes of the empire, ſeveral prelates, abbeſſes, counts, barons, ſome of the gentry, and the imperial cities, enjoy the privilege of coining money; but with this diſtinction, that ſome are intitled to coin only ſmall money, others to coin alſo a larger ſpecies, and that either of the ſilver alone, or of gold alſo; yet many ſtates of the empire, in order to ſave expences, ſeldom make uſe of this privilege. One or two days are appointed every year in each circle, to be held by the mint-maſters for the examination of the coin; and the emperor has engaged that they ſhall be regularly held in every circle. All the money in the empire ought likewiſe to be coined of the ſame ſtandard, and to be of one weight and intrinſic value: at preſent, by virtue of a reſolution of the diet of 1737, this ſtandard ought to be that of Leipſic; but they have not been able to prevent the debaſement of the coinage, notwithſtanding this and other regulations of the empire concerning it.

They reckon by marks, ſhillings, and pfennings, in the towns of Hamburg and Lubec: one mark, which is one ſhilling and ſix-pence ſterling, makes ſixteen German ſhillings; one German ſhilling, twelve pfennings; but this pfenning is no real coin: forty-eight ſhillings, or three marks, make one rix-dollar.

The whole circle of Weſtphalia, Brunſwic, and many other places in Lower Saxony, reckon by rix-dollars, marien-groſchen; and alſo by gut-groſchen, and pfennings; one rix-dollar makes twenty-four gut-groſchen, thirty-ſix marien-groſchen, or two hundred and eighty-eight pfennings; one marien-groſche contains eight pfennings, which is equal to two mattiers.

Rix-dollars, albuſes, and hellers, are uſed at Cologne on the Rhine; where they alſo reckon in eſſes and pfennings Flemiſh: one rix-dollar current makes one imperial florin and a half, four head-pieces and a half, forty-eight Brabant ſtivers, fifty-eight and a half Cleve ſtivers, ſeventy-eight albuſes, and one hundred and ſeventeen ſetmanger. It is obſervable, that the rix-dollar, which at Hamburg, Altena, Lubec, Bremen, &c. is worth 4s. 6d. goes for no more than 3s. 6d. in moſt parts of Germany.

In all the electoral countries of Saxony, as alſo in Leipſic, Naumburg, Berlin, Magdeburg, and Francfort on the Oder, they reckon by rix-dollars, gut-groſchen, and pfennings; that is, one rix-dollar, which is there an imaginary coin, contains one imperial florin and a half, or twenty-four gut-groſchen, and one gut-groſchen, twelve pfennings. Sixteen gut-groſchen make an imperial florin; eight groſchen, a one-third piece; and four gut-groſchen, a one ſixth-piece.

They reckon by imperial gulders, or florins, kreutzers, and pfennings, at Nuremberg, Augſburg, Vienna, Prague, &c. one imperial florin, or two-third piece makes fifteen batze, twenty imperial groſches, or two hundred and forty pfennings, or ſixty kreutzers.

Rix-dollars, ſilver groſchen, and pfennings, are uſed in Breſlau,

Breſlau, and all Sileſia: one rix-dollar contains thirty imperial or ſilver groſches or bohms, forty-five white groſches, ninety kreutzers, one hundred and twenty groſches, one hundred and eighty dreyers, and three hundred and ſixty pfennings.

SECT. XI.

Containing a ſuccinct Account of the antient and modern Hiſtory of the GERMANS, from the Conqueſt of their Country by the Romans to the Acceſſion of the preſent reigning Monarch.

IN the early ages of the world, the Germans were divided into many petty nations and principalities, ſome governed by kings whoſe power was limited, and others were abſolute; ſome of their princes were elective, and others hereditary; and ſome ariſtocratical and democratical governments were alſo found among them. Many of theſe ſtates and kingdoms frequently united under one head or general, both in their offenſive and defenſive wars. This was the ſtate of the Germans before they were conquered by the Romans. At that time the children went naked, and the men hung the ſkin of ſome wild beaſt upon their ſhoulders, faſtening it with a thong; and perſons of the beſt quality wore only a little woollen mantle or coat without ſleeves. Their uſual bed was the ground, a little ſtraw, or the ſkins of wolves or bears. Their food was bread, fleſh-meat, butter, and fruit, as at preſent, and their drink water, milk, and beer; for, in thoſe early ages they were ſtrangers to the uſe of wine. They were uſually very merry at their entertainments, ſitting in a ſemi-circle, with the maſter of the family in the middle, and the reſt on the right and left, according to their quality; but to theſe feaſts no women were admitted, nor a ſon, till he had attained his twentieth year.

The antient Germans expreſſed an extraordinary regard for morality, and were very ſtrict in divine worſhip, chooſing their prieſts out of the nobility, who were not intirely ignorant of moral philoſophy and phyſics, and were uſually called to councils of ſtate. Women were likewiſe admitted to the prieſtly office, and both the one and the other were treated with the moſt profound reſpect by the laity. The doctrine of tranſmigration then prevailed in Germany; they believed that departed ſouls, when they had left theſe bodies, animated other creatures; and, according as they behaved in this life, were happy or miſerable. Cluverius obſerves, that they worſhipped the ſun with ſuch devotion, that they ſeemed to acknowledge that planet as the Supreme God, and to it dedicated the firſt day of the week. They alſo worſhipped Woden, or Godan, after whom the fourth day of the week was called Wedneſday. It is ſaid that this word, Godan, becoming afterwards contracted into God, the Germans and Engliſh gave that name to the Deity. They alſo worſhipped the god Faranes, the ſame with the Daniſh Thor, the thunderer, from whom our Thurſday has its name. Tuiſco, the ſame with Mars, gave name to Tueſday; and the goddeſs Freia, or Venus, gave name to Friday.

They performed their ſacrifices, like the ancient Britons, in groves, the oak being uſually choſen for an altar; and, inſtead of a temple, they erected an arbour made of the boughs of the oak and beech. The prieſts, as well as the ſacrifice, were always crowned with wreaths of oak, or of ſome other ſacred tree. They ſacrificed not only beaſts, but men; and theſe human ſacrifices were taken from among their ſlaves or malefactors. Their belief that their ſouls ſhould animate other bodies after death, it is ſaid, made them fearleſs of danger, and upon extraordinary occaſions they made no ſcruple of diſpatching themſelves into the other world. They burnt their dead bodies, and having gathered up the bones and aſhes of the funeral pile, buried them together; and at the funerals of the great were tiltings and ſongs, ſung in memory of the heroic actions of the deceaſed perſon.

Such were the manners of the Germans before they were ſubdued by the Romans, who met with ſuch reſiſtance, that they were contented with making the Rhine and the Danube the boundaries of their conqueſts; and accordingly built fortreſſes, and planted garriſons on the banks of both thoſe rivers, to prevent the incurſions of what they termed the barbarous nations; but within about a hundred years after Conſtantine the Great, the Franks, Burgundians, Alemans, and other German nations, broke through thoſe boundaries, paſſed the Rhine, and diſpoſſeſſed the Romans of all Gaul, Rhætia, and Noricum, which they ſhared among them; but the Franks, prevailing over the reſt, at length eſtabliſhed their empire over all Modern Germany, France, and Italy, under the conduct of Charlemagne, or Charles the Great.

Antiently the conquered German nations had hereditary dukes of their own, and were governed by their own laws: but Charles put an end to the former, and governed the countries by counts and royal miſſionaries. However, the antient diets were ſtill retained. In the year 800, Charles revived the dignity of the Roman emperor, and conferred it upon himſelf and family: but his ſon Lewis divided the empire among his ſons; upon which great troubles aroſe, which, in 843, were adjuſted by an accommodation; by which Lewis the German obtained all Germany as far as the Rhine, with the three towns of Spires, Worms, and Mentz; and thus Germany became an independent kingdom. In 870, Lewis reduced half of the Lotharingian kingdom under his ſubjection, and nine years afterwards the other was reduced by his ſon, Lewis the younger.

This prince, ſharing his paternal kingdom with both his brothers, Carlman became king of Bavaria; Lewis of Eaſt Franconia; and Charles the Fat of Alemannia; the laſt, ſurviving his brothers, not only inherited their kingdoms, but obtained the imperial dignity, together with all Italy and France; yet governed in ſo weak a manner, that in 887 he was depoſed by the German ſtates, who conſtituted Arnulph, Carlman's natural ſon, king of Germany. This prince beat the Normans, who had made great devaſtations in Germany: and, by the aſſiſtance of the Huns, ſubdued the Bohemians. But afterwards, by the death of his ſon Lewis the Child, his family became extinct. Germany was, at that time, an hereditary kingdom, but the power of its monarchs was limited by the diets. The ſeveral territories belonging to it were governed under the king by counts, among whom the margraves defended the borders againſt the attacks of their enemies.

At this period the German ſtates raiſed a Frankiſh lord, named Conrad, to the throne, he being deſcended from the daughter of Lewis I. Conrad was ſucceeded by his enemy Henry duke of Saxony, whom he recommended to the ſtates, on his death-bed.

In the year 1024, the male race of the Saxon kings and emperors ended; during which time, Germany continued an hereditary kingdom. The ſtates afterwards aſſembling at Tritus in the open fields, on the banks of the Rhine, elected Conrad II. for their king, who being alſo acknowledged by the ſtates of Italy, he likewiſe obtained the imperial dignity. He annexed, by means of his ſon, the kingdom of Burgundy to the empire, rendered Poland ſubject to his dominion; and the Eider was appointed the boundary of the German empire, in conſequence of a treaty with Denmark.

Three popes, who had ſet up againſt each other, were depoſed by Henry III. who appointed a fourth in their ſtead; ſince which time the vacancy of the papal chair has always been intimated to the emperor, who ſends a perſon to Rome, to deſire that a new pope may be elected to that dignity.

However, Henry IV. his ſon, was put under the ban by the pope, whereupon the ſtates depoſed him.

The next ſucceſſor was Henry V. ſon of the former; but he was obliged to renounce all pretenſions to the inveſtiture of biſhoprics, which had been claimed by his anceſtors; and in him the male line of the Frankiſh emperors became extinct.

The pope, hereupon, cauſed Lotharius, duke of Saxony, to be elected; but he was not acknowledged by all Germany for their ſovereign, till after a ten years war. After him, Conrad of Hohenſtawſen ſucceeded to the crown. The emperor Frederic I. effectually exerciſed his ſovereignty over the ſee of Rome, by virtue of his coronation at Arles, reſerving alſo his dominion over that kingdom, and obliging Poland to pay him tribute, and take an oath of allegiance: Henry VI. attempted in vain to render the crown hereditary in his family. Philip, the brother of Henry, ſucceeded him; but, refuſing to acknowledge the pope's ſupremacy, was excommunicated, and Otho, duke of Brunſwic, ſet up againſt him by the pope and the electors. The whole empire was engaged by this diſpute, in a bloody war, till Philip, being treacherouſly aſſaſſinated in his bed, Otho became poſſeſſed of the whole empire; but he had not reigned four years, before he was depoſed by the pope and the electors, who choſe Frederic, king of Sicily, in his room.

This prince, ſtiled Frederic II. whom hiſtorians extol for his learning, wiſdom, and reſolution, was five times excommunicated by three popes; but prevailed ſo far againſt pope Gregory IX. as to depoſe him from the papal chair,

chair. Theſe continual conteſts between him and the popes gave riſe to the two famous factions of the Guelphs and Gibellines, the former adhering to the papal ſee, and the latter to the emperor. Frederic, having reigned thirty-eight years, died, as ſome ſay, by poiſon, in Italy; after which the empire remained in great confuſion for upwards of twenty years, there being no leſs than ſix competitors for the crown.

In 1273 Germany began to recover from its diſtracted ſtate, when count Rodolphus of Hapſburg, was advanced to the imperial dignity, the other electors leaving the choice to the palſgrave Lewis; and from him deſcended the houſe of Auſtria.

At this time, count Adolphus of Naſſau, was alſo, by virtue of a compromiſe, created emperor by the elector of Mentz; but he ſo diſguſted the electors of the empire, that they made choice of Albert, the ſon of Rodolphus, for their ſovereign, who defeated Adolphus in a pitched battle, and ſlew him with his own hand. Albert's coronation was confirmed by the pope; but his nephew and three aſſaſſins afterwards murdered him.

Henry, count of Lutzelburg, was created emperor on the death of Albert, in 1308: he was famed for his wiſdom, temper, and courage; but was poiſoned by a Franciſcan friar, with the conſecrated elements. The emperor no ſooner perceived what was done, than he generouſly adviſed the villain to make his eſcape; but he, neglecting to perform it, was taken, and flayed alive for the fact.

After an interregnum of ſome years, Ludowic, or Lewis of Bavaria, was choſen emperor, by a majority of electors, in 1318; but Frederic, duke of Auſtria, ſon of the late emperor, was ſet up by a contrary faction. Frederic's forces were defeated, and Lewis remained ſole emperor. After his death, Charles IV. was unanimouſly elected emperor, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by drawing up the golden bull, or thoſe regulations for the election of an emperor, which are ſtill obſerved. Charles lived to ſee his ſon Wenzel, or Wenceſlaus, elected king of the Romans. This prince, who was the fourth ſon of Charles, ſucceeded to the empire, at his father's demiſe; but after he had reigned twenty-two years, was depoſed, for his diſſolute and cruel behaviour. Charles was ſucceeded by three other princes, whoſe reign were ſhort; and at length, in 1411,

Sigiſmund was unanimouſly choſen emperor, who, in 1414, proclaimed a general council to be held at Conſtance, in which three popes were depoſed, and a new one ſet up. At this council thoſe reformers Jerom of Prague and John Huſs, were condemned, and burnt, though this emperor had granted them a paſſport, and was engaged, in honour and conſcience, for their ſafe return to their country; which ſo exaſperated the Huſſites of Bohemia, that they raiſed a formidable army, and, under the conduct of Ziſca, their general, defeated his forces in fourteen battles. Frederic, duke of Auſtria, ſon-in-law to the emperor Sigiſmund, was choſen emperor upon the death of his father-in-law, and reigned fifty-three years. His ſon Maximilian was choſen king of the Romans during his father's life-time, and afterwards obtained from the pope the imperial crown: the empire was divided into ten circles during his reign.

In 1519, Charles V. ſurnamed the Great, ſon of Philip, king of Spain, and grandſon to Maximilian, was elected emperor. He cauſed Luther's doctrine to be condemned; and in his reign the diſciples of that reformer obtained the name of Proteſtants, from their proteſting againſt a decree of the imperial diet in favour of the catholics. He is ſaid to have been victorious in ſeventy battles: he had the pope and French king priſoners at the ſame time, and carried his arms into Africa, where he conquered the kingdom of Tunis. He drove the Turks from the ſiege of Vienna; made war on the proteſtant princes, and took the elector of Saxony and the prince of Heſſe priſoners; but he reſigned his empire to his brother Ferdinand, and retired into a convent in Spain, after he had reigned thirty-eight years.

Charles was ſucceeded by Ferdinand I. who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by eſtabliſhing the aulic council of the empire; he was a peaceful prince, and uſed to aſſign a part of the day to hear the complaints of his people. Maximilian II. and his ſon Rodolphus II. were both ſucceſſively elected king of the Romans, but the latter could not be prevailed upon to allow a ſucceſſor to be choſen in his life time. He was ſucceeded by his brother Matthias, in whoſe capitulation it was for the firſt time inſerted, that the electors ſhould, for the future, even againſt the will of his father, be at liberty to elect a king of the Romans.

A war of thirty years continuance broke out in the reign of Ferdinand II. who endeavoured to deſtroy the proteſtants. This bloody conteſt was put an end to by his ſon Ferdinand III. in the year 1648. by the peace of Weſtphalia, by which the proteſtants were ſecured in their civil and religious liberties and privileges. This emperor conferred on duke Erneſt Auguſtus, of Brunſwic Lunenburg, the ninth electoral dignity, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Joſeph, king of the Romans. This laſt was followed by his brother Charles VI. who, in 1713, publiſhed the ordinance called the Pragmatic Sanction, to ſecure his hereditary dominions to his family; and died in 1740, without male heirs. In 1742, Charles VII. of Bavaria, was choſen emperor, by the ſuſpenſion of the vote of Bohemia; but after an unhappy reign, in which he was continually at war, he died in 1745, and was ſucceeded by Francis I. grand duke of Tuſcany, and duke of Lorrain, who had married the queen of Bohemia, the daughter of Charles VI. Joſeph II. emperor of Germany, was crowned king of the Romans, April 3, 1764.

The empreſs-queen of Hungary and Bohemia, dying November 29th, 1780, aged ſixty-three, the preſent emperor of Germany became heir to her dominions. In the beginning of the year 1782, this monarch iſſued an edict for aboliſhing many of the popiſh convents, and has thereby alſo freed the nuns and friars from their vows. By aboliſhing the religious orders contained in the edict, his imperial majeſty has obtained poſſeſſion of ſeveral millions of money, which is to be appropriated for the eſtabliſhment of an univerſal foundling hoſpital and workhouſe for the poor. He has alſo granted a general toleration to the proteſtants in the empire, though he himſelf ſtrictly adheres to the Roman catholic religion. In ſhort, by theſe and many other excellent regulations made by this great prince, he not only diſplays the liberal ſentiments with which his mind is endued, but alſo renders himſelf the object of the affections of the people he governs, while the ſurrounding nations view him with equal veneration and reſpect.

SECT. XII.

Containing an Account of the Election and Coronation of the Emperor of GERMANY; his Power and the Privileges of the States of the Empire and Diet; alſo of the Forces, Taxes, Courts of Juſtice, Laws, and Religion of the GERMANS.

THE empire of Germany is elective, and every new king of the Romans is obliged ſolemnly to renounce all attempts of rendering it hereditary in his family. The laws of the empire make no limitation with reſpect to religion, nation, ſtate, or age. This choice is ſettled by the majority of the electors, and declared by the elector of Mentz, within a month after an account is received of the former emperor's death, by means of envoys and public reſcripts to each elector. The ceremony of election is performed at Frankfort on the Maine; where the electors appear, either in perſon, or ſend two or three envoys who muſt be provided with ſufficient powers. After ſettling the deliberations, as well relating to the capitulation of election, as to other matters propoſed by the ſtates, foreign envoys, and others, all the foreigners who do not belong to the retinue of the electors, or their envoys, are ordered to leave the town before the day of election; after which all the electors preſent, with the firſt envoys of ſuch as are abſent, march in their electoral habits in proceſſion on horſeback, the three eccleſiaſtical electors wearing ſcarlet robes, with caps lined with ermine, and the robes of the ſecular electors of crimſon velvet lined alſo with ermine, each with his hereditary marſhal carrying a ſword in a ſcabbard before him; but this honour is not paid to the deputies of the abſent electors.

In this manner they proceed from the council-houſe to St. Bartholomew's church, where alighting at the gate, they go to their reſpective ſeats in the choir, followed by ſeveral princes and counts of the empire, the ſeveral ſword-bearers ſtanding before their reſpective electors, with their ſwords drawn and laid on their ſhoulders. The ſervice begins with veni creator, and the proteſtant electors withdraw till maſs is over; after which they return, and they all ſolemnly take an oath before the altar, to elect the fitteſt perſon to be emperor, and then ſhut themſelves up in the chapel of election, which is a ſmall vaulted gallery, to which there is an entrance from the choir. When they have once more ſworn to ſtand to a plurality of votes, theſe votes are collected by the elector of Mentz, according to the rank of the electors; and then the elector of Mentz is aſked by the elector of Saxony for his vote. Whoever has

above

above half the voices of the college is elected, and an elector may even vote for himself.

When the election is over, the person elected, or his proxy, must immediately swear and subscribe to the capitulation of election, which being done, he receives the congratulations of the electors, and the choice is made public in the church. If the elected king of the Romans be not present in person, he must give a counter-bond that he will maintain the capitulation of election, and, before his coronation, must swear to it in person; and, till this is done, he cannot assume the government, but must leave it to the vicars of the empire. An authentic copy of the capitulation of election, subscribed by the person elected, or his envoy, and confirmed by his seal, is delivered to each of the electors; and, on the other hand, the electoral college causes to be delivered to the person elected an instrument of his election, which, when he is absent, is carried to him by a prince, with a writing of notification. Upon this he appoints a day for his coronation, which ought to be performed at Aix la Chapelle, but at present is always held in the town where the election happens to be.

Some of the jewels of the empire are kept at Aix, and the rest at Nuremburg. Most of them belonged to Charlemagne, and are solemnly delivered up at the place of coronation. Exclusive of several kinds of vestments, there are a crown and sceptre, with two rings, one imperial monde, two broad swords, one small one, a book of the gospels, and other requisites.

The temporal electors, or their ambassadors, attend the person elected from his palace to the church, in the following order; the elector palatine with the crown, the elector of Bavaria with the monde, or globe, and the elector of Brandenburg with the sceptre, march first, abreast; the elector of Saxony carries the sword, and the elector of Hanover the standard. At the door of the church he is received by the three ecclesiastical electors in their robes, who attend him to the altar; and having taken a general oath as a ruler, and also promised due veneration to the pope and the church, the archbishop who officiates, anoints his head, and between his shoulders, his neck, breast, and right arm; then being clothed in the ancient imperial robes, he is brought to another altar, and once more sworn; he is then crowned, and afterwards conducted to the throne, where the archbishop bids him receive and keep the pledge which was designed for him by providence. Te Deum is then sung, and the trumpets and other music proclaim the general joy. After which he dubs some knights, is made a canon of the collegiate church of St. Mary at Aix la Chapelle, and is then conducted on foot, in solemn procession, to the council-house to a table, at which the hereditary officers attend.

The emperors, till the reign of Charles V. suffered themselves to be crowned at Rome by the pope, and then stiled themselves Roman emperors. The emperor, immediately on his entering on the government, shews his veneration to the pope by an embassy. The style of king of Italy and Lombardy, is merely titular, if we except twenty-one fiefs of the empire, that lie in the ecclesiastical state.

The title of the emperor runs thus: "F. by the grace of "God, elected a Roman emperor, and at all times augmen-"ter of the empire of Germany." Next follow the titles of the hereditary imperial dominions. The states of the empire give the emperor the title of the most illustrious, most powerful, and most invincible Roman emperor; but the electors omit the last. The arms of the emperor and empire are a black spread eagle with two heads, hovering with expanded wings in a field of gold, and over the head of the eagle is seen the imperial crown. To these are annexed the arms of the several hereditary countries.

The emperor's prerogatives consist partly in his being looked upon by all other crowned heads and states in Europe as the first European potentate, and consequently has precedence given him and his ambassadors. With respect to the German empire, he is its supreme head, and as such enjoys many privileges: yet his power in the administration of the German empire is limited both by the capitulation of election, the other laws of the empire, by treaties, and by the customs of the empire. Those privileges which he has the right of exercising without the advice of the states, are called his reservata; but his greatest power does not consist in these, which are far from being repugnant to the liberties of the states of Germany.

With respect to ecclesiastical affairs, his rights consist in little more than confirming ecclesiastical elections, and sending commissaries to the elections of archbishops, bishops, and abbots, that they may be performed in due order; but the commissary is never personally present at these elections.

Respecting temporal affairs, the emperor has the right of bestowing personal dignities; as for instance, the creating of noblemen, as lords, barons, and counts, who enjoy the dignity of princes, and of knights and gentry; as also that of raising countries and territories to a higher rank; of bestowing coats of arms, as also the enlarging, improving, and altering them. He has the power of establishing universities, and enabling them to confer academical degrees; of granting a right of holding fairs and markets, and of erecting any place into a sanctuary. He has likewise the power of bestowing letters of respite, of securing a debtor against his creditor, and of conferring majority on minors. He can put children who are born out of wedlock upon the footing of such as are legitimate; can confirm the contracts and stipulations of the members of the empire; and so far remit the oaths extorted from them, that they may commence an action at law against another, on account of the very thing for which the oath was administered. But the emperor has no right, without the consent of the collective state of the empire, to put one of those states under the ban, to exclude a state of the empire from a seat and voice in its colleges, to interfere in the laws of the empire, to conclude treaties in affairs relating to the empire, to involve it in a war, to raise levies, or to conclude a peace in which the empire is concerned, to appoint taxes in it, to regulate the coinage, to build forts in the empire, or to determine disputes concerning religion.

The electors frequently chuse the successor in the administration, during the life of the emperor; and the person so chosen is stiled King of the Romans. He is elected and crowned in the very same manner as the emperor, and is actually a crowned head, though he has no kingdom; is saluted with the title of majesty, and enjoys the title of perpetual augmenter of the empire, and king of Germany. He takes precedence before all the other kings of Christendom, and bears a spread eagle with one head in his arms.

The emperor has, for his assistants in the court and chancery, the arch-officers, who are also electors, of the empire.

There are nine electors, of which three are spiritual, and the rest temporal. Of the former, is the elector of Mentz, who is arch-chancellor of the holy Roman empire, and director of the electoral college: this prince, besides the offices he enjoys at the coronation, as already taken notice of, has the general direction, and is not to be controuled by the emperor; he lays before that body the grievances of the separate states. Before him, or his envoys, all those of the states of the empire, as well as of foreign powers, legitimate themselves. He nominates the vice-chancellor of the empire, who must take an oath to him as well as the emperor. He has the inspection of the archives of the empire, appoints all officers for the chancery, and has supreme jurisdiction over them.

The second spiritual elector is that of Treves, who is the arch-chancellor of the holy Roman empire in Gaul and the kingdom of Arles; but this is at present no more than a mere title. He constantly precedes the elector of Cologne, and has the first voice at the election of a king of the Romans.

The third spiritual elector is the archbishop of Cologne, who is arch-chancellor of the holy Roman empire, in Italy. When the emperor is crowned at Aix la Chapelle, and in the archbishopric of Cologne, he has the right of performing the coronation alone; but if it happens in a third place, that is neither in his archbishopric nor that of Mentz, he exchanges therein with the latter.

The king of Bohemia, the elector of Bavaria, the elector of Saxony, the elector of Brandenburg, the elector Palatine, and the elector of Hanover, are the temporal electors. The former of these is arch cup-bearer of the holy Roman empire, and, as such, presents to the emperor the chalice, filled with wine and water, and hands the first liquor to the table in a silver cup, which weighs twelve marks, or about ninety six ounces English, which afterwards, together with his horse, becomes the property of his vicar. His other prerogatives are, his preceding all other temporal electors, walking in procession immediately after the emperor, followed by the empress and the electors of Mentz and Cologne; and he has the third voice in the electoral college.

The office of arch-sewer of the holy Roman empire is vested in the elector of Bavaria. At the coronation, he carries the monde before the emperor, ranks next to Bohemia, and at the imperial coronation serves up the first

courſe, and places four diſhes, weighing twelve marks, on the emperor's table.

The office of arch-marſhal of the holy Roman empire belongs to the elector of Saxony, who at the diets, and on other ſolemn occaſions, carries the ſword of ſtate before the emperor; and at the coronation rides into a heap of oats, and fills a meaſure with them. At the diets, he appoints quarters for the electors, or their envoys, and during the holding of the diets, has juriſdiction over all the electoral and other imperial officers.

The office of arch-chamberlain of the empire is veſted in the elector of Brandenburg, who carries the ſceptre before the emperor, and preſents him with water in a ſilver baſon, to waſh his hands in.

The office of arch-treaſurer belongs to the elector palatine, who can raiſe nobles and gentlemen to the degree of counts: he is protector of the order of St. John throughout all Germany. When the elector of Bavaria was put under the ban of the empire, and the palatine obtained the office of arch-ſewer, the elector of Brunſwic Lunenburg alſo obtained the office of arch-treaſurer. He enjoys the alternate ſucceſſion of the biſhopric of Oſnaburg, with ſome other rites and privileges; and his electoral juriſdiction extends both to the territories of Hanover and Zell.

The emperor Leopold raiſed the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover, on account of the extraordinary ſervices both he and the empire had received from it, to the electoral dignity, ſo early as the year 1692; but it was not till the year 1708 that thoſe electors obtained a ſeat and voice in the electoral college.

The princes of the empire follow next in rank after thoſe above-mentioned: they are partly ſpiritual, and partly temporal; partly old, and partly new, or firſt raiſed to that dignity ſince the reign of Ferdinand II. The ſpiritual princes are either archbiſhops, biſhops, or princely abbots; and to them likewiſe belong the Teutonic maſters, together with the maſterſhip of the order of St. John. Among the temporal princes is an archduke, and the reſt are either dukes, palſgraves, margraves, landgraves, burgraves, princes, or princely counts. In the college, or council of the princes of the empire, are three benches: on what is called the ſpiritual bench, ſit the ſpiritual princes, with the arch-duke of Auſtria, and that of Burgundy, but in ſuch a manner, that Auſtria daily exchanges the firſt place with Saltzburg; the other temporal princes ſit on the temporal bench; and the biſhops of Lubec and Oſnaburg, when the latter happens to be a Lutheran, on the croſs bench.

The emperor ſummons the diet, which conſiſts, beſides himſelf, of all the ſtates, or their envoys or plenipotentiaries: after conſulting with the electors, his imperial majeſty appoints the time and place where it ſhall meet (which muſt be in ſome part of the German dominions), in order to form ſuch reſolutions, and tranſact ſuch buſineſs as concern the whole empire. The emperor either aſſiſts at the diet in perſon, or has a principal commiſſary, who is generally an old imperial aulic counſellor, and a perſon of learning raiſed to the dignity of a baron. The ſummons for their meeting conſiſts of printed patents ſubſcribed by the emperor, and is ſent in the form of a letter to each ſtate of the empire, briefly declaring the occaſion of their aſſembling, and the moſt important matters to be laid before them.

The ſtates compoſing this aſſembly may either appear themſelves, or by their envoys, or charge another ſtate, or its envoys, with their voice. On the ſide of the ſtates, the elector of Mentz, or his envoys, has the general direction, and theſe envoys ſhew their credentials to the elector of Mentz, or his envoys, and to the principal commiſſary of the empire.

The reſpective ſtates, in their conſultations, divide into three colleges, namely, the electoral, the princely, and the college of the imperial cities; each of the two firſt, which are called the higher colleges of the empire, has a principal and by-chamber of its own; but all the three colleges meet to hear the imperial propoſals; and in the hall of correlatives, on exchanging the concluſions of both the higher colleges againſt the imperial cities.

It may not be improper to obſerve here, that the eccleſiaſtical and ſecular princes of the empire, and all prelates who have princely dignities annexed to their functions, with the maſter of the Teutonic order, have each one ſingle voice; but the reſt, who have no temporal principality, give their voices by companies, of which kind are the two benches of the Rhine and Swabia. The repreſentatives, or the deputies of the imperial cities, form the laſt and third rank of members in the diet, and are alſo divided into the Rheniſh and Swabian benches. On the firſt ſit the repreſentatives of Lubec, the free cities upon the Rhine, which amount to fifteen; and on the other the repreſentatives of the thirty-ſeven free cities in Swabia and Franconia. The repreſentatives of the city where the diet is held ſit at a table by themſelves, and take an account of the voices of the other deputies, which are regiſtered by the two regiſters of Ulm and Spire, one of them repreſenting the cities in the circle of Swabia, and the other the cities in the circle of the Rhine.

The reſolutions in each college are formed by a majority of voices; but when affairs relating to religion are diſcuſſed, or when all the catholics are of one opinion, and all the proteſtants of another, it does not turn on a majority of voices. If the three colleges be unanimous, a judgment of the empire is formed for the uſe of the emperor, or his principal commiſſary; but if only two of the colleges are unanimous, their reſolution, with the particular concluſion of the third, is delivered in to the imperial commiſſion. When the emperor approves either of the judgment of the empire, or the concluſion of two colleges, an obligatory concluſion of the empire ariſes out of it, and it is immediately put into execution.

With reſpect to taxes and other impoſts, theſe can no otherwiſe be laid on the empire in general by the emperor, than with the advice, privity, and conſent of the electors, princes, and ſtates, at the general diets. Theſe taxes are partly ordinary, and partly extraordinary: the former, which are ſtyled the chamber-terms, are what each ſtate of the empire is annually to contribute for maintaining the chamber-judicatory of the emperor and empire; and the proportion paid by each ſtate is expreſſed in the matricula of the chamber. But theſe chamber-terms are ſo ill paid, that in 1753 the empire was indebted to the chamber-judicature ſix hundred and fifty-four thouſand and thirteen rix-dollars. Indeed many complaints have been made, that the matricula is imperfect, and the ſtates rated in an unequitable proportion.

The taxes, which are of an extraordinary nature, are ſuch as are frequently granted, in caſe of neceſſity, by the ſtates, for the ſupport of the emperor or the army of the empire; for the maintenance or building of its forts; and for a war, particularly againſt the Turks. Theſe are granted according to what is called in Germany Roman months; a denomination which took its riſe from this circumſtance: in antient times the emperors, in order to receive the papal coronation, took a journey to Rome, and the German ſtates of the empire were bound to eſcort them with a certain number of horſe and foot for ſix months, at their own expence; or to pay twelve florins monthly for a horſeman, and four for a footman; which money obtained the name of Roman months, computed at fifty-eight thouſand two hundred and eighty florins value each. This foot, or ſtandard, was afterwards retained, and the rate of each ſtate, either in men or money, is ſettled in what is termed the matricula of the empire.

The conſent of the electors, princes, and ſtates, muſt be firſt obtained in an open diet, before the emperor can commence a war. But when the empire reſolves upon a war, the generality of the conſtituents, with the field-marſhal at their head, and alſo the directors and the counſellors of the military council, are to be nominated by the emperor and the whole body of the ſtates; and thoſe of an equal number of both religions, who, together with the whole army, are ſubject to the emperor and empire. The war muſt alſo be carried on agreeably to the ordinances of the empire; and the oldeſt field-marſhal, without diſtinction of religion, muſt command the army. But at preſent no directors of the military council are any longer called in, and the emperor and his aulic military council generally carry on the war.

The following calculation has been made of the forces which the ſeveral princes of the empire are able to maintain and pay, viz. the elector of Mentz can maintain ſix thouſand; the elector of Triers, ſix thouſand; the elector of Cologne, ſix thouſand; the biſhops of Munſter and Liege, and the archbiſhop of Saltzburg, eight thouſand each; the biſhop of Wurtzburg, two thouſand; the biſhop of Bamburg, five thouſand; the biſhop of Paderborn, three thouſand; the biſhop of Oſnaburg, two thouſand five hundred; the abbot of Fulda, ſix thouſand; the other biſhopries of the empire, ſix thouſand; the abbies and provoſtſhips of the empire, eight thouſand; ſo that the total amount of the forces of the eccleſiaſtical princes, is ſeventy-four thouſand five hundred.

The forces of the ſecular princes are as follow: the emperor for Hungary, thirty thouſand; for Bohemia, Sileſia,

ſia, and Moravia, thirty thouſand; for Auſtria and his other dominions, thirty thouſand; the king of Pruſſia, as elector of Brandenburg, forty thouſand; the elector of Saxony, twenty-five thouſand; the elector palatine, fifteen thouſand; the duke of Wirtemberg, fifteen thouſand; the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, fifteen thouſand; the prince of Baden, ten thouſand; the elector of Hanover, thirty thouſand; the duke of Holſtein, twelve thouſand; the duke of Mecklenburg, fifteen thouſand; the princes of Anhalt, ſix thouſand; the prince of Lawenburg, ſix thouſand; the elector of Bavaria, thirty thouſand; the dukes of Saxony, ten thouſand; the princes of Naſſau, ten thouſand; the other princes and imperial towns, fifty thouſand; the whole amount of which is three hundred and ſeventy-nine thouſand; which added to ſeventy-four thouſand five hundred, the quota of the eccleſiaſtical princes, make the whole of the imperial forces to amount to four hundred and fifty-three thouſand five hundred.

Of the body of men which the empire unanimouſly agree to ſend, and promiſe to ſupply, one half ſeldom actually appear in the field, in time of war.

The chief of the courts of juſtice, is the imperial aulic council, which is held at the imperial court, and ſolely depends on the emperor, who is ſupreme head and judge, to whom in all matters of importance a judgment is exhibited by the imperial aulic council. This judicatory conſiſts of a preſident, the imperial aulic vice-chancellor, a vice-preſident, and a number of imperial aulic counſellors, ſix of whom are always to be Lutherans; beſides theſe are two ſecretaries, and a fiſcal of the empire.

The agents of the imperial aulic council, who give in the writings, urge the reſolutions, &c. alſo belong to this claſs.

With reſpect to the imperial and chamber judicatory of the empire, which is filled by the emperor and ſtates of the empire at the ſame time, but maintained only by the latter, it is at preſent held in the imperial city of Wetzlar. This judicatory conſiſts of a chamber judge, two preſidents of the chamber judicatory, one of whom is a Roman, and the other a Lutheran; as alſo of ſeventeen aſſeſſors, eight of whom are Lutheran, and nine catholic. To this court alſo belong a general and advocate fiſcal, with thirty procurators, and a number of advocates. The chamber judicatory has alſo a chancery of its own, and a treaſury, and has the direction of the chamber-terms of payment. The other judicatories are called peculiar or lower, and to theſe belong the imperial judicatory in Upper and Lower Swabia, held in the three imperial cities of Ravenſburg, Wangen, and Iſny, and in the borough of Altdorf, together with the imperial land judicatory of the burgraviate of Nuremburg, which belongs to the margrave of Brandenburg, and is held at Anſpach, and many others, particularly the imperial aulic judicatory of Rotweil, which ſolely depends on the emperor, and is the principal of the lower judicatories.

In all courts of the empire, the civil law is generally obſerved, and to this are added ſome decrees, to which an equal regard is paid; as firſt, the golden bull, already mentioned, which has only about twenty-four leaves, and was publiſhed by Charles IV. with the approbation of moſt of the princes, counts, barons, and other ſtates of the empire, and contains all the fundamental laws relating to the election of the emperor, and the privileges of the electors: the ſeal annexed to this decree being of gold, it obtained the name of the Golden Bull, or edict, and is eſteemed irrevocable. Another conſiderable part of the municipal laws of the empire is the Capitulatio Cæſarea, which is a collection of forty or fifty articles between the electors and the emperor; who, at his coronation, ſwears to maintain the privileges of the electors, princes, and other ſubjects of the empire; that he will not alienate or diminiſh the revenues of the crown, or bring foreign troops into the empire, without the conſent of the ſtates. The third kind of laws by which the Germans are governed, are, the acts of their general diets. Theſe laws indeed relate chiefly to the great, whoſe privileges they aſcertain and ſecure; but every diſtinct ſtate is governed by its prince or ſovereign, either at his arbitrary pleaſure, or according to a ſet of laws formed by him or his anceſtors.

In treating of the ſtate of religion among the modern Germans, it may be neceſſary to obſerve, that they became acquainted with ſome principles of the Chriſtian religion towards the cloſe of the ſeventh century, by the Iriſh biſhop Kilian, Suidbert, and Ewald, who were Engliſhmen, and Rupretcht of Worms, who ſettled at Saltzburg; and in the eighth century, Winifred of England, preaching among the Thuringians, Heſſians, and Saxons, was ordained biſhop of the Germans beyond the Rhine, by the name of Bonifacius; he was afterwards made archbiſhop of Germany, when, under the ſpecious pretence of propagating the doctrines of Chriſtianity, he exerted himſelf with great zeal in promoting obedience to the church of Rome, and even employed the ſecular power againſt ſuch biſhops and prieſts as refuſed to ſubmit to the Romiſh yoke and ceremonies of worſhip. Charlemagne propagated Chriſtianity among the Saxons by fire and ſword; and the Chriſtian religion was introduced ſome time after among the Bohemians and Moravians.

About the year 1517 the Reformation began in Germany; for the archbiſhop of Mentz being unable to pay the large ſums the pope expected from him, procured leave of his holineſs to ſell his pardons and indulgencies in all the great towns of Germany. Dr. Martin Luther hearing of this, proteſted againſt the proceeding, and openly diſputed at Wittemberg and Leipſic againſt thoſe who aſſerted the power of the pope to grant pardons and indulgencies, notwithſtanding his being threatened with excommunication, and with being condemned as an heretic; but the elector of Saxony approving of his doctrines, he boldly propagated them in other parts of Germany, where the dukes of Brunſwic and Lunenburg, Wirtemberg, Mecklenburg, Pomerania, the marquis of Brandenburg, the landgrave of Heſſe, and the inhabitants of moſt of the Imperial cities, became his diſciples, and, in 1529, proteſted againſt the concluſion of the diet at Spire, by which all innovations in religion, till the decree of a future council ſhould be obtained, were declared unlawful; and from this proteſt they received the names of Proteſtants; and from their confeſſion of faith, which the following year they ſolemnly delivered to the diet at Augſburg, they obtained the name of Adherers to the Augſburg Confeſſion.

They took no part in the council of Trent; but the year before, that is in 1537, at an aſſembly at Smalkald, they ſet forth the ſubſtance of their doctrine in certain articles, in order to deliver them to the aſſembled biſhops. Afterwards refuſing to recede from the opinions they had profeſſed, the emperor Charles V. endeavoured to reduce them by force; but after a long war, which broke out in the year 1546, he granted them a toleration at Paſſaw in 1553, which was afterwards confirmed to them at Augſburg in 1555, during the receſs of the diet of the empire. By this peace all the adherents to the Augſburg confeſſion were confirmed in their full religious liberty, till a final agreement concerning both religions ſhould be brought about, and in caſe that ſhould not be effected, for ever. To the maintaining of this important law of the empire, the emperors and popiſh powers have frequently bound themſelves by new obligations; and the former in particular have always confirmed it by oath in their capitulation of election; and the doubts that aroſe upon it were removed by the treaty of Weſtphalia, in the year 1648. By virtue of this renewed and confirmed religious peace, no other religion, but that of the Roman, Lutheran, and Reformed, is to be tolerated in the empire: yet there are ſects that adhere to neither of theſe three religions, and yet in ſome places enjoy the free exerciſe of their own.

The determination whether a perſon be a member of this or that church, belongs only to that very church; and each ſovereign, or lord, is bound to allow his own vaſſals and ſubjects who are of another religion, not only the public and private exerciſe of theirs, but every thing belonging to it, churches, ſchools, ſpiritualities, incomes, conſiſtories, &c. in the ſame manner as they ſtood on the firſt of January, 1624: but in a country where there are ſubjects who adhere to one religion, which in that year was neither publicly nor privately obſerved, it lies in the ſovereign's breaſt whether he ſhall ſuffer them in the country or not. If he enters into a ſtipulation with them, and promiſes them a toleration, it muſt be maintained, not only by him, but by his ſucceſſors; for the rights of ſuch ſubjects muſt not be infringed. But if he will grant no toleration, he muſt allow thoſe who at the time of the treaty of Weſtphalia were already ſettled in his country, five years at leaſt; and thoſe who afterward came to ſettle therein, or have made any change in their religion, at leaſt three years. However, theſe regulations have been repeatedly infringed in later times.

Proteſtant ſtates may make what regulations and changes they pleaſe within their own juriſdictions in matters relating to the churches or ſchools. Hence the external forms differ greatly in the Proteſtant countries of the empire. The ſovereign commonly decides all important affairs, ſettles and eſtabliſhes, removes, promotes, caſhiers, or otherwiſe puniſhes ſuch as ſerve either in the church or ſchools: he forms eccleſiaſtical regulations, appoints feaſts

and faſts, and erects colleges, which in his name ſuperintend the other affairs of the church. Conſiſtories are alſo generally appointed by the proteſtant ſtates, which for the moſt part conſiſt of lay and eccleſiaſtical counſellors; but in ſome places more, and in others fewer things fall under their notice. In many places alſo peculiar ſynods and a church council are held. Thoſe that ſerve the church and ſchools are either appointed by the ſovereign of the country, or the conſiſtory, the elders of the church or its members. Theſe alſo appoint inſpectors, provoſts, or ſuperintendents; and over theſe, general ſuperintendents are frequently placed.

The ſame power is poſſeſſed by the Proteſtant ſtates over their catholic ſubjects, as the catholic ſtates exerciſe over their Proteſtant ſubjects. In favour of thoſe who, in the year 1624, enjoyed the public exerciſe of their religion, it is provided, that the catholic biſhops to whoſe diſtrict they belong, ſhall retain the ſame ſpiritual juriſdiction over them as far as in that period: conſequently ſuch as were merely tolerated out of grace or favour, are alſo wholly left in this particular to the ſupreme juriſdiction of the lord of the country; but with this limitation, that he can require nothing of them which is contrary to the principles of their church. On the other hand, no cloiſter ſituated in the territory of any Proteſtant ſuperior, or lord, muſt be converted into any other order, unleſs the former order be wholly extinct; and even in that caſe, the cloiſter is to be ſupplied only with ſuch regulars as had a being as an order, prior to the religious diſſenſions. In ſhort, the Proteſtant body has mutually agreed, that whenever for the future a Lutheran lord of a country ſhall turn to the reformed church, or obtain a country whoſe inhabitants are of that communion, and vice verſa, he ſhall leave his ſubjects the free exerciſe of their religion, their whole form of church and ſchool diſcipline, and all their other privileges. But if a church ſhall of itſelf turn to that of the lord of the country, the public exerciſe of religion ſhall be permitted the people; but at their own expence, and without prejudice to the others. The religion that prevailed in the country at the concluſion of the treaty of Weſtphalia, is to be that of the conſiſtorial counſellor and ſuperintendents of divinity and philoſophy. What further remains to be ſaid on this head, our readers will find in the accounts and deſcriptions already given of the reſpective countries and provinces which compoſe this great empire.

CHAP. X.

THE NEW HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF

BOHEMIA.

SECT. I.

Containing a general Account of the Kingdom of BOHEMIA, its Boundaries and Diviſions, with a geographical Deſcription of the Country; the various Circles it contains; their Towns and Places; alſo of the Inhabitants of Bohemia Proper, their Perſons, Manners, Language, Religion, &c. the Conſtitution of Bohemia, its Manufactures, Revenues, &c.

THE name of this country is derived from the Bemi, or Bojemi, its antient inhabitants, who were the deſcendants of the Boii, or Gallic nation, that retired into the Hercynian foreſt, (which runs through this country) in order to avoid the perſecutions of the Romans. This kingdom once comprehended Luſatia, till the houſe of Auſtria granted that country to the electorate of Saxony. It is bounded, on the eaſt, by Poland; on the weſt, by the palatinate of Bavaria, with part of Saxony; on the north, by Luſatia; and, on the ſouth, by Auſtria. It is about three hundred miles in length from north to ſouth, and two hundred and fifty from eaſt to weſt.

This kingdom is divided into two parts; namely, 1. The kingdom of Bohemia Proper. 2. The marquiſate of Moravia. We ſhall deſcribe theſe ſeparately, as each of them has ſomething peculiar to itſelf, either in the produce of the country, or with reſpect to its inhabitants, &c.

Bohemia Proper, is one of the beſt countries in the Auſtrian dominions: and is bounded, on the eaſt, by Moravia and Sileſia; on the weſt, by Bavaria; on the north, by Luſatia; and by Auſtria, on the ſouth. It is almoſt one hundred and ſeventy miles in length, from eaſt to weſt; and one hundred and forty in breadth, from north to ſouth. It is almoſt ſurrounded with mountains and woods, in the former of which are mines of gold, ſilver, copper, tin, iron, lead, ſulphur, and nitre. Here are likewiſe abundance of carbuncles, emeralds, amethyſts, jaſpers, ſapphire, cryſtals, and other precious ſtones, moſt of which are purchaſed by the Jews, who export them into foreign countries.

Though the large thick woods, with which Bohemia abounds, are ſuppoſed to render the climate very unwholſome; yet the ſoil is, in general, tolerably fertile, being well-watered with rivers, particularly the Elbe, the Moldau, the Egra, Oder, Viſtula, Teyn, and Igla. Corn and millet are produced here in great plenty; as alſo abundance of hops, ſaffron, ginger, red wines, flax, wood, and timber. They have excellent paſturage, and, beſides cattle and ſheep, breed great numbers of fine horſes, which are chiefly purchaſed for the uſe of the French. In the woods are ſeveral ſorts of wild beaſts, the moſt remarkable of which are bears, lynxes, wolves, foxes, martens, badgers, beavers, and otters; with various kinds of game.

The rivers afford ſeveral kinds of excellent fiſh; and, in ſome of them is found gold duſt. Here were formerly great numbers of ſalt pits; but the working of them not anſwering the expence, they have been ſome time neglected, and the country is ſupplied with ſalt from Miſnia and other places. Here are mineral waters and hot baths in this country, which alſo produces terra ſigillata, or ſealed earth, Moſcovy-glaſs, ſtone or pit coal, alum, vitriolic water, and marble.

Geographers uſually divide Bohemia into twelve circles or provinces, excluſive of Prague, and the territory of Egra, or Eger. But as the city of Prague is not only the principal place in this diviſion, but alſo the capital of the whole kingdom of Bohemia, it will be neceſſary to give a particular deſcription of that celebrated city; before we take notice of the towns in the other circles.

When the Bohemians firſt ſettled in Prague, they called it Boihoheim, as being the capital of the kingdom; it was afterwards called, by the Sclavonians, Prague, which name hath been given it ever ſince. It is ſituated in fourteen degrees forty minutes eaſt longitude, and fifty degrees five minutes north latitude. It ſtands one hundred and twenty miles north-eaſt of Ratiſbon, one hundred and forty-three eaſt of Nuremberg, ſeventy-four ſouth of Dreſden, one hundred and forty-ſeven north-eaſt of Munich, one hundred and fifty ſouth of Berlin, and one hundred and forty north-weſt of Vienna. The city ſtands in a pleaſant and fruitful country, in the midſt of gardens and fine fields; and is ſurrounded with magnificent palaces, belonging to the nobility and gentry. The houſes are chiefly built of ſtone; and conſiſt, for the moſt part, of three ſtories. Here are near one hundred churches and chapels, and about forty cloiſters, beſides nine ſynagogues for the Jews. The Chriſtian inhabitants are computed to be about ſeventy thouſand, and the Jews about twelve thouſand. The city is about twelve miles in circumference, and is watered by the river Moldau, which runs through the principal part of it.

The city of Prague is divided into three parts, by the name of the Old, New, and Leſſer Town. The Old Town, which is as big as the other two, has ſtreets that are

are narrow and darkſome; but is very populous, and full of fair, though old-faſhioned houſes. Here ſtands the univerſity, the only one in Bohemia, and one of the moſt famous in Europe, founded by the Emperor Charles IV. in the year 1358, where is ſtill a great number of ſtudents, though not comparable to the number in 1409, when John Huſs, the then rector, is ſaid to have had no leſs than forty-four thouſand. And when the emperor Charles V. would have retrenched their privileges, twenty-four thouſand are ſaid to have left it in one week, and ſixteen thouſand more ſoon after. Here are alſo ſeveral monaſteries and colleges, of which there is a very magnificent one belonging to the Jeſuits near the bridge; from the belfry of whoſe church there is the beſt view of the city. It was founded by the emperor Ferdinand for a hundred of that order; and it is ſaid, that in and about this city there are not leſs than two thouſand. Great numbers of Jews live in this quarter, from whence it has the name of Judenſtadt, or Jews town. Mr. Pollnitz was aſſured, when he was here about 1729, that there were no leſs than eighty thouſand. They have the trade of this city all in their own hands, deal in all ſorts of commodities, eſpecially in the precious ſtones found in the Bohemian mines, and by receiving all old-faſhioned things in payment, quite ruin the Chriſtian handicraftſmen: but on giving intimation that ſeveral of them correſponded with the enemy, and helped them in the laſt reduction of it, they have been ordered by the court of Vienna to depart both this city and kingdom by a time limited; and muſt obey it, if the interceſſion made for them, by the maritime powers of Great Britain and Holland, does not prevail. Dr. Brown ſays, the Bohemians ſtill keep models in remembrance of John Huſs, and Jerom of Prague; and it is obſerved by others, that on one of Huſs's medals there is engraven his prophecy at the ſtake, in theſe words: "Centum revolutis annis, Deo reſpondebitis et mihi." That is, "A hundred years hence ye ſhall anſwer for this to God and me;" which was reckoned to be fulfilled upon the church of Rome by Luther's Reformation.

The ſecond diviſion of this city, called the New Town, (which is the beſt built quarter of the three, with ſpacious beautiful ſtreets, and takes up more ground than the old one, by reaſon of its gardens and vineyards,) was formerly ſeparated from the old one by a wall, but now only by a ditch, into which they can let the river. Here are the ruins of the palace of their antient kings, the walls of which are ſo ſtrongly cemented, that they can ſcarce be demoliſhed by any engine. The Jeſuits have built a church and college here, much more ſtately than that in the Old Town; and over its gate there are thirteen ſtatues of men as big as the life, of a ſtone which reſembles braſs. A citadel has lately been built for defence of this part, which is well furniſhed with cannon, as are alſo the other caſtle, and the ramparts.

The Leſſer Town is on the weſt ſide of the Moldau, and is much pleaſanter and better built than the old one, to which it is joined by a bridge, one of the longeſt and moſt ſubſtantial in Europe, it having twenty-four arches, being in all one thouſand ſeven hundred feet long, and thirty-five broad, with two high gates, under two large towers at each end, and the ſtatues of ſeveral ſaints on both ſides, and a great crucifix of copper gilt, which the Jews were compelled to ſet up in this place as an atonement for ſome crime they had committed. Part of this town lies on a riſing ground, and at the top of it, called Ratſchin Hill, is Upper Prague, where moſt of the nobility have houſes, and the emperor a very magnificent palace, with a ſummer-houſe affording one of the moſt beautiful proſpects in the world. Here are ſeveral great halls, galleries, and a multitude of other apartments adorned with noble pictures; and adjoining to it is a large ſtable, where are ſixty fine led horſes, generally belonging to the burgrave of the city. Here is alſo the cathedral of St. Veit, with many antient monuments, and magnificent tombs of great perſons. This metropolitan church was burnt down by the Swedes in 1648, and is only rebuilt in part. Its magnificence and beauty conſiſts in the thickneſs of its walls and arches, and its architecture ſeems to be more Gothic than that of the Goths themſelves. The roof of this cathedral is adorned with the ſtandards taken from Frederic the elector palatine in the battle above mentioned. In this cathedral the king and queen of Bohemia are conſecrated, when the biſhop of Prague performs the unction of both; but the abbeſs of St. George, an abbey upon Ratſchin Hill, places the crown upon the head of the queen, in which function ſhe is aſſiſted by the ladies of the great officers of the crown.

Among other bodies, here are preſerved, with great veneration, thoſe of a couple of ſaints extremely dear to the Bohemians, viz. St. Wenceſlaus (the founder of this church, who was king of Bohemia), and his wife's confeſſor, St. John de Nepomucene, who, becauſe he would not diſcover her confeſſions to her jealous huſband, was, by his order, thrown from the bridge into the Moldau, where being drowned, he was canonized at Rome by pope Benedict XIII. in 1721, at the requeſt and expence of the empreſs, and of the ſtates of the kingdom. There is a vaſt concourſe of people from all parts to his ſhrine; and his tomb, which was adorned by the late empreſs with a rich canopy, is ſo loaded with precious gifts, that it bids fair, if it continues much longer, to be as rich as the lady's at Loretto: In ſhort, he is the only ſaint in vogue here, there being no church where he has not a chapel, no bridge without his effigy, and ſcarce any ſoul without his picture hanging like the badge of an order to a ſtraw coloured ribband. The ſtatue of him in braſs, as big as the life, is erected on the bridge from whence he was caſt into the river. The great hall of the palace, where the coronation feaſt is kept, is the largeſt of the kind next to that at Weſtminſter. There is another large one for comedies, ſupported by pillars that are plaiſtered, in imitation of marble.

Count Coloredo's palace and gardens are reckoned the neateſt here, but Count Wallenſtein's the largeſt and moſt magnificent, above one hundred houſes being pulled down to make room for it: the hall is lofty and ſpacious, and the gardens large and beautiful, after the model of prince Doria's at Genoa, on one ſide of which is a fine aviary, beautified with trees; and, on the other, his large ſtables of curious architecture for thirty-ſix horſes, with a marble pillar betwixt each horſe, ſteel racks, and marble mangers; and over all, the picture of each horſe as big as the life. The town-houſe, which is a fine ſtructure in a large ſquare, has a noble clock, with many motions, like that at Lyons; and is adorned with the pictures of the emperors of Germany, and the kings of Bohemia.

In the market-place, which is one long ſtreet, where is a market, or rather fair, held every day, there is a great ſtone column, with the ſtatue of the virgin on the top, of gilt braſs, and four angels at the corners, holding four devils in chains: near it is an old ſtately fountain of curious workmanſhip, having twelve fronts: the baſon is of red marble; and in the middle there is a figure on a pedeſtal, with twelve ſigns of the Zodiac engraven round it.

The caſtle on the hill, half a mile above the town, called Ratſchin, or the White Mountain, is very ſtrong, and always provided with a good garriſon; and near it ſtands a pyramid which was ſet up in remembrance, that in 1618, the ſtates of the kingdom then aſſembled here threw the emperor's deputies out at the windows, becauſe they had deprived them of their privileges, and that though they fell from ſuch a height, they were not killed, nor indeed very much hurt. On the above-mentioned mountain ſtands alſo the archiepiſcopal palace.

The ſhops in Prague are very meanly furniſhed, and the inhabitants in general are exceedingly poor; notwithſtanding which, it is ſaid, there are few cities where the nobility and gentry are more wealthy, and live in greater ſtate. Aſſemblies are held every night in the houſes of perſons of quality; here are alſo very ſplendid balls, with an Italian opera; gaming, maſquerading, and feaſting, are alſo very common in this city.

With reſpect to their traffic, it conſiſts chiefly in luſtres and looking-glaſſes, which are made of Bohemian cryſtal, and ſo generally eſteemed, that they are exported to moſt parts of Europe. Theſe cryſtals are alſo poliſhed by the Jews, who turn them to good account, by ſetting them in rings, ear-pendants, ſhirt buttons, &c.

All public buſineſs relative to the kingdom is executed by the tribunals of the regency, who meet at the emperor's palace. The chief of theſe tribunals conſiſts of twelve ſtadtholders, who are of the emperor's privy-council, repreſent his perſon, and are moſt of them great officers of the crown, at the head of whom is the great burgrave, governor of the kingdom and cities, and the chancery of Bohemia; the firſt of theſe is immediately under the emperor.

Many antient privileges are enjoyed by the inhabitants of Prague, which were granted them by their anceſtors. Among the charters, by which theſe are held, there is a remarkable one preſerved in one of its churches, which was granted it by Alexander the Great, and it being one of the oldeſt records in Europe, we thought the tranſlation worth inſerting here, viz. "We Alexander the Great, "ſon of king Philip, founder of the Grecian empire, go-"vernor of the Perſians, Medes, &c. and of the whole "world

" world from eaſt to weſt; and from north to ſouth, ſon " of great Jupiter, by, &c. ſo called; to you the noble " ſtock of Sclavonians, and to your lineage, becauſe you " have been unto us a help, true in faith, and valiant in " war, We confirm all that tract of earth from the north " to the ſouth of Italy, from us, and our ſucceſſors, to " you, and your poſterity for ever: and if any other na- " tion be found there, let them be your ſlaves. Dated " at Alexandria the twelfth of the Goddeſs Minerva. " Witneſs Ethra and the eleven princes, whom we appoint " our ſucceſſors."

During the laſt century, it has ſuffered the greateſt cruelty which a city can poſſibly undergo in time of war, having been often beſieged and taken in that period, and ſeveral times plundered. The archduke Leopold biſhop of Paſſaw plundered the Leſſer Town, as he would have done the whole, if it had not been timely relieved by the emperor Matthias, king of Hungary. Nine years after this, it was again plundered by thoſe who were moſt concerned to preſerve it, viz. the Imperialiſts, who entered the city, and carried off an ineſtimable booty, after that famous battle of Weiſſenberg, or the White Hill, near this city, on the eighth of November, 1620, when Frederic V. elector palatine, was totally defeated by the forces of the emperor Ferdinand, under Maximilian duke of Bavaria, and thereby loſt the Bohemian crown, and his German electorate. It was no better uſed in 1631, by the elector of Saxony, after he made himſelf maſter of Bohemia; the great Walſtein, who recovered this country from the Saxons the next year, took this city by ſtorm. In 1641, the Swediſh general Coningſmark, ſurpriſed and plundered that part of it called the Leſſer Town, with only three thouſand ſoldiers, and took a vaſt booty; but the inhabitants of the Old Town, aſſiſted by the ſcholars of the univerſity, repulſed him, and eſcaped being plundered. The twenty-ſixth of November, 1741, the French and Saxons, after a very ſhort ſiege, ſtormed and took it, with two thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty men in garriſon, one hundred and twelve cannon, beſides a great quantity of ammunition and proviſion; and the next month the late elector of Bavaria was there proclaimed and crowned king of Bohemia. But in 1742, the Auſtrians having for ſome months blockaded and beſieged it, the marſhal Belleiſle (that very general who was in December, 1744, arreſted, together with the chevalier, his brother, in the electorate of Hanover, and was afterwars priſoner of war at his majeſty's caſtle of Windſor) collected all the proviſions, &c. that he could carry with him, marched out of the city the beginning of December, 1742, with ſeveral thouſand foot and horſe, to Egra; and the ſame month the reſt of the garriſon capitulated to the Auſtrian general, prince Lobkowitz, and marched out to the number of four thouſand men, leaving two thouſand ſick behind them; not long after which the queen of Hungary was here cowned queen of Bohemia. In 1744, the king of Pruſſia came before it with an army, which having with its bombs deſtroyed almoſt the Old and New Towns, and the Jews Town, the Auſtrian garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war in ſix days after the opening of the trenches; the bombs and red-hot bullets having ſet ſo many houſes on fire in ſeveral quarters, that the citizens being to the laſt degree diſtreſſed and diſcouraged, ſo intimidated the militia, that the regular troops could not make them do their duty. But the city was ſoon again in the hands of its ſovereign the queen of Hungary; for in November, 1744, on the approach of prince Charles with the Auſtrian army, the Pruſſian garriſon evacuated the town after nailing up the cannon, breaking twenty thouſand pieces of all ſorts of arms, and throwing the powder, and other warlike ſtores, into the river Moldau. In 1757, another attempt was made on it by the king of Pruſſia, which miſcarried, that monarch being repulſed by the garriſon with great loſs.

This city ſtands in a pleaſant and fruitful country, in the midſt of gardens and fine fields, ſurrounded with palaces and pleaſure-houſes, in form of an amphitheatre. It is as well fortified with ramparts, &c. as a place of that extent can be, and commanded by ſeveral hills, which it is impoſſible to level. It is divided by the river Moldau into two parts. Æneas Sylvius compares it to Florence, though it is certainly much larger and more populous. Martiniere ſays, its ſituation is much like that of Lyons, being partly on a hill, and partly on a plain; which is, however, incloſed likewiſe by hills that are on the other ſide of the Moldau.

Egra, or Eger, receives its name from the capital, which is ſituated ninety miles weſt of Prague, and is the only place of note throughout the whole diſtrict. The city is tolerably large, and built on the declivity of a rock, at the foot of the mountains which incloſe Bohemia on the weſt, and near the river Eger, from whence both it and the territory have their names. This place is well fortified, with a double wall next the river, and in other parts with a triple one, beſides which, it hath a very ſtrong caſtle.

In 1179, Frederic I. made it an imperial city, for its fidelity to him againſt the duke of Bavaria. In conſequence of this, it has the privilege of coining money; and there lies no appeal, but to the ſovereign, from the judicial ſentences of its council.

There are ſeveral antient and elegant buildings in this city, among which are three cloiſters, with courts of judicature, hoſpitals, baths, and ſtore houſes for corn. At a ſmall diſtance from the city is an acid ſpring, whoſe waters are purgative, and remarkable for removing diſorders in the eyes, ears, and other parts of the head. Mines of gold and ſilver are alſo in its neighbourhood, but they have for ſeveral years paſt been entirely neglected.

The Eger is a very broad river; and ſo deep, as to admit veſſels of very conſiderable burden, which is of the utmoſt utility to the inhabitants of the city, as the great variety of excellent fiſh contained in it, affords them a plentiful ſupply of food.

Bohemia Proper, excluſive of Prague and the territory of Egra, contains the twelve following circles or provinces; namely, 1. Beraun-Podbrad; 2. Rakawnitz; 3. Leutmeritz; 4. Saaz; 5. Pilſen; 6. Prachin; 7. Brechin; 8. Kaurzim; 9. Tchaſlau; 10. Chrudim; 11. Konigingratz; and, 12. Bunzlaw; which we ſhall now proceed to give a deſcription of.

I. The circle of Beraun-Podbrad comprehends Moldau, which was united to it in 1714, and contains one hundred and fifty ſeigniories.

The principal places and buildings in this circle, are, 1. Beraun, a royal borough on the river Meis, near which in 1744, the Pruſſians were defeated by the Auſtrians. 2. Pezebram, a royal mine-town. 3. Old Knen, a ſmall town belonging to the order of the croſs with a red ſtar. 4. The Holy Berg, a very handſome college. 5. St. John-under-the-rock, a cloiſter of Benedictines, whither the inhabitants of Prague make pilgrimages, and the abbot of which belongs to the ſtates of the country. 6. Oſtrow, a Benedictine cloiſter, in an iſland on the river Moldau. 7. Konigſſaal, or Zrabaſſaw, a royal foundation, and cloiſter of Ciſtercians, the abbot of which is alſo a member of the ſtates of the country.

II. The circle of Rakownitz comprehends that of Slan, or Slanſko, which was united to it in 1714. It contains one hundred and ſix ſeigniories, ſtates, and ſeats. It is in ſome parts mountainous and woody, and in others very fruitful, producing a great plenty of corn, and other articles.

The moſt remarkable places in this circle are: 1. Rakonitc, or Rakownitz, which gives name to the circle, but is otherwiſe very inconſiderable. 2. Doxan, a cloiſter of nuns of the order of Præmonſtratenſes, the provoſt of which is a member of the Bohemian ſtates. 3. Plaſs, a cloiſter of Ciſtercians, whoſe abbot is alſo a member of the ſtates. 4. Raudnice, a ſmall town, where there is a cloiſter of regular canons of the order of St. Auguſtine. 5. Krziwoklad, another ſmall town.

III. The circle of Leutmeritz, ſo called from its moſt diſtinguiſhed town, which is the capital of the province. It is ſituated on the Elbe, thirty-five miles north-weſt of Prague. It is a rich, well-built, and populous town, a royal borough, and biſhop's ſee, the prelate of which is a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Prague. Here is a handſome college, which formerly belonged to the jeſuits, and conſiſted of eleven prieſts, four maſters, and ſeven co-adjutors. The other remarkable places in this circle are the following, viz.

1. The ſmall but pleaſant town of Toplvi, remarkable for containing ſeveral warm baths, the ſprings of which were diſcovered ſo early as the year 762. 2. Auſti, or Auſſig, a royal borough on the Elbe. 3. Dieczin, Tetzen, or Titchen, a neat town, ſituated on the Elbe, and in it is a fine citadel built on a rock. 4. Bæneſſew, Benſen, or Penſen, remarkable for the beſt paper made in it, of any other place throughout the Bohemian dominions. 5. Lippey, a ſmall town, remarkable for producing fine potters earth, cloth, and poliſhed glaſs. 6. Krupka, or Krauppen. In this town is an image of the virgin Mary, to which pilgrimages are made from various parts of the kingdom: there are tin-works in its neighbourhood, and a college that formerly belonged to the jeſuits. 7. Belin, a ſmall town, in which is a fine citadel, and a ſpring of excellent

excellent water. 8. Loworice, another ſmall town, near which a warm battle was fought between the Pruſſians and Auſtrians in 1756.

IV. The circle of Saaz is very fertile, being watered by the Moldau, which runs almoſt through the centre of it. This province is remarkable for producing great quantities of hops, and ſeveral ſorts of excellent grain.

The following are the principal places in this circle, viz. 1. Wary, or Carlſbad, that is, Charles's bath, a royal borough, celebrated for its baths and medicinal waters: theſe baths are of two ſorts, differing both in heat and ſtrength; the one being boiling hot, and the other little more than lukewarm. The ſource of them is in the middle of a river, formed by torrents from the neighbouring mountains, whoſe waters are exceeding cold, notwithſtanding which, thoſe of the mineral ſprings, eſpecially of the hotteſt, are ſeen to ſmoke in the river. Theſe waters are beneficial in the cure of various diſorders, particularly the gravel; and their virtues have been particularly deſcribed by Hoffman, and other phyſicians. The town itſelf is but a dirty place, inhabited chiefly by armourers, and other artificers in iron. 2. Elnbozen, or Loket, the capital of a territory which was annexed to this circle in the year 1714, and a royal borough. It is ſeated on a high ſteep rock, near the river Eger, ſeventy-two miles from Prague, and, being a frontier town ſtrongly fortified, it is called the Bohemian key to the German dominions. The German language is ſpoken by the inhabitants.

The other places chiefly deſerving notice, are, 3. Zotee, or Saaz, a royal borough, and the capital of the circle. 4. Launy, a royal borough, on the river Eger. 5. Kadan, ſituated alſo on the ſame river, and noted for producing excellent beer. 6. Pons, or Brux, a royal borough on the little river Bila. It is a well-built town, and contains three cloiſters, with a commandery of the knights of the order of the Croſs, with a red ſtar. 7. Chomutow, a royal borough, in which is a handſome college that formerly belonged to the Jeſuits. The neighbourhood of this town is famous for producing great quantities of allum. 8. Folkerow ſtands on the river Eger, and produces vitriol, ſulphur, and allum. 9. Dreyhaokin is a ſmall neat town, and in its neighbourhood is a mine that produces excellent copper. 10. Chlum, or Culm, is a ſmall town belonging to the order of the Holy Croſs. It is remarkable for a celebrated image of the Virgin Mary, to which pilgrimages from all parts of the circle are frequently made. 11. Joachimothal is alſo a ſmall town. In the beginning of the ſixteenth century ſeveral ſilver mines were firſt diſcovered in its neighbourhood.

V. The circle of Pilſen abounds in excellent paſturage, on which account great numbers of ſheep are bred in it, and this country produces the beſt cheeſe in the whole kingdom.

The chief places of note in this circle, are, 1. Pilſen, which gives name to the circle, and is a large, well-built town, ſituated between the rivers Miza and Radbuza, about forty-four miles ſouth-weſt of Prague. It has two large churches; and near the centre of it is a ſpacious market-place, well ſupplied with moſt kinds of proviſions. The weſt and ſouth ſides of it are defended by a bulwark and a large ditch, within which are ſtrong walls, with towers and baſtions. This city hath greatly ſuffered in the reſpective wars of Bohemia, it having been ſeveral times taken, retaken, and burnt.

There are contained, beſides, in this circle, 1. Klatta, a royal borough, well-fortified with walls and ramparts. The only remarkable building here is a handſome college, which formerly belonged to the Jeſuits. 2, 3. Domazlice, and Kokyczany, both royal boroughs, in the latter of which is a cloiſter of regular canons of the order of St. Auguſtine. 4. Nepomuck, a ſmall town, and noted only for giving birth to the ſaint of that name, who is ſo much venerated by the Bohemians.

VI. The circle of Prachin contains in it a conſiderable quantity of precious ſtones, with ſome ſilver and gold.

The principal towns are, 1. Wadnary, a royal borough, ſituated on the river Blanice. 2. Berg-Ruickenſtein, a royal mine-town, in the neighbourhood of which is found ſilver. 3, 4. Piſck and Schuttenhoſen, two royal borough-towns, both of them ſituated on the river Watawa. 5. Huſynee, a town ſituated on the river Blanice, remarkable only for giving birth to the famous John Huſs, the Reformer, who was burnt alive by the papiſts, for defending the truth. 6. Wolin, a ſmall town on the river Wolnika, belonging to the provoſt of the collegiate church at Prague. 7. Strahorrice, another ſmall town, belonging to the grand prior of the order of Malta in Bohemia, and ſituated on the river Wolnika.

VII. The circle of Bechin contains the following places, viz. 1. Budweis, a royal borough, ſituated on the river Moldau. It is a ſmall, but neat town, well-built, and ſtrongly fortified. The chief building in it is a cloiſter belonging to the order of Dominicans. All ſalt brought out of the Auſtrian dominions, muſt be firſt expoſed to ſale here, and pay toll. 2. Taber, a royal borough, pleaſantly ſituated on a mountain, forty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Prague. 3. Wittingen, a good town, having a large fortreſs, and a cloiſter of regular canons of St. Auguſtine. 4. Neuhaus, a neat town, with a beautiful citadel and a large manufactory of cloth. 5. Krumlow, or Crumau, has alſo a fine citadel, and a handſome college.

VIII. The circle of Kaurzim contains four royal boroughs, namely, Kaurzim, Kolin, Bohemian-Brod, and Golowey; but neither of them contain any thing remarkable, except Kolin, which has ſeveral pariſhes and churches. The only building, excluſive of the above, in this whole circle, is the Benedictine cloiſter of St. Procopius, ſituated on the river Saſawa, the abbot of which has a ſeat in the diet. The chief produce of this circle is timber, which is conveyed to Prague by the river Moldau.

IX. The circle of Tſchaſlau contains the following places, viz. 1. Kuttenberg, a royal borough, about thirty miles ſouth-eaſt of Prague. It is noted for its ſilver mines, which yield alſo copper, and were formerly very profitable. Though this town is ſmall, yet it is well built, and has in it many handſome edifices, among which is a large college that formerly belonged to the jeſuits. 2. Czalaw, is alſo a royal borough, in the principal church of which lie the remains of John Ziſka, the famous leader of the Huſſites, who died in 1424. 3. Lodecz, a ſmall town and ſeigniory, which the empreſs queen purchaſed in 1753 of baron Kock, for two hundred and forty thouſand florins. 4. Goez-Genikow, a handſome market-town, and remarkable for having in it an image of the virgin of Loretto. 5. Chotoſuce, a ſmall town, where, in 1742, the Pruſſians obtained a complete victory over the Auſtrians.

X. The circle of Chrudim contains the towns of Chrudim, Alla-Meyta, Polieſka, Choltice, Hrochuw, Teynecz, Koſſemberg, and Pardubice. The three firſt of theſe are royal jointure-towns. Koſſemberg was formerly the property of the jeſuits, but ſince their extirpation it hath been joined with Hrochuw and Teynecz, and all thoſe now belong to the order of Præmonſtratenſes. Choltice has a handſome citadel, as has alſo Pardubice, the latter of which is remarkable for the manufacture of ſword-blades and knives.

XI. The circle of Konigingratz contains, 1. The capital town which gives name to it. This is a royal jointure-town and biſhop's ſee, ſituated forty-five miles north-eaſt of Prague, at the conflux of the rivers Elbe and Erlitz. Here is a commandery of the Teutonic order, and a fine college that formerly belonged to the Jeſuits. 2. Trautenau is another royal jointure-town, ſituated on the river Uppau. 3. Chluemec, near Braunau: at this place the emperor Lotharius was defeated, and taken priſoner by the Bohemians. 4. Kukus, on the Elbe, has a celebrated medicinal ſpring and bath.

XII. The circle of Bunſlaw has Inng-Bunſlaw for its capital, which gives name to it. The town was a baron-borough till 1595, when the inhabitants purchaſed its freedom; and in 1609 it was ranked among the royal boroughs by the emperor Rodolph. 2. Mielnick is a ſmall royal jointure-town, ſituated near the conflux of the Elbe and Moldau, and contains a caſtle and collegiate church. It is remarkable for producing red wine of a moſt excellent quality. 3. Benatky, is a ſmall town on the river Iſer, and contains a citadel. It is remarkable for having been the reſidence of Tycho Brahe, the celebrated aſtronomer. 4. Nymburg is another ſmall town, ſituated on a plain at the conflux of the Elbe and Martin. King Wenzel II. made it a royal borough, and enlarged it.

In treating of the inhabitants of Bohemia, their perſons, &c. it is neceſſary to obſerve, that they are a mixture of Sclavonians and Germans; the former of whom live in villages, and are ſlaves. The inhabitants of the towns are neither fond of arms, arts, or trade, but prefer an idle, indolent life. They are in general well-made, ſtrong, and ſubject to few diſeaſes. In their diſpoſitions they are ſubtle, but courageous, and always make a point of fulfilling their engagements. The gentry and middling ſort of people are open and agreeable in their converſation; but the peaſants are ſly and moroſe; and ſuch arrant thieves,

that there is no truſting them. The people in general are exceedingly illiterate, notwithſtanding there are many ſeminaries of learning in different parts of the country; which is owing to the negligence of the parents, who are void of literary emulation through their natural indolence.

The Bohemian language is a dialect of the Sclavonic, but ſomewhat harſher than that of their neighbours, who ſpeak the ſame language, as the latter change the conſonants more into vowels. Moſt people of faſhion, however, through their intercourſe with the court of Vienna, ſpeak High Dutch, or German, which is alſo intermixed with the language of the common people.

The inhabitants of Bohemia are ſuppoſed to have received the Chriſtian faith ſo early as the ſixth century; but if not then, it is certain they did in the ninth, and their religion was that of the Greek church, till Boleſlaus, ſurnamed the Good, introduced Popery among them. John Huſs and Jerom of Prague were burnt by order of the council of Conſtance, in the 15th century, for endeavouring to bring about a reformation in religion.

In 1627 the Proteſtants were deprived of all their rights and privileges; and ſuch as would not ſubmit to the Roman Catholic church, were compelled to quit the country. Since the above period, Popery has been eſtabliſhed in this country. There are, however, a few Lutherans in ſome parts of it; but they are obliged to be on their guard, and to conceal themſelves as much as poſſible. The Jews have an ample toleration of their religion, and are allowed many indulgencies which are denied to the Proteſtants.

It hath always been the office of the archbiſhop of Prague, who is born legate of the holy apoſtolic ſee of Rome, to crown the kings of Bohemia. He is alſo a prince of the holy Roman empire, though he has no ſeat in the diets, primate of the kingdom, and perpetual chancellor of the univerſity of Prague: the biſhops of Leutmeritz and Konigingrotz are his ſuffragans. The government of the church and clergy is veſted in the archiepiſcopal conſiſtory, from which an appeal to the ſovereign or pope is admitted.

The kingdom of Bohemia was governed, for a conſiderable time, by dukes, and afterwards by kings, who were limited in their power, and elected by the ſtates; though they uſually kept to the family of the deceaſed monarch. After the battle of the White Mountain in 1620, the crown was made hereditary in the Auſtrian family; ſo that, from that time, the ſtates have had nothing more to do with reſpect to the right of ſucceſſion. They are indeed ſummoned every year, by command of the empreſs queen, and meet at Prague; but it is only for form's ſake. The ſtates conſiſt of the clergy, nobility, gentry, and repreſentatives of the towns. Here a commiſſioner from the ſovereign lays before them the neceſſity of granting ſuch ſupplies as the court demands, which uſually amount to a very great ſum; and theſe are granted without heſitation, or examination. The peaſants here are bondmen to their lords; and to the hard yoke which galls them is doubtleſs owing, in a great meaſure, both their perverſe, obſtinate diſpoſition, and their indolence; the latter of which, among other things, is evident from the wretched condition of the villages, which, though wood is to be found here in great plenty, are very mean and deſpicable.

The clergy are compoſed of the archbiſhop of Prague, ſeveral biſhops, provoſts, and abbots, beſides the inferior clergy. The nobility are divided into princes, counts, and barons; and the next degrees to theſe are the knights, burghers, huſbandmen, and peaſants. Each circle has two headmen, or captains; one out of the ſtate of lords, and one out of the ſtate of knights. The chief manufacture of Bohemia is linen, of which they export great quantities, together with corn, malt, hops, and mineral waters. They have alſo conſiderable manufactures of copper, iron, glaſs, earthen-ware, and paper, part of which they export to foreign kingdoms.

The ſtates of the kingdom of Bohemia raiſe the revenues: they aſſemble annually at Prague, to provide ſuch ſums as the ſovereign demands of them, over and above the cuſtom and duties to which they are entitled by prerogative. The revenue is ſaid to amount to near one million ſterling a year. The ſtanding militia of the Auſtrian hereditary countries is twenty-four thouſand men, towards which Bohemia furniſhes nine thouſand. Theſe ſerve to fill up the marching regiments in time of war.

Bohemia is generally conſidered as a part of Germany, but with very little reaſon, for it is not in any of the nine circles, neither doth it contribute any thing towards the forces, or revenues, or is ſubject to any of the laws of the empire.

SECT. II.

Of the Marquiſate of MORAVIA, its Extent and Boundaries, Produce of the Country, Inhabitants, and principal Towns; with a Deſcription of LUSATIA, its Situation, Diviſion, States, Towns, Inhabitants, Manufactures, &c.

MORAVIA is about one hundred and twenty miles in length, and one hundred in breadth. It is bounded, on the eaſt, by Sileſia and Hungary; on the weſt, by Bohemia Proper; and, on the ſouth, by Auſtria. A great part of it is over-run with woods and mountains, where the air is very cold, but much wholeſomer than in the low grounds, which are full of bogs and lakes. The mountains in general are barren; but the more level parts tolerably fertile, yielding corn, hemp, flax, ſaffron, paſturage, wines, fruits, and garden-ſtuff. This country alſo abounds in horſes, black cattle, ſheep, and goats. In the woods, and about the lakes, are plenty of wild fowl, game, veniſon, bears, hares, foxes, wolves, and beavers; alſo a beaſt of prey called ryſowe, about the ſize of a middling dog, having its belly and feet ſpotted, and leaps ſuddenly on its prey, from rocks or trees. Here are likewiſe produced marble, baſtard diamonds, amethyſts, alum, iron, ſulphur, ſalt petre, vitriol, but ſalt is imported: here are likewiſe mineral waters, and warm ſprings.

March and Morawa, or Morau, are the chief rivers: they abound with a great variety of fiſh, particularly trout, cray-fiſh, barbel, jack, perch, and eels.

The Moravians are in general open-hearted, not eaſy to be provoked or pacified, obedient to their maſters, and true to their promiſes; but credulous of old prophecies, and much addicted to drinking. The nobility and citizens ſpeak the German and French languages; but that of the lower claſs of the inhabitants is the Sclavonic, differing little from that of Bohemia.

The clergy, lords, knights, and burgeſſes compoſe the ſtate of this country; and the diets when ſummoned by the regency, are held at Brunn. The marquiſate is divided into ſix circles, each of which has its captain, and contributes to its ſovereign about one third of what is exacted from Bohemia. In this marquiſate there are uſually quartered ſeven regiments of foot, one of cuiraſſiers, and one of dragoons.

The Chriſtian religion was planted in this country in the ninth century, and the inhabitants continued attached to the church of Rome till the 15th, when they eſpouſed the doctrine of John Huſs, and threw off popery; but after the defeat of the elector palatine, whom they and the Bohemians had choſen king, the emperor Ferdinand II. re-eſtabliſhed popery. However, there are ſtill ſome Proteſtants in Moravia; and, among others, a ſet of reformers, called Hernhutters, or Moravian brethren, headed by one of the counts of Zinzendorff, appeared among them, who, about the year 1740, met with great encouragement in England, but have at preſent only a certain number of followers, chiefly among the lower ſort. The biſhop of Olmutz, who ſtands immediately under the pope, is at the head of the eccleſiaſtics; and the ſupreme eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction is veſted in a conſiſtory, under the biſhop.

With reſpect to the commerce of this country, which is not very conſiderable, Brunn enjoys the principal part. There are iron-works, and glaſs-houſes in ſome places; and at Iglau and Trebitz are manufactories of cloth, paper, gunpowder, &c.

The following are the principal places in this marquiſate; viz. Holomauc, or Olmutz, the capital, which is a ſmall, but neat, well-built, and populous city, ſituated on the river Morawa, eighty miles north of Vienna. It is divided into the Old and New Town, in which are ſome ſpacious, regular ſtreets, with fine houſes, all painted on the outſide, two great ſquares, a cathedral dedicated to St. Wenzel (where it is ſaid St. Cyril is interred), ſeveral hoſpitals and cloiſters of monks and nuns, an univerſity, riding academy, learned ſociety, and twenty-ſix churches. In the neighbourhood is a cloiſter of canons regular of the order of Præmonſtratenſes, whoſe abbot is mitred. Olmutz is a royal borough, and the ſee of a biſhop; and, by means of its river, carries on a conſiderable trade with Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, Sileſia, and Auſtria.

2. The town of Brunn, or Brinn, is ſituated twenty-eight miles ſouth-weſt of Olmutz, fifty north of Vienna, and one hundred and thirteen ſouth-eaſt of Prague. It is well-built, fortified, and inhabited; and a place of the greateſt trade in Moravia. Here are held the courts of judicature

judicature and the diets. There are ſix cloiſters, a collegiate church, the biſhop's palace, and a large college, with an hoſpital of the knights of Malta in the ſuburbs. The citadel is called Spielburg, or Spilenberg, and ſtands on a mountain cloſe to the town. The cloiſter of Auguſtine hermits, is famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, made, as they pretend, by St. Luke, and a foundation for young ladies.

3. Iglau, or Gihlawa, is a ſtrong, well-built, populous town, and royal borough, on the river Ighlawa, ſeventy-ſix miles ſouth-eaſt of Prague, and near fifty weſt of Brinn. The principal buildings are, a large college and gymnaſium, with two monaſteries, one of Dominicans, and another of Franciſcans. The trade of the town is chiefly in beer, and a coarſe woollen cloth. This was the firſt place in Moravia that received the Augſburg confeſſion. Being ſituated on the borders of Bohemia, and in the high road to Hungary, it is much frequented by travellers.

4. The royal borough of Znoyms, is ſituated on the river Teya, and is in the road from Prague to Vienna, which makes it a conſiderable thoroughfare. There is a ſtrong caſtle; but the town being overlooked by a mountain within cannon-ſhot, is incapable of holding out long. Here are four cloiſters, and a large college; and in its neighbourhood are four cloiſters, and many vineyards.

5. The ſtrong royal town on the March, containing a large college and cloiſter of Franciſcans. The Ciſtercian cloiſter of Welehrad, whoſe abbot is the firſt of the regular prelates at the diet, ſtands about a mile from the town.

6. The well-built and walled town of Kromerziz, or Kremſier, is ſituated on the river March, or Morave, and belongs to the biſhop of Olmutz, whoſe large and beautiful palace here was deſtroyed by fire in 1752, together with the archives, the ſuburbs, and fifty-five burghers houſes. Here is alſo a mint, a collegiate church, and ſeveral cloiſters.

7. Proſtnitz; 8. Muglitz; 9. Zwittaway; 10. Littau; 11. Uniczow; are all walled towns. The firſt is a royal town, and has a conſiderable manufactory of ſalt-petre, glaſs, and gunpowder. The other towns in this marquiſate are too inconſiderable to merit attention.

The province of Luſatia is bounded by Brandenburg on the north, Bohemia on the ſouth, Miſnia on the weſt, and Sileſia on the eaſt. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Marquiſates; the air of the former, which is a hilly country, is more ſalubrious than that of the latter, the ſituation of which is low and fenny. The mountainous tracts are barren, the vallies fertile, and both the marquiſates produce wood, turf, wheat, rye, oats, millet, beans, peas, buck-wheat, lentils, flax, hops, tobacco, manna, wine, &c. Here are likewiſe medicinal ſprings, quarries of ſtone, earths and clays for tobacco-pipes and earthenware, baſtard diamonds, agates and jaſpers, allum, vitriol, &c. Cattle, veniſon, and fiſh are plentiful, and the country is well watered. Both marquiſates were antiently ſubject to the king of Bohemia, the archdukes of Auſtria, or the electors of Brandenburg; but in the year 1636 they were ceded to the elector of Saxony. The manufactures are woollen and linen ſtuffs, caps, gloves, ſtockings, ſpatterdaſhes, hats, leather, paper, iron, glaſs, gunpowder, bleached wax, &c. many of which articles the inhabitants export. The imports are ſilk, yarn, wool, ſpices, wine, corn, hops, garden-ſtuff, fruit, &c. The language of the people is very inarticulate, guttural, and barbarous; and their dreſs, both ſingular and mean. Chriſtianity was eſtabliſhed here in the ſeventh century, and at preſent the Reformed is the eſtabliſhed religion.

Upper Luſatia is compoſed of the following ſtates; viz. ſtate-lords, prelates, gentry, and commonalty; and without the concurrence of theſe, nothing of importance can be tranſacted. The diets are either ordinary or extraordinary; the former meet once in three years, the latter only on particular or preſſing occaſions.

This diſtrict is ſubdivided into two great circles, called Budiſſen and Gorlitz; the firſt of which receives its name from the capital of the marquiſate. The town of Budiſſen, is the ſeat of the ſame diets, and of the chief officers and tribunals. It is ſituated on the Spree, twenty miles north-weſt from Gorlitz. It is pretty large, handſomely built, ſtrongly fortified, and well inhabited: its caſtle is ſituated on a high rock within the town walls. The Lutherans and Roman catholics perform divine ſervice in different parts of the cathedral. Here are ſeveral other churches, a council-houſe, library, orphan-houſe, ſpinning-houſe, houſe of correction, two diet-houſes, three hoſpitals, a gymnaſium, &c. A conſiderable trade is carried on in hats, ſtockings, gloves, linen, glazed leather, cloth, fuſtian, Turkey manufactures, &c.

The other towns and places are, 1. Carnenz on the Elſter, which contains eight churches, three hoſpitals, a manufactory of linen, and another of woollen cloths, and a Latin ſchool. 2. Baruth, a ſmall town, with a citadel, is ſituated ſo pleaſantly, that the meadow in which it is erected is called the Golden Au. 3. Uhyſt, a caſtle. 4. Markliſſa, a Latin ſchool. 5. Lobau, which has a mineral ſpring.

The town of Gorlitz, the capital of the circle of the ſame name, is twenty miles to the eaſt of Budiſſen. It was erected in 1139, by Boleſlaus king of Poland, but ſoon after burnt, from whence ariſes its name; for Gorlitz, in the Sclavonic tongue, implies "burnt down." It is the ſeat of juſtice for this part, and the reſidence of the governor, has ſeveral neat churches, and many ſtately houſes, built of ſtone. It is well fortified with walls, towers, and ditches; aad the approach to it is difficult, becauſe it ſtands in a moraſs, on the weſt ſide of the Neiſſe, which riſes on the borders of this country, and runs through it into the Oder; its great church, formerly called St. Peter and Paul, has hardly its equal in Europe: near a ſmall church, on a mount without the city, there is a model of the holy ſepulchre at Jeruſalem, built two hundred years ago by the direction of a citizen who had been there ſeveral times. Zeyler, who ſays there is a fine college in this town, mentions ſeveral fires that have happened here, and which have been more frequent in this than any part of Germany, or indeed of Europe. The chief trade of this town is in beer, and in dreſſing and dying woollen and linen cloth.

The other principal places are, 1. Great Radmeritz, which contains a noble temporal foundation for twelve ladies. 2. Hernhutt is a ſmall place belonging to the count Zinzendorf: it was founded in 1722, by ſome Moravian brethren, and is now the chief nurſery and ſeat of that ſect called Hernhutters. 3. Muſka has a great allum-work. 4. Lauban, upon the river Queiſs, and the confines of Sileſia, four leagues eaſt of Gorlitz, which, though but little, is well fortified, and has a great linen manufactory. 5. Zittow, on the river Neiſſe, a fine city near the borders of Bohemia, eight miles ſouth of Leibau, and twenty-eight eaſt of Dreſden. Wenceſlaus, king of Bohemia, encompaſſed it with walls in 1255. It is well fortified, and the houſes are built in the neweſt ſtyle. It has a good trade in beer, a great manufactory of cloth, an hoſpital, which was once a Franciſcan monaſtery, and the ſuburbs are large and populous.

With reſpect to the land eſtates of Lower Luſatia, they are ſimilar to thoſe of the Upper. Spiritual matters belong to a conſiſtory erected in 1668; the chief officers are the preſident of the upper office, the land captain, and the land judge. The tribunals are the upper office and the land court.

The whole is divided into five little circles, viz. 1. Luckau, containing no place worth notice but the town of the ſame name, which is walled, has a Latin ſchool, a poor houſe, a houſe of correction, two hoſpitals, and ſeveral churches. 2. Guben, containing a town of the ſame name, to which belong ſix villages. In this circle are alſo the following places: Neuzell, with the appendage of thirty-ſix villages: Schiedlo, Schenkendorf, and Terſta, to which belong thirty-five villages: Pforten having the juriſdiction of twenty villages, and the town of Sorau, which has a caſtle, ſchool, hoſpital, and manufactories of yarn, linen, and woollen. 3. Kalau contains a town of the ſame name, Lubbenau Dobrilugh, and twenty villages. 4. Luben contains a town of the ſame name, the town of Friedland, and a few ſmall villages. 5. Spremberg contains a town of the ſame name, and thirty-two villages.

A NEW & ACCURATE MAP OF FRANCE, divided into DEPARTMENTS, DISTRICTS, &c. as decreed by the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Explanation.

Boundaries of the Regions .....
Do of the Departments .....
Do of the Districts .....
Towns that give names to Districts .....
that have a Tribunal of Justice .....
The Cheif Place in each Departm.t is underlined as Aix

Names of the Regions.

1. Bay of the Seas.
2. North.
3. Springe.
4. West.
5. Center.
6. East.
7. Guienne.
8. South.
9. Rhone.

ENGLAND
ENGLISH CHANNEL
STRAITS OF DOVER
STRAITS OF CALAIS
I. OF WIGHT
Portland
Beachy Head
Dover
Ostend
Calais
Boulogne
Dunkirk
Ypres
Courtray
Lille
Tournay
Ghent
Scheld R.
Louvain
Mastricht
BRUSSELS
LIEGE
Namur
Mons
Sambre R.
Meuse R.
Arras
Douay
Condé
Valenciennes
Le Quesnoy
Avesnes
Cambray
Bapaume
Peronne
Amiens
St Quintin
Guise
Rocroy
Charleville
Mezieres
Sedan
Bouillon
Luxemburg
TREVES
PALATINATE
Deux Ponts
Landau
Weissembourg
Landrecies
Bitche
Thionville
Bouzonville
Saar Louis
Longwy
Longuion
Briey
Metz
Pont a Mousson
Sarguemines
Verdun
Clermont en Argonne
St Menehould
Varennes
Vitry
Chalons
Rheims
Epernay
Chateau Thierry
Meaux
Marne R.
Seine R.
Yonne R.
Oise R.
Aisne R.
Somme R.
Guise
Laon
Soissons
Villers Coterets
Senlis
Chaumont
Beauvais
Clermont
Compiegne
Gisors
Les Andelis
Pontoise
Montmorency
St Germain
Versailles
Paris
Meulan
Mantes
Evreux
Dreux
Rambouillet
New Rouen
Conflans
Rouen
Caudebec
Pont Audemer
Lisieux
Bernay
Falaise
Argentan
Alençon
Mortagne
Nogent le Rotrou
Chartres
Etampes
Dourdan
Montargis
Gien
Auxerre
Joigny
Sens
Villeneuve le Roi
Melun
Provins
Nogent sur Seine
Bar sur Aube
Troyes
Vitry
Bar le Duc
Commercy
Toul
Vaucouleurs
Gondrecourt
Neufchateau
Mirecourt
Epinal
Remiremont
Bruyeres
Rambervillers
Villers
Schelestat
Colmar
Belfort
Montbeliard
Porrentruy
Soleure
Delemont
Bienne
Neufchatel
Granson
Yverdun
Friburg
Lausanne
Geneva
Thun
Rhone R.
Aar R.
Rhine R.
Saone R.
Doubs R.
Loire R.
Allier R.
Cher R.
Indre R.
Vienne R.
Dordogne R.
Garonne R.
Lot R.
Tarn R.
Adour R.
Gave de Pau R.
Aude R.
Herault R.
Var R.
Durance R.
Isere R.
Drome R.
Ardeche R.
Gard R.
Lez R.
Orb R.
Agout R.
Ariege R.
Segre R.
Tet R.
Tech R.
Argens R.
Siagne R.
Loup R.
Paillon R.
Roya R.
Vesubie R.
Tinea R.
Alpe R.
Verdon R.
Arc R.
Arve R.
Fier R.
Guier R.
Ain R.
Valserine R.
Suran R.
Bienne R.
Furens R.
Gier R.
Lignon R.
Allier R.
Sioule R.
Cher R.
Creuse R.
Vienne R.
Gartempe R.
Charente R.
Dronne R.
Isle R.
Vezere R.
Lot R.
Tarn R.
Aveyron R.
Garonne

CHAP. XI.

THE NEW HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF

FRANCE.

SECT. I.

Treating of the Name, Situation, Extent, and Natural Hiſtory of the Country; alſo of the Perſons, Dreſs, Food, Manners, Cuſtoms, Religion, Arts, Manufactures, &c. of the FRENCH.

THIS extenſive and populous kingdom obtained its preſent name from the Franks, who in the fifth century paſſed out of Germany into Gaul, and made themſelves maſters of the whole country, from the Rhine to the mouth of the Loire. This kingdom is bounded by the Britiſh channel, and the Netherlands, towards the north; on the eaſt by Germany, Swiſſerland, and Italy; on the ſouth, by the Mediterranean ſea, and Spain, from which it is ſeparated by the Pyrenean mountains; and on the weſt by the Atlantic ocean; extending from the forty-third to the fifty-firſt degrees of north latitude, and from the fourth degree weſt to the ſeventh degree eaſt longitude. Did not the province of Bretagne extend itſelf above an hundred miles farther into the ocean, than any other part of the kingdom, it would be nearly of a ſquare form, and the breadth and length almoſt equal, that is, about five hundred and forty miles; but allowing for the hills and valleys, with the winding of the roads, it would, in a traveller's account, be above ſix hundred miles over.

In the interior parts of the kingdom, the air is mild and wholeſome. The winters, however, in the northern provinces are cold, and laſt four or five months. Indeed the cold is in that ſeaſon generally much ſeverer there than in England; for we being ſurrounded by the ſea, are leſs ſubject to continued froſts, and are beſides better provided againſt the cold from our ſuperior advantages in being furniſhed with firing. They have, however, the advantage of clear ſettled weather, and are but little troubled with fogs, which are ſo diſagreeable in Great Britain and other countries. The ſummers in France are hotter than ours.

With reſpect to its ſituation, France has the advantage of every kingdom in Europe, the ſeas which border upon it affording the inhabitans an eaſy communication with the reſt of the world; the northern ſhores being waſhed by the Britiſh channel, the weſtern coaſt by the Atlantic ocean, and the ſouth by the Mediterranean. Hence no country can be better ſituated for the advancement of trade and navigation, than this.

The Alps towards Italy; the Pyrenees, which border on Spain; and thoſe of the Cevennes and Auvergne, are its chief mountains.

As to minerals, Languedoc is ſaid to have veins of gold and ſilver. In Alſace theſe metals have been found in the ſand of the Rhine; and the mountain of Waſgau, in that province, yields a ſilver ore, which is worked, and further diſcoveries are making after it. Plenty of iron ore is found in various parts of the kingdom, and in Alſace are mines of lead. Pit coal is principally found in Hennegau, and all parts of the kingdom make ſalt petre. Here is alſo no want of marble; for ſince Colbert's time, quarries, particularly in Languedoc, Provence, and Bourbonnois, are kept continually open. France, however, produces few gems; but has a mine of excellent turquoiſes in Languedoc.

France is extremely well watered with navigable rivers, the chief of which are the Loire, the Rhone, the Garonne, and the Seine. Of theſe the Loire is the largeſt. It riſes in the mountains of the Cevennes, and taking its courſe north and north-weſt, runs to Orleans; and from thence directly weſt by Tours, Angers, and Nantes, falling into the weſtern ocean forty miles below the laſt city; having received in its courſe the Allier, Cher, Indra, Creuſe, Vienna, and the Maine; and has a communication with the Seine, by means of the canals of Briare and Orleans. Its whole courſe is computed to be about five hundred miles, including all its windings. The Rhone riſes in the mountain of La Fourche, in the province of Uri in Swiſſerland, and running weſtward through the country of the Valais, paſſes through the lake of Geneva; and having viſited that city, flows ſouth-weſt to Lyons, where it joins the Soan, and then runs ſouth till it falls by three ſeveral channels into the Mediterranean. The Garonne receives its ſource in the mountains of Aure, in the county of Cominges. It becomes navigable at Muret, and after being joined by ſeveral rivers, changes its name into the Gironde; and at length diſcharges itſelf by two outlets into the Atlantic ocean. This river has a celebrated canal, by which the weſtern ocean is joined to the Mediterranean. The Seine riſes near Dijon, in Burgundy, and running to the north-weſt viſits Troyes, Paris, and Rouen, in its way, and at length falls into the Britiſh channel near Havre de Grace.

France, though in general a fertile country, has nevertheleſs many barren tracts and mountains. In ſome parts it produces plenty, and in all of them a ſufficiency of the neceſſaries of life. In plentiful years it yields more corn than is neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants; but a bad harveſt is generally ſucceeded by a ſcarcity, and in time of war there has been often a great dearth of grain, which is the more felt by the inhabitants of this country, as bread is their principal food.

Some of their roots differ much from ours; for here are no round turnips; theirs are long and ſmall, but well taſted, and being not ſo ſtrong as ours, are more proper for their ſoups. They have few potatoes; but plenty of Jeruſalem artichoaks. They abound in vaſt quantities of large red onions and garlick; and alſo in ſhalots, rockambole, and leeks. Theſe laſt are ſmaller than ours; but three times as long in the white part. Lettuces are the great and univerſal ſallad. In April and May the markets are ſerved with vaſt quantities of white beets. Aſparagus is here very plentiful; and they are ſo fond of ſorrel, that large fields are planted with it. They are alſo particularly fond of muſhrooms, of which they have ſeveral different ſpecies.

Great plenty of wine is produced in all the provinces of this kingdom. Among the ſeveral French wines, that of Champagne is reckoned the beſt, it being a good ſtomachic, racy, and in taſte and flavour exquiſite, with an agreeable tartneſs. That of Burgundy, the beſt of which is produced about Beaume, has a fine colour, and a pleaſant taſte. The wines of Angers and Orleans are alſo delicate, but a little heady. In Poictou is produced a white wine that reſembles Rheniſh. The neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, and the lower parts of Gaſcony, produce excellent wines. Pontac grows in Guienne. Muſcadel and Frontiniac are the delicious products of Languedoc. Between Valence and St. Valliere, along the banks of the Rhone, is produced a very agreeable, but a roughiſh red wine, that has a taſte not unlike that of bilberries; it is named Hermitage, and for its wholeſomeneſs, is much eſteemed.

Provence and Languedoc are the principal territories for the oil of olives. Theſe and other provinces produce ſaffron, and the northern parts in particular have large orchards, and make great quantities of cyder, which is there the common drink of the inhabitants. Bourdeaux exports great quantities of prunes, and capers are principally produced in the country about Toulon. Flax and hemp thrive in ſeveral parts of the kingdom; but lintſeed is procured only in the north. Moſt of the provinces abound

in wool, and ſilk is cultivated with great induſtry, eſpecially in Languedoc, Provence, Lionnois, and Dauphine; during all the time which the inhabitants attend on the ſilk worms, public prayers are offered up for their proſperity.

The horned cattle, ſheep, and hogs of France, though very numerous, are, in general, far inferior to thoſe of Great Britain. Good horſes are alſo produced here, as well as aſſes, and a great number of mules. The French wolf is the largeſt and fierceſt animal of the dog ſpecies, and partakes ſomewhat of the nature of a dog. He has a wild look, ſhining eyes, ſharp teeth, ſhort neck, and is of a blackiſh colour: he has a howling voice, an oblong blunt muzzle, ſhort ears, and a thick tail. Game and wild fowl are in the greateſt plenty, and extremely good. The Pyrenean mountains furniſh timber for ſhip-building, great quantities of which are alſo procured from Alſace, Burgundy, and Lorrain; but in the other provinces the ſcarcity of timber and wood begins to be more and more felt. Here is alſo plenty of ſea and ſpring ſalt. The people on the ſea-coaſt employ themſelves in fiſhing.

The natives of France are generally ſlender, nimble, active, and well proportioned; their hair and eyes are, for the moſt part, black; their complexions brown; and the ladies are fond of giving a bright colour to their cheeks. The people in general are merry, ſprightly, and ſeldom out of temper; they are familiar, and acquainted with a ſtranger at firſt ſight; but many are extremely vain, and moſt of them remarkably talkative. The common people are, in general, very extravagant in their dreſs, though they ſubſiſt on the moſt ſlender diet imaginable.

The French eat but little fleſh-meat, and dreſs it in a very different manner from the Engliſh: fricaſſees, ragouts, haſhes, and ſoups, diſguiſed with onions, herbs, and ſpices, are preferred before joints boiled or roaſted; and what they do boil or roaſt, has ſcarcely a drop of gravy left in it. As they are ſtrangers to the fine ſirloin and rump of beef, and other large joints which in Great Britain grace the tables of people even in middling circumſtances, they are unacquainted with the many Engliſh diſhes called by the name of puddings. The wealthy, however, ſupply this deficiency with ſweetmeats, and a number of little delicacies; but the poor mechanics, and all the labouring part of the nation, live almoſt entirely on ſoups and vegetables. The common people, in Lent, feed on a variety of ſallads, ſome of which grow wild in the fields; and on the ſeed of white kidney-beans boiled; they alſo eat white lentils, a ſort of pulſe not much known in England.

Theſe people are ſo far from being addicted to jealouſy, that it is good manners to commend the beauty of a woman, and to extol her charms even before her huſband's face. The women, too, behave, in general, without reſerve. The French are much commended for their obedience to their governors, and pride themſelves on their profound veneration for their prince; but while the people had any thing to contend for, rebellious and civil wars were as frequent in France as in any other country.

Their lands are ſo highly taxed, that ſmall eſtates will hardly afford the proprietors a ſubſiſtence, if they do not enjoy ſome poſt under the government; indeed, there is ſcarcely a conſiderable family in the kingdom, that has not ſome preferment in the church, the army, or the court.

The uſual diverſions of the French are gaming, walking, or taking the air in coaches, and attending plays and operas. With reſpect to their exerciſes, there are few French gentlemen who do not learn to dance, fence, and ride the great horſe. The nobility and gentry never apply themſelves to trade; they ſeem indeed naturally deſigned for the court or the army; and if they happen to be of a melancholy diſpoſition, here are always convents, and numerous preferments to be met with in the church. As to their military virtues, it muſt be acknowledged, that they do not want bravery, and have brought the art of war to great perfection, there being no people upon earth more capable of attacking or defending a place than they, or that are better ſkilled in the art of fortification.

The French language is formed out of that of the Gauls, Romans, and Franks, and is pretty generally underſtood throughout Europe; particularly by genteel people, whoſe education is deemed defective without it: it is not, however, ſo ſtrong, expreſſive, and energetic, as the Engliſh. The great Dryden obſerves, that the French language has all the ſwiftneſs of a greyhound; but the Engliſh all the ſtrength of a maſtiff. There are two great difficulties which an unpractiſed perſon is under here in common ſpeech; the one is, from the rapid pronunciation of the natives, which always appears to be the caſe when the language is not familiar to us, but is chiefly owing to the ſhortneſs of the words in general. There is no effectual cure for either, except frequent converſation with the French people of all claſſes upon their own ground. Some of our countrymen go armed with a dictionary, and make their French as they want it; but ſuch French is generally an aukward tranſlation of the Engliſh forms of ſpeech, not intelligible to French people. An Engliſh gentleman of this claſs was at dinner in a public company, and his buſineſs requiring him to be gone as ſoon as decency would permit, he wanted to tell the French ſervant, that "every body had done," in order that the things might be taken away: hereupon he conſults his book, and finds, that "every body" is "tout le monde," and "done" is "fini," which, with his narrow Engliſh pronunciation, was, "tout le monde eſt fini." The waiter, who happened to be a lad of humour, cried out, "miſericorde! que ferons nous? Monſieur dit que tout le monde eſt fini. ——Mercy on us! what ſhall we do? The gentleman ſays the world is at an end."

Since the repeal of the edict of Nantes in 1685, the Roman catholic is the eſtabliſhed religion in France; yet in Dauphine, Languedoc, and other provinces, there are ſuch a number of ſecret proteſtants, that they have been computed to amount to no leſs than three millions; but theſe, on account of their religious aſſemblies, at which ſometimes great numbers have been preſent, have been cruelly harraſſed and perſecuted; and in 1745 ſome proteſtant preachers were hanged, laymen were ſent to the gallies, women to the convents, and children forced away from the arms of their parents. The French proteſtants (or Hugonots, as the Romaniſts called them by way of reproach) were always perſecuted by the popiſh party, and even maſſacred in the moſt barbarous manner ſeveral times, particularly on St. Bartholomew's day in the year 1572, when in the middle of the night the famous admiral de Coligny, twenty other great men, twelve hundred gentlemen, and above one hundred thouſand proteſtants of all ſorts were murdered at Paris, and in other parts of the kingdom, without reſpect to age, ſex, or relation; though a peace had been very lately concluded with them; to confirm which, the king of Navarre, the head of the proteſtant party, was that day married to the French king's ſiſter. After the death of Henry IV. who granted to his reformed ſubjects ſeveral places, towns, and caſtles, his ſucceſſor Lewis XIII. abridged them of their privileges, took the cautionary towns from them, and even Rochelle, after a long and famous ſiege: and Lewis XIV. that deſpotic and tyrannical prince, carried the perſecution againſt them to the higheſt degree of cruelty, and permitted their enemies to vex them a thouſand different ways. They ſtript them of all their privileges and liberty; and after having in vain tried various methods to conquer their conſtancy, ſent amongſt them a vaſt number of dragoons, who practiſed the moſt horrid barbarities to force them to renounce their religion. The edict of Nantes being repealed October 1685, great numbers of them, to avoid the cruelty of their infernal perſecutors, endeavoured to take ſanctuary in foreign countries, which liberty was denied to many; however, about one hundred thouſand of them made their eſcape, moſt of them leaving their eſtates behind them. Multitudes came to ſettle in Great Britain and Ireland, and eſpecially in London, bringing with them ſeveral kinds of manufactures, which have proved very beneficial to theſe kingdoms, while it tended to impoveriſh that of their bigotted perſecutors. Theſe tranſactions are chronicled among many other ſimilar events which contributed to grace the reign of that prieſt-ridden monarch, prepoſterouſly ſtiled Lewis the Great! The proteſtants are, however, openly tolerated in Alſace by virtue of a treaty, and in many places even the Jews. Indeed the freedom of writing, which may be ſaid to have been firſt introduced into France by M. de Voltaire, and for the laſt twenty years has remarkably prevailed in that arbitrary government, has tended very much to ſoften the rage of religious bigotry; and has, in a good meaſure, delivered conſcientious Chriſtians from the ſcourge of intolerant zeal, by having made deiſm faſhionable among the licentious Free-thinkers.

The Gallican church, or the church of France, enjoys pretty conſiderable privileges; the principal of which are the following: I. In temporal, or government affairs, neither the ſovereign, nor his officers or magiſtrates, are ſubject to any church-diſcipline, inflicted either by the biſhops, or even by the pope himſelf. II. The pope has no other juriſdiction in France than what the king is pleaſed to grant him; his nuncios and legates à latere are only conſidered

conſidered as envoys from the court of Rome to that of France, and cannot, in virtue of any papal mandate, interfere in affairs of juſtice, unleſs ſuch mandate has previouſly received the king's ſanction, and has been in due form regiſtered in parliament. III. The calling and holding all eccleſiaſtical aſſemblies, with the confirmation of their decrees, depends on the civil power, without requiring the knowledge and conſent of the pope IV. The king is empowered to enact laws that merely concern the eccleſiaſtical conſtitution, and to limit the exerciſe of the power of the clergy; and without the king's permiſſion and ratification, no law of the church, either by the biſhops or the pope, can ſubject any one to outward penalties or puniſhments, or even to church diſcipline. V. The pope can levy no money in France, on any pretence whatever, except the fees and impoſts allowed him by the concordat; though the king can tax the clergy without ſtanding in need of a papal mandate, a privilege which other princes muſt purchaſe by paying a quota of ſuch tax to the ſee of Rome. Not long ſince the king enjoined the clergy to pay the twentieth penny, and for that purpoſe to deliver in an inventory of their eſtates and incomes. This indeed occaſioned a great ferment, till in 1753 the clergy conſented to pay the king the annual ſum of twelve millions of livres, (five hundred and twenty-five thouſand pounds ſterling) under the name of a free gift, without being exempted from the uſual free gift which they bring to the throne every five years. VI. No eccleſiaſtical foundations, nor any new order of monks and nuns, are to be introduced without warrant from the king; and the rules of ſuch order are ſubject to the cognizance and amendment of the civil power. VII. The king nominates all archbiſhops and biſhops, abbots and priors, except with reſpect to the latter, where the convent is indulged with the choice of its ſuperior. VIII. The eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction is ſo far ſubordinate to the civil power, that appeals from the ſentences of the eccleſiaſtical courts are received by the parliament.

In the whole kingdom are eighteen archbiſhops, a hundred and thirteen biſhops, twenty-two thouſand two hundred and ninety-one prieſts, ſeven hundred and ſeven abbies for men, three hundred and ſeventeen abbies and priories for women, beſides a great number of other convents, together with two hundred and fifty commanderies of the order of Malta, among which are ſix grand priories, and four principal commanderies. The annual revenues of the archbiſhops and biſhops amount, in the whole, to four millions three hundred and thirty-ſeven thouſand livres (one hundred and eighty-nine thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-four pounds ſterling). The number of monks and nuns is computed, in the whole, at above a hundred and ninety thouſand, whoſe income is ſaid greatly to exceed a hundred millions of livres (four million three hundred and ſeventy-five thouſand pounds ſterling). It has been calculated that the eccleſiaſtics in France compoſe one eightieth part of the whole population of the country. The eccleſiaſtical ſtate is compoſed of eighteen provinces, each of which conſiſts of an archbiſhopric, beſides the ſubordinate biſhops.

This polite nation have always diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their ſkill in the arts and ſciences. Painting was firſt brought to great perfection among them under Francis I. when Roux and Franciſco Bologneſe introduced all the beauty of that art into France, towards the beginning of the ſixteenth century; and ſince that time this kingdom has produced ſeveral eminent maſters. In 1648 was inſtituted at Paris the royal academy of painting and ſculpture: but it is ſaid that the ingenious art of painting is now on the decline in France, and is ſucceeded by a frivolous taſte, which is far from tending to the improvement of the liberal arts. Engraving has been brought to a perfection unequalled in any other part of Europe, until of late years Great Britain has attained as great a degree of eminence in that art. France has alſo made great advances in ſtatuary. It has likewiſe been famous for its architects; and the great Colbert, in 1671, founded a royal academy of architecture, who now hold their meetings in the Louvre. The French learned the art of ſhip-building from the Engliſh. Their reputation in military architecture is well known, and they alſo excel moſt nations in gunnery and fire works. At Paris, beſides the antient univerſity and royal college, are four academies, namely, the French academy, the academy of inſcriptions and belles lettres, that of ſurgery, and the academy of ſciences, with three others for the education of young noblemen. Beſides theſe, there are eight other univerſities in France, and ſeveral academies for the ſciences, polite arts, &c.

The manufactures and productions of France are ſupported and improved with the greateſt diligence. By the advice of the above-mentioned Colbert, that enlightened and public-ſpirited miniſter, Louis XIV. erected the manufacture of the Gobelins, at Paris, which is ſo called from two brothers, Giles and John Gobelin, who under Francis I. found out the method of dying a moſt beautiful ſcarlet, which was afterwards called by their name. The houſe of the Gobelins, at Paris, is full of the works of the moſt excellent maſters in tapeſtry, fillegree, and ſculpture; and in the article of tapeſtry alone, no leſs than two hundred perſons are conſtantly employed. There are alſo conſiderable manufactories of tapeſtry in ſeveral other parts of the kingdom. The French hiſtorians inform us, that ſilk manufactories were firſt ſet up in France in the reign of Louis IX. yet in the time of Henry II. ſilk was ſo ſcarce, that the king was the firſt who had ever been ſeen to wear a pair of ſilk ſtockings, which were a part of his dreſs at the marriage of his ſiſter. The ſucceeding kings made good regulations with reſpect to the culture of ſilk, and the planting of white mulberry-trees; but it was not till the time of Louis XIV. that this was brought to any conſiderable degree of proſperity; and under his government the quantity of raw ſilk produced in the provinces of Dauphiné, Languedoc, and Provence alone, annually amounted to one million eight hundred thouſand pounds weight.

The revocation of the edict of Nantes has been of the greateſt detriment to the ſilk trade, by compelling the manufacturers, as was hinted above, to fly from France, to ſeek that protection, and to enjoy that religious liberty, which they were not allowed to poſſeſs at home. Hence the art of weaving ſilk is become almoſt univerſally known, and England has been enabled to ſurpaſs, in the elegance and beauty of their patterns, the French themſelves. Within theſe laſt hundred years the French have conſiderably improved their woollen manufactures, in which they have been aſſiſted by the clandeſtine exportation of wool from Great Britain and Ireland. Hence the cloths and other woollen ſtuffs made at Abbeville, are little inferior either in fineneſs or goodneſs to the Engliſh. Several provinces abound in manufactures of linen, thread, and ſail-cloth; and at Cambray is made the fine and beautiful linen called cambray linen, or cambric; and St. Quintin excels in its lawns. The glaſs manufacture is alſo of great advantage to France. In 1688, one Abraham Thevert contrived a method for caſting better and larger plates of looking glaſs than had been before known; but very lately a manufactory has been eſtabliſhed in the north of England, which produces plate glaſs equal in dimenſions to the largeſt that are caſt in France. There is a manufactory of very handſome porcelain at Vincennes.

The French carry on a very conſiderable trade, which conſiſts of gold and ſilver brocades, gold and ſilver embroideries, ſilk ſtuffs, ſattins, ſewing ſilks, crapes, cambric, lawn, fine linen, laces, toys, and millinery goods, tapeſtries of various kinds, fine cloths, pluſh, woollen ſtuffs, ſail-cloth, looking-glaſſes, drinking-glaſſes, paper, parchment, ſope, knives, and other hardware; wines of many ſorts, vinegar, brandy, corn, hemp, flax, walnut-tree wood, pot-aſh, pitch, turpentine, oil of turpentine, linſeed oil, and oil of olives, almonds, raiſins, cheſnuts, figs, prunes, capers, nuts, honey, ſaffron, ſalt, mules, and other articles.

They find great advantages to their inland trade, from the navigable rivers: and theſe have been joined at a vaſt expence by canals, the moſt famous of which is the royal canal in Languedoc. The coaſt trade is very conſiderable; for by this the maritime provinces reciprocally ſupply each other with their own produce. The land trade is carried on with Swiſſerland, by the way of Lyons; to Germany, through Metz and Straſburg; to Holland, by the way of Liſle; and to Spain, by the way of Perpignan and Bayonne. The French ports on the channel and the weſtern ocean are frequented by all the trading nations of Europe.

The trade with England, the United Provinces, and Italy, is of great advantage to France. However, but few French ſhips are ſeen in the ports of the northern nations. Their trade on the Mediterranean with Aſia and Africa, has, for ſome years, been very conſiderable; and the far greateſt part of it is carried on by the city of Marſeilles alone. They alſo carry on a conſiderable traffic to Guiney for gold, ivory, and ſlaves for their American colonies. The Eaſt India trade is in the hands of a company at Port L'Orient, in Brittany. To all which may be now added a commerce, by treaty, with the Britiſh North American colonies, which, by having involved her in a ruinous war with Great Britain, has hitherto brought no acceſſion of

wealth to France. A peace being now concluded between the ſeveral powers at war, we ſhall, in our hiſtory of this country, give ſome account of the commercial articles of the treaty, as they reſpect her trade with America.

In France, the gold coins are the louis d'or, of one pound value; there are alſo double and half louis; and a piſtole is eight ſhillings and four-pence. With reſpect to the ſilver coin, one louis blanc is five ſhillings. The ecu, or crown, is equal to three livres; ſixty ſous, or ſeven hundred and twenty deniers, equal to our half crown.

They keep accounts in France in livres, ſous, and deniers. One livre contains twenty ſous, and one ſou twelve deniers. The French livre is of the value of ten pence halfpenny, one ſou is worth a half-penny, and conſequently the denier is the ſixth part of a farthing. The liard is a ſmall piece of copper, of the value of three deniers.

SECT. II.

Deſcribing the Situation, Boundaries and Extent, Climate, Produce, Rivers, and principal Cities in PROVENCE; together with an Account of the Town of AVIGNON, formerly ſubject to the Eccleſiaſtical State; and of the Province of DAUPHINE, its Cities, Towns, Rivers, Springs, &c.

IT is neceſſary to premiſe, that France is now divided into thirty-ſix generalities, or general governments; we ſhall therefore, in our ſurvey of this extenſive country, begin at the ſouth-eaſt, and, firſt of all take notice of

That diſtrict of France called Provence, ſo called from the latin Provincia, it is about one hundred and forty miles in length; and about ninety in breadth, from the iſles of Hieres to the village of Sauze. It is bounded, on the ſouth, by the Mediterranean; on the eaſt, by the Alps and the river Var, which divide it from the territories belonging to the king of Sardinia; and on the weſt is ſeparated from Languedoc by the Rhone.

It is divided into Upper and Lower Provence: Upper Provence enjoys a pretty temperate air, and has a great deal of meadow ground, well ſtocked with cattle: it alſo produces corn, apples, and pears, though but little wine. Lower Provence, on the contrary, is extremely hot; and near the ſea-coaſt would be much more ſo, were not the air refreſhed by a breeze, which uſually laſts from nine or ten in the morning till the evening. The north-weſt wind alſo cools the country, and ſometimes, particularly after rain, blows freſh. In this lower part there is not half corn enough produced for the ſubſiſtence of its inhabitants; but the ſoil being dry and ſandy, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, and olives, with maſtick, cypreſs, palm, and the African cacia-trees, thrive extremely; as do alſo ſhrubs of all kinds, ſuch as brue, which reſembles box, only the leaves are longer and more pointed, bearing a red fruit, which continues on all the year round, and by a particular ſingularity, proceeds out of the middle of the leaf. The ſea-cherry-tree has a leaf like the alkermes, and its fruit reſembles a cherry. The wine in Lower Provence is thick, luſcious, and heady; but muſcadel is the ſort moſt admired.

There are ſome quarries of black agate in this province. Here is a ſmall delicious bird, called the beccafigo, that feeds only on grapes and figs; and, among the ſea fiſh, a remarkable kind called the date, ſo named from the reſemblance of its ſhape to that fruit, and is found within hollow ſtones in the road and harbour of Toulon: in order to get them out, the ſtone muſt be broke; they alſo abound along the coaſt of the marquiſate of Ancona, on the Adriatic.

There are no conſiderable rivers in this part of the country: the chief are, the Durance, the Soarge, the Largons, and the Var, the laſt divides France from Italy. The principal port is Toulon; beſides which, there are ſeveral capes, bays, and harbours.

The principal places in Lower Provence are: 1. Aix, in Latin Aquæ Sextiæ, called Aquæ pomits baths, and Sextiæ pomits, being enlarged and beautified by Sextus Calvinus. This city, which is the capital of Provence, ſtands in a valley of conſiderable extent, planted chiefly with olives, in the latitude of forty-five degrees fifty-four minutes, and in ſix degrees ten minutes eaſt longitude, twenty miles to the northward of Marſeilles, and thirty-five to the ſouth-eaſt of Avignon. It is rather populous than large; the ſtreets are well paved, and the houſes handſome, and moſt of them built of free-ſtone; there is a beautiful ſpacious walk within the city called Orbitelle, conſiſting of three rows of trees a mile long, interſperſed with fountains, and on each ſide are elegant uniform buildings; this is the uſual walk of the citizens. This city is the ſee of an archbiſhop, who enjoys a revenue of thirty-two thouſand livres (fourteen hundred pounds ſterling) out of which he pays to the court of Rome two thouſand five hundred florins. In the cathedral is a conſecrated roſe of gold, the preſent of pope Innocent IV. to count Raymond Berenger. In this city are alſo two colleges, with an univerſity founded in 1409, an academy of the polite arts erected in 1668, a public library in the town-houſe, eighteen convents, a palace formerly the reſidence of the counts of Provence, and now of the high bailiff. Here is alſo a mint; and this city is the ſeat of a parliament, of a chamber of accounts, a court of taxes, and many other public offices. The nobility of Provence reſide here, eſpecially in winter; ſo that this city is ſaid to have the moſt agreeable company, next to Paris, of any place in the whole kingdom. In its ſuburbs the warm mineral ſpring, once ſo celebrated, was found a ſecond time in 1704, but its antient virtues are much decayed. The principal trade of this country conſiſts in its fine oil; ſome ſtuffs are alſo made here, and excellent wine is produced in its neighbourhood.

The city of Arles (the antient Arellas, Arelata, and Arelatum) is large and well-built, ſeated on the eaſt bank of the Rhone, in forty-three deg. thirty-two min. north lat. and in four deg. forty-five min. eaſt long. upon very uneven ground, and almoſt ſurrounded by a moraſs, which renders the air thick and unhealthful. Over the Rhone is a wooden bridge, to preſerve the communication with Languedoc. The cathedral is a vaſt Gothic ſtructure, charged with an infinite number of figures, and the high altar is adorned with a tabernacle of ſilver, an admirable piece repreſenting the martyrdom of St. Stephen, to whom the church is dedicated. The archbiſhop ſtiles himſelf prince of Montaragon, has a province of fifty-one pariſhes, and an annual revenue of thirty-three thouſand livres; (one thouſand four hundred and forty-four pounds ſterling) out of which his taxation to the court of Rome is two thouſand and eight florins. Beſides the cathedral it contains one collegiate and ſeven pariſh churches, with an abbey, fourteen convents, an hoſpital, and a royal academy of ſciences founded in 1688. The town-houſe is an elegant regular ſtructure, finely ſituated. It is of a ſquare form, adorned with three orders of architecture, one above another: the portico (the roof of which is ſupported by twenty columns) is magnificent, and embelliſhed with the buſts of the counts of Provence.

Several councils have been held here, the moſt antient and diſtinguiſhed of which was in 1314. This town was antiently the capital of the kingdom of Burgundy, which was alſo called the kingdom of Arles, and the diſtrict belonging to this city is ſtill very extenſive.

Many Roman antiquities have been found at Arles; among which is a large obeliſk of porphyry, which was dug up here in 1675, and in 1676 ſet up again and dedicated to Louis XIV. It is of one entire ſtone, fifty-two feet high, and ſeven feet diameter at the baſe. On the top is placed an azure globe, ſtrewed with golden lilies; and a ſun, which was that prince's device; but the valuable monument above is far from being graced by its new plain pedeſtal of ſand-ſtone.

The ruins of an amphitheatre, ſuppoſed to have been built by Julius Cæſar, are alſo to be ſeen here: the building was of an oval form, one hundred and ninety-four fathoms in circumference, the longeſt diameter of the area ſeventy-one fathoms, and the ſhorteſt fifty-two. The porticoes are three ſtories high, built of free-ſtone of a prodigious ſize; each ſtory contains ſixty arches, which ſtill remain, and the walls are of a ſurpriſing thickneſs, but very much decayed. However, this fine monument of antiquity is almoſt entirely concealed by the private houſes built about it. Here is alſo the fragment of a circus, with two columns of marble of the Corinthian order; the remains of a Roman capitol erected here, and a large collection of Roman ſepulchral monuments, urns, and the like, kept in the archbiſhop's palace; an urn of a very extraordinary dimenſion, containing above twenty gallons, is found among the reſt.

There is a place called the Elyſian Fields, near the city, where the Romans uſed to bury the aſhes of their dead. Accordingly, here are ſeen an incredible number of ſtone and marble ſarcophagi, ſome ſtanding half, and ſome entirely out of the ground. The ſpot on which they ſtand

may be called a mine of antiquities. Theſe fields afterwards became a Chriſtian cemetery.

The Rhone divides itſelf, near the city, into two large branches, forming the iſland of Camargue, called in Latin Camaria, which, being interſected with ſeveral canals, is one of the beſt and moſt fruitful tracts in this country.

The ſecond city in Provence, but the firſt in point of trade, is Marſeilles, in Latin Maſſalia, and Maſſilia: it is large, rich, and the moſt antient place in all this province, and ſaid to have been built five hundred years before the birth of Chriſt. It is ſeated at the foot of a rocky mountain near the ſea, in forty-three degrees eighteen minutes north latitude, and in five degrees twenty-ſeven minutes eaſt longitude, twenty miles to the ſouth of Aix, and thirty to the north-weſt of Toulon. It is divided into the Old and New Town: the former ſtands on an eminence, and conſiſts of narrow crooked ſtreets with mean houſes; but in the latter the ſtreets are ſtrait and broad, and adorned with handſome edifices. The Walk is a very fine ſtreet, with beautiful houſes on each ſide, and in the middle two rows of loſty trees, which form a fine viſta; and here are a great number of benches for reſting-places.

Marſeilles is the reſidence of a high bailiff, and has a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Arles, who has a dioceſe containing thirty-ſix pariſhes, with an annual revenue of thirty thouſand livres (one thouſand three hundred and thirteen pounds ſterling), and he pays to Rome ſeven hundred florins. In this city are four pariſh churches, including the cathedral, which is ſaid to have been a temple of Diana, and the moſt antient in France, and two collegiate ones, with two abbies, an academy of the polite arts, and an obſervatory. This city contains alſo a mint, and a large arſenal, well ſtored with materials for fitting out the king's gallies. The large armoury, which conſiſts of four walks croſs-wiſe, and is eſteemed the fineſt in the whole kingdom, contains arms for forty thouſand men. In the arſenal is a dock for building the gallies, which is roofed over, and has a communication with the harbour, which is in the form of a parallelogram, and has public and private buildings in the two long ſides, and on one of the ſhorter. The other, which opens into the Mediterranean, is defended on each point by a fine ſtrong fort. The entrance into the harbour has not depth of water ſufficient for men of war, and is rendered difficult by a rocky cape near it.

There is a moſt delightful plain on the land ſide: there are ſaid to be on it no leſs than eight hundred country ſeats of the citizens, with their gardens and vineyards, whither they retire from the noiſe of the town, which is very diſagreeable from the multitude of ſlaves in the ſtreets rattling their chains, ſome of whom have little ſhops and huts, where they are allowed to work at their trades, and others ſerve as porters.

The inhabitants make gold and ſilver ſtuffs. To Italy they export cloths, ſerges, honey, figs, prunes, olives, capers, freſh eels, a ſpecies of ſmall ſardines, oil, ſail-cloth, brandy, cotton waiſtcoats, ſtockings, &c. and the returns are made in ſilk, hemp, ſulphur, manna, aniſe, corn, and rice. To Spain, they export all kinds of linen, ſilk, wool, gold and ſilver ſtuffs, gold, ſilver, and thread lace, with ſeveral home and Levant commodities; and their trade in ſilk to Conſtantinople, Smyrna, Athens, Candia, the Archipelago, Tripoli, and Alexandria, is very conſiderable. Almoſt all the trade of France with Spain and Italy is carried on by Marſeilles, which is alſo the centre of the commerce with the Levant. This city was viſited, in 1720, by a moſt dreadful peſtilence, which raged for near two years.

The next conſiderable city is that of Toulon, which is pretty large: it is ſituated in a bottom, almoſt encompaſſed with hills on the land-ſide, and on a bay of the Mediterranean, which forms a ſecure and commodious harbour, in the latitude of forty-three degrees five minutes, and in the ſixth degree two minutes eaſt longitude: near four hundred miles ſouth-eaſt of Paris. It is defended by very ſtrong fortifications towards the land-ſide, and the new part of the town is very handſome. The biſhop of this city is ſubject to the archbiſhop of Arles, under whom he has a dioceſe of twenty-five pariſhes, with an annual revenue of fifteen thouſand livres, (ſix hundred and fifty-ſeven pounds ſterling) out of which his taxation at the court of Rome is four hundred florins. Beſides the cathedral, it has nine convents, a ſeminary, and a college, under the direction of the fathers of the oratory, and the jeſuits had here a very fine houſe.

The old and new harbour lie contiguous, and by means of a canal you paſs from one to the other, both having an outlet into the ſpacious outer harbour, which is ſurrounded with hills, and formed by nature almoſt circular. Its circuit is of very great extent, and at the entrance of both ſides is defended by a fort with ſtrong batteries. The new harbour, which was made by order of Lewis XIV. is alſo well defended by batteries, and round it ſtands the arſenal; where every man of war has its own particular ſtore-houſe; but the guns and cordage are laid up ſeparate. In it are alſo ſpacious work-houſes for blackſmiths, joiners, carpenters, lock-ſmiths, carvers, &c. The rope-houſe, which is built entirely of free-ſtone, is ſix hundred and forty yards in length, with three arched walks, in which as many parties of rope-makers may work at the ſame time. The general magazine, which ſupplies whatever may be wanting in the particular ſtore-houſes for ſingle ſhips, contains an immenſe quantity of all kinds of ſtores, diſpoſed in the greateſt order. The cannon foundery is alſo worth the notice of a curious traveller.

The duke of Savoy, in 1707, laid ſiege to this city, but without ſucceſs; and in 1721, it ſuffered greatly by the plague. The inhabitants make a kind of coarſe woollen-cloth, and there is great plenty of capers in its neighbourhood.

The ſmall town of Hieres, the antient Areæ, was formerly much more conſiderable than at preſent; it having once an harbour where pilgrims uſed to embark for the Holy Land. This town has a diſtrict court, and ſeveral public offices; it alſo contains one collegiate, with two other pariſh-churches, and five monaſteries and nunneries. The ſoil is excellent, and being laid out in orchards, produces the fineſt fruit in France. A great deal of ſalt is made here, both from ſea water and a large ſalt lake; but the air was unwholeſome, until a canal was formed, which extends from the lake to the ſea, whereby the inconvenience was remedied.

The iſlands of Hieres take their name from this town: they lie in the neighbouring ſea, and, in conjunction with the continent, form a fine road. Theſe iſlands are three in number. The principal, which lies neareſt town, is Porqueroles, ſo called from the great number of wild hogs, which ſwim over hither from the continent, for the ſake of the acorns, abundance of oaks growing here. It is four French leagues in length, one in breadth, and is defended by an old caſtle. The ſecond is Portecroz, that being the name of the harbour where a fort is built. The third is called Titan or Levant, from its ſituation to the eaſtward of the former; but though it is four French leagues in length and one broad, it is uninhabited. On theſe iſlands are ſaid to be found curious medicinal plants of all the ſpecies that grow in Greece, Egypt, Spain, and Italy.

The city of Frejus, antiently called Forum Julii, is ſeated on the river Argent, at the diſtance of a mile and a half from the ſea, and thirty-ſix miles to the north-eaſt of Toulon. It is a fortified place, has a court of admiralty, is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Aix, and has within his dioceſe eighty-eight pariſhes, with a yearly revenue of twenty-eight thouſand livres, (one thouſand two hundred and twenty-ſix pounds ſterling) out of which he is taxed one thouſand florins at the court of Rome. This city contains four convents. Among the remains of Roman antiquities, here are an amphitheatre, and an aqueduct of conſiderable length.

The city of Siſteron is the principal place in Upper Provence, it has a ſmall citadel, ſeated at the foot of a rock on the Durance, thirty miles to the ſouth-weſt of Embern, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Aix, who has ſixty-four pariſhes, and a revenue of one thouſand five hundred livres (ſix hundred and fifty-ſeven pounds ſterling) per annum, and his taxation at the court of Rome is eight thouſand florins. Here is a cathedral and five convents, and on the other ſide of the river is a pretty large ſuburb called La Baune, which contains one pariſh-church, and one convent.

Avignon, though lately taken from the pope, is nevertheleſs for the moſt part ſurrounded by Provence; and the natives of Avignon enjoy the privileges of thoſe of France. This country is very delightful, and particularly abounds in corn, wine, and ſaffron. While ſubject to the pope, it paid few taxes, and only the tenth of its produce; ſo that the annual expence of the vice-legate, and the militia, exceeded the income ariſing from it to the court of Rome. Yet the French farmers-general, by means of a ſum of money, obtained the monopoly of ſalt and tobacco in this country, though that trade was carried on in the name of the pope.

The celebrated town of Avignon, in Latin Avenis, is

ſituated on the river Rhone, about twenty miles to the north of Arles, and is ſurrounded with a wall of fine free-ſtone; but has little trade, eſpecially ſince the manufactory of printed linen, which afforded a comfortable ſubſiſtence to great numbers of the inhabitants, was ſuppreſſed in favour of the French Eaſt-India company, who purchaſed this prohibition of the pope by paying him a conſiderable ſum. The vice-legate, as governor, uſually reſided in the papal palace, which is a large ſtructure of free-ſtone, encompaſſed with moats; but is far from being a regular edifice. The arſenal is a long lofty building, but without any other fire-arms than what are juſt neceſſary to be diſcharged on public rejoicings. The upper court of the vice-legate is called the Rota, and has a right of appeal to Rome. The cathedral, which ſtands on the ſame eminence with the palace, is not very large. In two chapels, are to be ſeen the monuments of pope Benedict XII. and John XXII. and alſo the chair or throne of the antient popes, during their reſidence here. In the church of the Celeſtines are fine paintings of the pretended miracles performed by Cardinal Peter of Luxemburg, to whom the church is dedicated. In this church is alſo a ſplendid chapel, and a monument in it erected in honour of ſome ſhepherds, who are ſaid to have built the ſtone bridge here over the Rhone. In the church of the Franciſcans, is the tomb of the beautiful and learned Laura, immortalized by the poetry and paſſion of the celebrated Petrarch. In this town were two ſocieties of jeſuits, to one of which belongs a fine college, with an univerſity founded in 1303. In this city the Jews enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion. The popes reſided here from the year 1305 to 1377.

We now proceed to a deſcription of the province of Dauphine, which is bounded, on the north, by the county of Breſſe and the river Rhone; on the eaſt it is ſeparated from Piedmont by the Alps and Savoy; on the ſouth it borders on Provence; and on the weſt by the Rhone. It is nearly of a triangular form, each ſide of the triangle being about a hundred Engliſh miles in length. It is divided into Upper and Lower Dauphine.

The latter produces corn, wine, olives, ſilk, hemp, ſalt, wood, vitriol, cryſtal, iron, copper, and lead; but Upper Dauphine, and indeed, above two-thirds of the whole province, being very mountainous, are ſo barren, that great numbers of the natives ſeek for ſubſiſtence in other parts; yet theſe mountains have ſome uſeful products, and contain many curioſities. In thoſe of Ambrun and Die, are found marcaſites. The golden mountain, as it is called, yields a ſpecies of cryſtal. Several mountains are covered with larch trees, on the rind of which is gathered manna, Benjamin of a delightful fragrance, and agaric, which is uſed in phyſic and ſcarlet dyes. Theſe mountains have on them many beaſts that are not found in any other part of France, particularly the chamois, bear, and marmot, and alſo hawks, eagles, and other birds.

Several remarkable phænomena are to be ſeen in this province. The firſt is the burning ſpring, on a hill nine miles from Grenoble: it is a little brook, which iſſues from a ſoil emitting ſmoke, and even ſmall flames have been ſometimes perceived in it, which communicated heat to the water; but for theſe two centuries paſt, this rivulet has altered its courſe to the diſtance of twelve feet from that igneous ſoil, and is now as cold as common water. The ſecond wonder is the Tower without Vernon, about a league from Grenoble, it being pretended that no venomous creature will ſtay in it; but this is a notorious miſtake, it being known to ſwarm with adders and ſpiders. The third is called the inacceſſible mountain; which is a ſteep, craggy rock, ſituated on a very high mountain, about two leagues from Die: but though it is extremely difficult to climb up to the top of it, this has been frequently done. The fourth is, the caves of Saſſanage, which are two excavated ſtones, that lie in a grotto near a village of that name. The country people relate, that annually on the ſixth of January, they become full of water; and that the quantity of it, in one of theſe ſtones, foretells whether they ſhall have a good or bad winter; and the other prognoſticates whether they ſhall have a good or bad harveſt of corn. But there is a great deal of artifice uſed to ſupport the credit of theſe wonders; of which there are ſeveral others in this province, and, among the reſt, a water-fall in a grotto near the above caves, and the floating meadow in the lake Palhotiers, but this ſuppoſed meadow conſiſts moſtly of graſs and ruſhes, which the ſlime of the water cements together.

The valley of La Mothe, about five leagues from Grenoble, runs between two high mountains, and enjoys no other proſpect but that of bare and ſteep rocks. Its waters are highly eſteemed, as a certain remedy againſt all diſorders of the ſtomach, fluxes, and even lameneſs, they being much better than the water at Aix, in Savoy. The only dwellings here are wretched huts of ſtraw, ſo that the country is in every reſpect diſagreeable. The Drac, a very rapid river, proceeding from the high part of the diſtrict of Gap, is, as it were, ſqueezed in at La Mothe, between two high rocks. On its ſhore, at the foot of a very ſteep rock, is the mineral ſpring, which, if the river riſes but half a foot, is covered with its turbid water. To come at the ſpring, a perſon muſt clamber half a French league over ſteep rocks and dreadful precipices, which ſeem to threaten the paſſenger with immediate deſtruction; and therefore it is no wonder that theſe excellent waters are but little reſorted to. In this province are alſo ſeveral other mineral ſprings. The principal rivers are the Rhone, the Durance, the Iſere, and the Drome.

Here are two archbiſhopries and five biſhopries. The governor and lieutenant-general of the province ſit in the parliament, and take place above the chief preſident. The civil law takes place here; the inhabitants have alſo particular cuſtoms of their own, and likewiſe a parliament, which is alſo a court of taxes, with one provincial court of juſtice, ſeven prefecturates, three bailiwics, four royal juriſdictions, and as many private lordſhips.

The city or town of Grenoble, called in latin, Gratianopolis, is the capital of the province: it is pleaſantly ſituated at the foot of a mountain on the river Iſere, near the place where the river Drac diſcharges itſelf into it. Here the parliament meets. This city has alſo an intendency, a chamber of accompts, a court of taxes, a mint, and a court of the lord treaſurer of France. It is a pleaſant populous city, and, beſides other fortifications, is defended by a citadel, called the Baſtile. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Vienne, and has a revenue of twenty-eight thouſand livres, or one thouſand two hundred and twenty-five pounds ſterling, out of which he is taxed to Rome one thouſand florins.

The river Iſere divides this city into two unequal parts, the ſmalleſt of which is called La Perriere, and contains one pariſh-church, and one convent. The name of the largeſt is Bonne; this is the moſt beautiful; it being built with ſtrait, handſome ſtreets: and contains ſeveral magnificent public buildings, as, the biſhop's palace, the cathedral, the arſenal, a general hoſpital, and the palace in which are held the courts of juſtice.

The moſt celebrated of all the convents belonging to the order of Carthuſians, is the Grand Chartreuſe, ſituated on the Alps, at the diſtance of three leagues from Grenoble. There are two ways leading to it, but both are carried over ſteep rocks and precipices of a dreadful height, the terror of which is increaſed by the roaring of the river Guyer la Mort, during its precipitate courſe among them. The convent, which ſtands on an eminence, is environed with rocks and mountains covered with wood, that riſe to a much greater height. This convent forms a ſpacious oblong ſquare, walled in, and on the inſide are a few inns and ſtables. In the large hall of this convent is annually held the general chapter of the order of the Carthuſians, where the German priors take the precedence of all others; and, at their arrival, may ride into the court of the convent, which none of the reſt are permitted to do; but, like the others, muſt alight at the gate. In the hall are fine paintings, repreſenting the life of St. Bruno, and likewiſe the pictures of the generals of the order. The former are copies of the admirable paintings in the Chartreuſe at Paris. In a large gallery may be ſeen views of all the Carthuſian convents in Chriſtendom, moſt of which are executed by eminent hands. The church is not large, but very magnificent; and, among other relics, it is ſaid to contain the arm of St. Bruno, his body being interred in Calabria. The firſt ſettlement of Bruno and his diſciples was half a league from this place, and it having no particular name, was ſo called from Carthreuſe, a village ſtill in being, ſituated near it in a valley. This convent is the head of the order, and chuſes the general, who is obliged to reſide here during life. From the kitchen of this monaſtery above one hundred perſons are daily fed, and, among them, thirty monks and forty lay-brothers; and all ſtrangers are entertained here gratis. The wine cellar conſiſts of two lanes lined with caſks of an extraordinary ſize, which being immoveable, are filled through the roof by means of leather pipes.

The town of Briançon, capital of a territory called Briançonnois, ſtands forty-five miles ſouth-eaſt of Grenoble, ou

on the ſide of a ſteep rock, which has a caſtle on the top of it: the two little rivers Dure and Ance, by uniting their ſtreams, form the river Durance, near this town.

About twenty miles to the ſouth of Briançon, is Ambrun, or Embrun, the capital of the territory of Ambrunois: it ſtands on a ſteep rock, at the foot of which runs the river Durance. This place is ſtrong both by art and nature, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop, who ſtiles himſelf prince and count of Ambrun, and baron of Guilleſtre and Beaufort: he has alſo one half of the lordſhip and juriſdiction of the city. His annual revenue amounts to twenty-two thouſand livres, out of which he pays to the court of Rome two thouſand four hundred florins. The epiſcopal palace is the fineſt building in the city, and had lately a college of jeſuits: beſides the cathedral, it contains five pariſh churches, with a capuchin convent.

The antient city of Vienne, in Latin, Vienna Allobrogum, is ſituated on the Rhone, ſeventeen miles to the ſouth of Lyons, and is the capital of a diſtrict in Lower Dauphine, called Viennois. This place is very extenſive; but the ſtreets are narrow and ill-paved. Anchors and ſword-blades are made here, with other manufactures in iron and ſteel; there are alſo paper-mills. Here is a priory, nine convents, and a ſeminary. The cathedral is a beautiful ſtructure, and in it are three chapters. The archbiſhop of this place enjoys the title of upper primate of Gaul, and his annual revenue amounts to twenty-two thouſand livres, (nine hundred and ſixty-three pounds ſterling) out of which the court of Rome receives one thouſand eight hundred and fifty-four florins.

The laſt town we ſhall mention, in this province, is Palene, in Latin Valentia, the capital of a diſtrict called Valentinois, is ſeated on the Rhone, forty-eight miles to the ſouth of Lyons, and is pretty well built: it is large, and one of the moſt ancient cities in France, it having been formerly a Roman colony. The biſhop is ſubject to the archbiſhop of Vienne, and has an annual revenue of ſixteen thouſand livres, (ſeven hundred pounds ſterling) out of which his taxation to the court of Rome is two thouſand three hundred and eighty-nine florins. The epiſcopal palace is a fine building: beſides the cathedral, and an univerſity, it contains one chapter, and three abbies, with ſix convents.

SECT. III.

Containing a Deſcription of the Boundaries and Situation, Extent, Produce, Towns, Mountains, Rivers of FRANCHE COMTE, ALSACE; the Duchies of LORRAIN and BAR; the MESSIN, or Government of METZ; and the Counties of VERDUN and TOULOIS; alſo an Account of the Inhabitants, their Manners, Cuſtoms, Manufactures, Trade, &c.

FRANCHE Comté, called alſo the earldom of Burgundy, is bounded, on the north, by Lorrain; on the eaſt, by the earldom of Mumplegard and Switſerland; and on the ſouth and weſt by the government of Burgundy and Champagne. Its extent from ſouth to north is about ninety miles, and from the ſouth-eaſt to the north-weſt ſixty. Almoſt one-half of it is a level country, abounding in corn, wine, paſtures, hemp, &c. and the other half is mountainous, but produces ſome corn and wine, and a good breed of cattle.

Here are mines of copper, iron, lead, and ſilver. Near the village of Touillon is a ſpring that runs and ceaſes at ſtated times, and the town of Salines has profitable ſalt-ſprings and marſhes. In this diſtrict are likewiſe quarries of alabaſter and marble; and alſo near the river Doux is a large grotto, in which nature has formed pillars, and a ſurpriſing variety of figures; and near Leugne is a natural cavern of ice, which freezes in ſummer, and thaws in winter.

The Saone, Ougnon, Doux, Louve, and Dain, are the principal rivers.

This province has a parliament of its own; it is ſubject to a governor, lieutenant-general, and ſub-governor; and is divided into four large diſtricts, the principal places in which are the following; namely,

1. Beſançon, in Latin Veſontio, and Beſontium, the capital of the country, is a hundred and ſixty miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Paris, and is the ſeat of an archbiſhop, a parliament, an intendency, a bailiwic, a county and a mint-court, &c. It is divided by the river Doux into the Upper or Old Town, and the Lower or New Town, and is ſurrounded by a wall and other fortifications: it is alſo defended by a citadel that ſtands on a ſteep rock, and is an oblong ſquare, flanked with four irregular baſtions, the ground being too uneven to admit of regular works. Until the peace of Weſtphalia it was an imperial city, but at that time was transferred to Spain: it was afterwards taken by France, and its fortifications were greatly ſtrengthened by Lewis XIV. The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. John, ſtands at the foot of mount St. Stephen; and the archbiſhop, who ſtiles himſelf a prince of the empire, has three ſuffragans under him, with a revenue of thirty-ſix thouſand livres, (one thouſand five hundred and ſeventy-five pounds ſterling) out of which he pays a thouſand and twenty-three florins to the court of Rome. The city alſo contains two chapters, eight pariſh-churches, two abbies of monks, and two of nuns, twelve convents, one univerſity, three hoſpitals, and had a college of Jeſuits. The town-houſe, the governor's palace, and that of Granville, are the moſt remarkable buildings in the place; the laſt of which is furniſhed with a great variety of excellent ſtatues and pictures, and a library containing a great number of valuable books and manuſcripts. In the neighbourhood of Beſançon are the ruins of an amphitheatre, one hundred and twenty feet in diameter, and of ſome pagan temples, with a triumphal arch dedicated to Aurelian the Roman emperor.

2. Salines, in Latin Salinæ, ſo called from an excellent ſalt-ſpring, which yields the crown a great revenue, is pleaſantly ſituated on a rivulet in a valley between two mountains, twenty miles to the ſouth of Beſançon, and two hundred to the ſouth-eaſt of Paris. It is a long town, chiefly conſiſting of one ſtreet, and has four chapters, four pariſh churches, ten convents, one college, and one hoſpital. The hall, in which the inhabitants have their magazine of ſalt, and where the courts of juſtice are held, is a magnificent building. The town is defended by a wall, and near it ſtands fort Belin, which is ſeated on a hill, and on another is fort Brecon, and a caſtle. The city contains five or ſix thouſand inhabitants, and in its neighbourhood are quarries of black marble, jaſper, and beautiful alabaſter.

3. Dole is ſeated on the river Doux, eighteen miles to the ſouth-weſt of Beſançon, in a diſtrict of the ſame name, which, from its beauty and fertility, is ſtiled Val d'Amour, or, the Vale of Love. Dole was formerly, while Beſançon continued a free imperial city, the capital of the country, the ſeat of a parliament, of a chamber of accounts, and of an univerſity. On its being taken by Lewis XIV. in 1688, he cauſed the fortifications to be demoliſhed; it was afterwards taken by the Spaniards, who fortified it again; but the French retaking it in 1674, it was a ſecond time diſmantled, and the parliament and univerſity afterwards removed to Beſançon; but the chamber of accounts ſtill remain here. It is ſtill a pretty town, the ſtreets are ſpacious, and the houſes tolerably well built. The public edifices moſt worthy of notice are the church of our Lady, the Jeſuits college, and the palace where the parliament was held. It has alſo one chapter, eleven convents of both ſexes, and an hoſpital. The inhabitants are ſaid to amount to between four and five thouſand. Here are ſtill the remains of an antient aqueduct, and ſeveral other Roman antiquities.

4. Gray, in Latin Gradicum, is a pretty trading town ſeated on the Saone, about ten miles to the north-weſt of Beſançon, and was well fortified till taken by Lewis XIV. in 1668, who demoliſhed the works. It contains but one pariſh church, a collegiate church, five convents, and had a college of Jeſuits. The inhabitants are computed to amount to about four thouſand. Here they embark great quantities of corn, iron, and other merchandize, which they tranſport to Lyons.

The delightful and fertile country of Alſace is bounded, on the ſouth, by Switſerland and the Franche Comté; on the eaſt, by the Rhine; on the north, by the palatinate; and on the weſt, by Lorrain; extending from north to ſouth about eighty-five miles. The country in general is very pleaſant, and abounds in all kinds of grain, fruit, eſculent vegetables, flax, tobacco, and wood: its wine is very palatable, and its paſtures are alſo rich. The country between the rivers Ill, the Haardt, and the Rhine, is narrow, and but indifferently fertile; but has ſome vineyards and a few paſtures: here rye, barley, and oats, are the only grain; but that part which lies between the mountains, the Ill, and the plain of Soults, in Upper Alſace, to the diſtance of ſix miles beyond Hagenau, yields an exuberance of grain, wine, and paſtures. The mountains abound in wood, and though they produce but little corn, they feed large herds of cattle. The country from mount Saverne, and the levels from about Straſburg to the Rhine,

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are incomparably fertile and delightful, the lands being rich in all kinds of grain, tobacco, saffron, hemp, and kitchen herbs.

The Wasgau, called in French the Vosge, is the chief chain of mountains in this country. It begins in the neighbourhood of Langres, and extending at first from west to east, separates the country of Burgundy from Lorrain. After this, winding towards the north, it separates Lorrain from Alsace, and forms another curve towards the electorate of Triers. The summits and valleys of this chain, as well as the plains of Alsace, according to Busching, produce a hundred and fifty kinds of trees and shrubs, and fifteen hundred and fifty species of herbs, which all grow wild. This chain has also some excellent pastures, and the eminences, where the soil is favoured with a sunny exposure, produce very agreeable red and white wine, of which a great deal of brandy, vinegar, and tartar is made. This chain of mountains has also for these several centuries past been famous for its mines of silver, copper, and lead; several parts also abound in iron, antimony, cobalt, sulphur, and other minerals. A great number of churches, chapels, and convents, are also built upon them.

That celebrated river called the Rhine, which serves as a security to this country, frequently causes terrible devastations, not only in winter, but in the midst of summer, when the snow melts on the Alps. Its inundations then greatly injure the fields, by covering them with sand. The violent torrents of the Rhine, which generally happen every year, frequently alter the situation of the islands within it. It is remarkable of this river, that in its sand are found particles of gold, which the torrents in their fall wash from the Alps, and bring into it; so that it is only below Basil that the sand contains this precious mixture; which in autumn and winter, when the river is at the lowest, is drawn out with the sand, and, after passing through several waters, the gold is extracted. The particles of this metal are seldom so large as a grain of millet; the gold is indeed very fine and beautiful; but is so scarce, that the city of Strasburg, which has the privilege of gathering gold for the length of four thousand paces, scarce collects five ounces in a year. In the Rhine are also found a particular kind of pebbles, that receive a beautiful polish, and are much used in France; this river also contains many pebbles.

From the above chain of mountains issue the following rivers, which run into Lower Alsace; namely, the Leber, the Cher, the Andlau, the Ergers, and the Breusch; the three last run into the Ill. The Serr, Motter, Seltzbach, Lauter, and Queich, run into the Rhine; into which river also run the Berre and Ill, in Upper Alsace.

It is computed that there are about half a million of inhabitants in Alsace. Their common language is the German, and they are partly Lutherans, and partly Roman catholics. In Upper Alsace and Sundgau are thirty-two large and small towns; in Lower Alsace, thirty-nine; and in both are upwards of one thousand small towns and villages.

This country has been subject to several German families, and particularly to the house of Austria; but at the peace of Munster the emperor ceded to the crown of France all right to the town of Brisac, the landgravate of Upper and Lower Alsace, Sundgau, and the district of the ten united imperial cities in Alsace, with the whole sovereignty belonging to them. On the other hand, France engaged that the inhabitants should continue unmolested in the enjoyment of their freedom; and promised to be satisfied with the power which the house of Austria has enjoyed over them, and had transferred to France by that treaty. In the succeeding wars, France took the ten imperial cities in Alsace; and as, by the peace of Nimeguen, no express stipulation was made for their restitution, the king treated them as a part of his acquisitions, and directed a chamber of appeals at Brisac, to which not only those cities, but the nobility of the empire, and all others holding imperial lands in Alsace, were to bring their processes, and not to the imperial chamber of the empire. The emperor and the empire ceded to France the perpetual sovereignty of the city of Strasburg, and of all its dependencies on the left side of the Rhine, by the treaty of Ryswic, in 1697.

Strasburg, in Latin Argentoratum, is the principal place in Upper Alsace, and capital of the whole country. It is not very well fortified, but by means of a sluice in the city may be laid under water. The ramparts are extremely pleasant, and planted round with trees, and towards the Rhine it has a regular citadel. This is a royal, free, imperial city, and the seat of a mint court. It stands in forty-eight degrees thirty-six minutes north latitude, and in seven degrees forty-one minutes east longitude, near two miles distant from the Rhine, and is surrounded by the rivers Ill and Breusch, which also run through it; besides which, an arm of the Rhine is conveyed to the city, which is large and populous, containing about thirty-two thousand houses, four thousand three hundred families, and thirty thousand inhabitants. The streets are all of them narrow, except two, and are adorned with few handsome houses. The public buildings are the town-house, the episcopal palace, that of the intendant, the arsenal, and the play-house. The French hospital is a fine building, it being erected by Louis XIV. for the reception of his soldiers. In the city hospital is kept corn of a great age, and they are said to have wine that is some hundred years old.

The most antient structure in these parts is the cathedral, which being finished in the year 1449, the protestants are consequently not chargeable with the satirical sculptures which a few years ago were to be seen on the cornices and pedestals, representing monkies, asses, hogs, and other animals in monkish habits; and, amongst the rest, a monk in an indecent posture with a nun. It is supposed that these were done by order of the secular clergy, to be revenged on the monks for the ill offices they were always doing them. The steeple of the cathedral is justly reckoned one of the highest in Europe, it being five hundred and seventy-four feet in height. The clock belonging to this structure has been greatly admired; for it not only shewed the hours of the day, but the motion of the sun, moon, and stars: among other things, there was an angel which turned an hour-glass every hour, and the twelve apostles proclaimed noon by each of them striking a blow with a hammer on a bell; there was likewise a cock, which stepped out, and crowed every hour: but this curious clock has been long out of repair. Here are a triple set of missal vestments and altar furniture, six large silver chandeliers, each so heavy that it requires a strong man to carry it, and a crucifix of double the weight. These seven pieces of plate weigh, together, one thousand and sixty-six pounds eight ounces. Among the curiosities within this church are also the furniture and ornaments which Lewis XIV. presented to it, and are extremely rich and magnificent; fifty persons, it is said, were employed on them during eleven years, and they cost that prince six hundred thousand dollars: the principal of these is a splendid altar cloth.

Here are also three collegiate churches, two of which are parochial, together with four others belonging to the Romish community; but the Lutherans are in possession of St. Thomas's church, in which the illustrious count Maurice of Saxony was interred in the year 1751; yet the protestants do not perform their worship in the city, but at Wolfisheim: here are also six convents. The university and gymnasium are Lutherans; and here are also an anatomical theatre, a physic garden, a royal society founded in 1752, and particularly instituted for the natural history of Alsace.

The grand council consists of thirty members, ten of whom are noblemen, and twenty burghers. It has also an inferior council, for the determination of affairs of less importance. The city council is half Lutheran and half Roman catholics, but most of the burghers are Lutherans. The supreme magistrate here, since the city has become subject to France, is the royal prætor, who takes care of the king's rights, and that nothing be done in the college of magistrates, contrary to his majesty's pleasure. The inhabitants, however, pay nothing to the king; but all the imports levied here are expended in the support of the city. The college of magistrates consists of three chambers; to the first belong thirteen persons, who preside over matters of justice; the second is composed of fifteen persons, under whose care are the rights and privileges of the city, the hospitals, police, and finances; the other chamber is composed of twenty-one, in whom is lodged the ordinary government of the city.

There are five districts or lordships belonging to this city. The bishopric of Strasburg also comprehends a considerable tract of territory subject to the bishop, as a temporal lord. It lies scattered in Upper and Lower Alsace, and on the other side of the Rhine, where he has two districts. He stiles himself prince of the empire, and landgrave of Alsace; and though at present subject to France, yet, by virtue of the districts on the other side of the Rhine, is actually a state of the empire, and has a seat and voice in the diet: he has also many vassals under him, and among them almost all the nobility in Lower Alsace, together with a great part of those in the Upper. As a bishop, he is subordinate to the archbishop of Mentz. His revenue is said to amount annually to two hundred and fifty thousand

ſand livres (ten thouſand nine hundred and thirty-eight pounds ſterling,) and it was formerly much more conſiderable.

Upon an iſland in the Rhine, twenty miles to the north-eaſt of Straſburg ſtands Fort Louis, which is a very ſtrong and handſome fortification. It was erected in the year 1686, and conſiſts of a ſpacious and regular quadrangle, with four large baſtions, and the ſame number of half-moons. Near it is a ſmall town, formed of ſtrait ſtreets, and the whole iſland is fortified in every part.

The ſmall town of Zabern is ſeated on the river Sor, fifteen miles to the north-weſt of Straſburg. It was the uſual reſidence of the biſhop of Straſburg, until the inhabitants embraced the Lutheran religion; and his palace and gardens here are delightful. Here is a collegiate church, an hoſpital, and two convents; but what is particularly remarkable is the beaten broad road, carried, behind the city, to the top of a high mountain, the aſcent to which is rendered ſo eaſy by ſuch a number of windings, that a perſon may either aſcend or deſcend without the leaſt difficulty.

The town of Colmar, the capital of Upper Alſace, is ſituated near the river Ill, thirty-five miles ſouth by weſt of Straſburg, and had ſtrong walls, which Lewis XIV. cauſed to be demoliſhed in the year 1673; but after the treaty of Ryſwic he encompaſſed it with new walls. The inhabitants are ſaid to enjoy all their privileges, and though moſt of them are Lutherans, have liberty of conſcience. It contains about eight hundred houſes, and ſeven thouſand one hundred and forty inhabitants.

With reſpect to the duchies of Lorrain and Bar, which come next under our conſideration; the former of theſe derives its name from Lotharius II. grandſon to the emperor Lewis I. and was formerly of much greater extent. It is at preſent bounded on the eaſt by the Lower Palatinate and Alſace, from the latter of which it is ſeparated by the Vogean mountains, on the ſouth by Franche Comte, on the weſt by Champagne, and on the north by Metz. Its greateſt breadth from north to ſouth is about a hundred miles, and from eaſt to weſt, nearly as much.

This duchy enjoys a very temperate climate, and has a fruitful ſoil, which particularly abounds in grain, though it has many woods and mountains; but in theſe are good game, and alſo excellent paſture. The country has alſo ſalt ſprings, with ſome mines of iron, copper, tin, and ſilver. In the mountains of Wiſgau are found agates, chalcedonies, and other gems. Its lakes too abound in fiſh, particularly the lake of Lindre, the profits of which are ſaid to amount to ſixteen thouſand livres per annum, (ſeven hundred pounds ſterling.)

The Maeſe, the Moſelle, and the Saar, are the chief rivers. Here are alſo the rivers Voloy, Mortaire, and Meurte, which are not ſo conſiderable.

The modern dukes have conſtantly kept on foot a particular army, which have performed ſignal ſervice. But the French have frequently had the policy to turn the power of Lorrain to their own advantage, and to the prejudice of the duke. The Lorrainers are alſo laborious; but have little trade with ſtrangers, they having no navigable rivers, and all neceſſaries within themſelves; but what little trade they have conſiſts of corn and linen. The language ſpoken here is French, except in the German diſtricts, where that language is ſpoken. The Romiſh religion prevails all over this province.

The ſtate, after the deceaſe of Lotharius II. its firſt founder, was divided among his relations, and was afterwards ſometimes poſſeſſed by the Germans, and ſometimes by the French, and continual diſputes aroſe between the emperors of Germany and the kings of France. At length, in 1733, France took poſſeſſion of this duchy; and in the preliminaries of peace in 1735 it was concluded, that not only the duchy of Bar, but likewiſe that of Lorrain, the earldom of Falkenſtein excepted, ſhould be ceded to Staniſlaus, king of Poland, and father-in-law to Lewis XV. and after his deceaſe both duchies, together with the abſolute ſovereignty of them, ſhould for ever belong to the crown of France. On the other hand, the emperor Charles VI. engaged in return to cede the great duchy of Tuſcany to his ſon-in-law Francis Stephen, the late emperor, to atone for his loſing Lorrain. This was ſettled in 1736, and the following year Staniſlaus took actual poſſeſſion of the duchies of Lorrain and Bar, and Tuſcany fell to the duke of Lorrain.

The titles of the dukes of Lorrain are theſe: S. by the grace of God, duke of Lorrain and Mercœur; king of Jeruſalem and Marchis; duke of Calabria, Bar, and Guelders; margrave of Pont a Mouſſon and Nomeny; and count of Provence, Vaudemont, Blamont, Zutphen, Saarwerden, and Salem. From theſe titles may be ſeen not only the countries the duke actually poſſeſſes, but likewiſe their pretenſions. The eldeſt ſon, during the life-time of his father, is ſtiled count of Vaudemont, and alſo writes himſelf, while unmarried, margrave of Pont a Mouſſon; but after his marriage he aſſumes the title of duke of Bar. The antient houſe of Lorrain, by virtue of a treaty concluded in 1736, retains all the titles, arms, and privileges, with the rank and quality of ſovereign princes, which it formerly enjoyed, yet without any claim to the countries ceded by the peace.

The moſt remarkable places in the duchy of Lorrain are the following: 1. Nancy, the capital of the duchy, and the antient reſidence of the dukes, is ſeated in a delightful plain near the river Meurte, ſeventy five miles to the weſt of Straſburg, and is divided into the Old and New Town. The former is both the ſmalleſt, and makes the meaneſt appearance, it being built with narrow ſtreets; but in it ſtands the palace, which was begun by duke Leopold Joſeph; yet only the main body is finiſhed. The ſpacious long ſquare, or wide ſtreet before, has a fine appearance.

In the palace are eighteen very exquiſite pieces of tapeſtry, repreſenting the atchievements of Charles IV. duke of Lorrain. Here are alſo ſhewn the ſabres of two Burgundians, who were killed with Charles the Bold; and likewiſe that duke's helmet, lined with red velvet, and a yellow creſt on the top. This helmet uſed to be carried every year in proceſſion by the captain of the Swiſs, while two other Swiſs carried the ſabres. Near the palace is a beautiful garden upon one of the baſtions, from which there is a very fine proſpect. Adjacent to this garden ſtands the opera-houſe, which was built by Bibienia, an Italian architect, who alſo built the theatre at Vienna. This houſe is not remarkable for its ſize, but extremely well contrived, and on each ſide of it is a good tribuna, which is a great ornament to it.

In the New Town, which is larger, and contains broad and ſtrait ſtreets, are ſeveral beautiful houſes; but, according to the faſhion of this country, they are generally low. In this city are three pariſh and three collegiate churches, with two abbies, ſeventeen convents, one college, one hoſpital, an academy of ſciences, and one commandery of the knights of Malta. Among the collegiate churches is the new ſtately cathedral, which is immediately ſubject to the pope. This is a magnificent building, it being adorned with two towers and a cupola after the Italian taſte.

The chapter conſiſts of a primate and ſixteen canons. The duke nominates the primate without conſulting the canons. In the collegiate church of St. George ſtands not only the monument of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who was ſlain in 1476, but alſo the tombs of the antient dukes of Lorrain. The latter dukes are interred in the church of the Capuchins. The city was heretofore fortified, but the works of the Old Town now only remain, the reſt of the city having been diſmantled by the peace of Ryſwic.

The ſmall, but very antient town of Luneville, ſtands on the river Verouze in a low marſhy country, twelve miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Nancy. It was once a fortified town; is at preſent the capital of a provoſtſhip, and has a fine palace, in which not only the two laſt dukes of Lorrain chiefly reſided, but was the reſidence of king Staniſlaus, until the year 1755, when the right wing of the palace was entirely burnt down. The gymnaſium in this place is altered to a foundation for cadets, one half Lorrainers, and the other Poles. In this town there is alſo an abbey, with a commandery of the knights of Malta, and three convents.

At a few miles diſtance from Luneville is Beaupré, an abbey of proteſtant Benedictines, but they follow the Ciſtercian rule of St. Benedict. It is ſeated in a delightful country, and has an abbot, nine prieſts, nineteen religious, and twenty-three lay-brothers, with eighty thouſand Lorrain livres annual revenue.

Barr, or Barrois, was antiently an earldom, ſo called from the caſtle of Bar, erected in the year 964 by Frederic I. whom the emperor Otho created earl of Bar.

The principal place in this diſtrict is, the Bar-le-Duc, the capital of the country, ſeated on a riſing ground on the banks of the river Ornain, about forty miles to the weſt of Nancy. It is a handſome well-built city, and contains a ducal palace, two chapters, one pariſh-church, one priory, ſeven convents, and an hoſpital.

Metz conſiſts of the countries of Meſſin, the French Barrois, La Saare, and French Luxemberg. The principal

rivers in this government are, 1. the Maeſe; 2. the Moſelle, which riſes in one of the Waſgau mountains, and is conſtantly navigable from Metz, diſcharging itſelf into the Rhine. 3. The Saone, which falls into the ſame river. 4. The Meurte, which riſes in the Waſgau chain, and runs into the Moſelle. 5. The Saare, which runs into the ſame river, 6. The Orney or Ornain.

The country round the city of Metz, called the Meſſin, is but indifferently fertile, and produces little wheat. It was antiently a part of the kingdom of Auſtraria, of which Metz was for a long time the capital, and the uſual reſidence of the king. When the children of Charles the Great, and Lewis the Pious, divided the dominions of that crown, the kingdom of Lorrain roſe out of the remains of that of Auſtraria; and towards the end of the ſecond royal line of France, Metz, Toul, and Verdun, three principal cities, ſhook off the yoke, and, to ſecure their freedom, put themſelves under the protection of the emperor. The power was divided between the biſhop and the magiſtrates; but the latter, by the aſſiſtance of the people, obtaining the ſuperiority over the former, the biſhop had no other power in the city of Metz, and the country of Meſſin, than a ſhare in the election of the magiſtrates, and in the adminiſtration of the oath of office. The magiſtrates enjoyed an unlimited authority in the city and country of Meſſin, and the biſhop in the domains of his biſhopric on this ſide the Vis; though in certain caſes appeals lay to the imperial chamber, which they acknowledged as the ſupreme power of the empire. Metz, Verdun, and Toul, put themſelves, in 1552, under the protection of France, which kept poſſeſſion of theſe three cities under the name of the protected diſtrict, until the three biſhoprics were actually transferred to France, in 1648, by the treaty of Weſtphalia.

The capital town, Metz, lies between the Moſelle and Seille, which here unite their ſtreams; and is ſituated twenty-eight miles to the north of Nancy. The Old Town is large, but the ſtreets are narrow; and though the houſes are built in the old taſte, they are handſome ſtructures. The New Town is likewiſe large, and much more beautiful than the former. Beſides the cathedral, this city contains three chapters, ſixteen pariſh churches, ſix abbies; and as many Jews are here, theſe people have a ſynagogue. The biſhop, who ſtiles himſelf prince of the Roman empire, is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Treves, and has a dioceſe of ſix hundred and thirteen pariſhes, with a revenue of one hundred and twenty thouſand livres (five thouſand two hundred and fifty pounds ſterling), out of which he annually pays to the court of Rome ſix thouſand florins. Among its fortifications are three citadels. Here are a parliament, an intendency, a chamber of accompts, and impoſts, a mint, a county and foreſt court, beſides other public offices.

We muſt diſtinguiſh the Meſſin from the biſhopric of Metz and its diſtrict, which is a long, but irregular tract of land, the lord of which is the biſhop; but he has been deprived of his temporal juriſdiction, which chiefly belongs to the duke of Lorrain, particularly the ſalt works, in lieu of which the biſhop receives thirty thouſand livres (one thouſand three hundred and thirteen pounds ſterling,) and four hundred buſhels of ſalt, which is annually delivered into the biſhop's magazine by order of the duke, or the French king.

The new town and fortification of Sare-Lewis, was begun on the river Sare in 1688 by Lewis XIV. and finiſhed about four or five years after. This town, with a diſtrict belonging to it, has been ceded by the duke of Lorrain to France. It is ſituated about thirty-two miles to the north-eaſt of Metz. Its ſtreets are regular, and the fortifications form a regular hexagon. It is the ſeat of the county court, and contains one pariſh-church with two convents.

The territory of Verdun, which extends along the Maeſe, has only one city of the ſame name, but there are in it many large towns and villages.

Verdun, the capital of the country, is ſituated about thirty-eight miles to the north-weſt of Nancy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a provincial and a manor court. It conſiſts of three parts, namely, the Upper, Lower, and New Town; and, beſides its other fortifications, is defended by a fine citadel. This was formerly an imperial city, but in the year 1552 the inhabitants put themſelves under the protection of France, and in 1648 fell entirely under the power of that monarchy. The biſhop, before the city and diſtrict were annexed to the crown of France, was a prince of the empire, and ſtill aſſumes that title, as alſo count of Verdun: the archbiſhop of Treves is his metropolitan. His dioceſe conſiſts of one hundred and ninety-two pariſhes, his revenue is fifty thouſand livres (two thouſand one hundred and eighty-eight pounds ſterling), and he is taxed to the court of Rome four thouſand four hundred and ſixty-ſix florins. Beſides the cathedral, there are in this city one collegiate and nine pariſh-churches, ſix abbies, and a college of Jeſuits.

Toulois, a ſmall earldom, is hemmed in by Lorrain; and, together with the city of Toul, and the other biſhoprics of Metz and Verdun, put itſelf, in 1552, under the protection of France, which in 1648 obtained entire poſſeſſion of the country.

The principal town in this earldom is Toul, the ſee of a biſhop: it is ſeated on the Moſelle, over which is a fine ſtone bridge, with a regular fortification. It is ſituated ten miles to the weſt of Nancy, has a provincial and diſtrict court, and was formerly an imperial city. Its biſhop was a prince of the empire, which title, together with that of Toulois, he ſtill aſſumes: he is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Treves, and his dioceſe contains one thouſand four hundred pariſhes; yet his revenue is little more than ſeventeen thouſand livres (ſeven hundred and forty-four pounds ſterling), and he pays two thouſand five hundred florins to the court of Rome. There are in this city a fine cathedral, one collegiate and four pariſh-churches, three abbies, two priories, ſeven convents, one ſeminary, one commandery of the knights of Malta, and two hoſpitals.

SECT. IV.

Containing Deſcriptions of the Province of PICARDY; alſo of the Government of CHAMPAGNE and BRIE, BURGUNDY, and LYONNOIS; their Situation, Extent, Produce, Rivers, Commerce, principal Cities, Inhabitants, &c.

THE province of Picardy is long and narrow, it being uſually compared to a bent arm, and in this figure is nearly one hundred and fifty miles in length, but not above forty in breadth, and in many places not above twenty. It is bounded, on the ſouth, by the Iſle of France; on the weſt, by Normandy and the Engliſh channel; on the eaſt, by Champagne; and, on the north, by Hainault, Artois, and the Straits of Calais. This is for the moſt part a plain country, and produces wine, fruit of all kinds, plenty of corn, and great quantities of hay: they have ſome pit-coal, but it is not ſo good as that of England; wood being ſcarce, moſt of the inhabitants burn turf inſtead of it.

The following are the principal rives in this province; viz. 1. The Oiſe, which has its ſource in Picardy, on the confines of Hainault, and, after receiving ſeveral rivers, becomes navigable at La Fere, and falls into the Seine at Conflans. 2. The Somme, the whole extent of which is confined to Picardy; it becomes navigable at Bray, and after receiving ſeveral ſmall rivers, divides into twelve channels, which are afterwards united, when it falls into the Britiſh channel. 3. The Lys, which falls into the Scheld. 4. The Canche, which falls into the Britiſh channel below Eſtaples. 5. The Scarpe, which falls into the Scheld. 6. The Deule, which was formerly no better than a brook, but now by means of canals and ſluices is become a conſiderable river. 7. The Lanthia, which falls into the Britiſh channel. 8. The Aa, which is made navigable at St. Omers, by means of ſluices, and at laſt diſcharges itſelf into the channel.

This province has a flouriſhing trade, owing to its ſituation on the ſea, the many navigable rivers and canals it contains, and the induſtry of the inhabitants, who make beautiful ſilk ſtuffs, coarſe linen, woollen ſtuffs, lawn, and ſoap; they alſo carry on a large trade in corn and pit-coal. In the government of Calais and Boulogne are annually brought up five or ſix thouſand colts, which being afterwards turned looſe in the paſtures of Normandy, are ſold for Norman horſes. Here are four biſhoprics, two provincial courts, two governments, five courts of Admiralty, four foreſt manors, and four lordſhips. Here are alſo very advantageous fiſheries on the coaſt.

This province is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower Picardy, and is again ſubdivided into four deputy-governments, the principal places in which are the following: viz.

The town of Amiens, in latin Ambianum, the capital of Picardy, and of the earldom of Amienois; it is ſeated on the Somme, ſixty-five miles to the ſouth of Calais, and eighty to the north of Paris. It appears very delightful from the largeneſs of the ſtreets, the beauty of the houſes, and

and the extent of the ſquares, in two of which ſeven fine ſtreets meet. On the ramparts are planted two rows of trees, which form a very agreeable walk. The river Somme enters the city in three different channels, through the ſame number of bridges; ſo that theſe unite again, after watering ſeveral parts of the town.

In this city is one of the fineſt and beſt embelliſhed cathedrals in all France: it is dedicated to the virgin Mary; the pillars, choir, chapels, tombs, and paintings, are particularly adorned, and more eſpecially the principal entrance, which is flanked with two lofty towers, on which are placed ſeveral ſtatues. Among other relics, they pretend to have the heart of John the Baptiſt. Here is alſo a collegiate church, a chapter of St. Nicholas, fourteen pariſh churches, ſeveral abbies, fifty-five priories, ſeven hundred and fifty rectories, one hundred and three chapels of eaſe, and forty-eight communities. The annual revenue is thirty thouſand florins, (one thouſand three hundred and thirteen pounds ſterling) out of which four thouſand nine hundred florins are paid to the court of Rome. Here are the ſeat of a preſidial court, an independent bailiwic and prevoſtſhip, an office for the finances, and a mint. The inhabitants of this city and the neighbouring villages make a conſiderable quantity of black and green ſoap, and alſo carry on a manufacture of ferrets.

The town of Abbeville, or Abbot's Town, is the capital of Ponthieu, a diſtrict of Picardy, and is ſeated twenty miles to the north-weſt of Amiens, and fifty-two to the ſouth of Calais, in a very delightful plain on the Somme, which divides itſelf into ſeveral branches, and parts the city into two main diviſions, the one towards the Low Countries, and the other towards Normandy. The tide here flows up the Somme, to the height of about ſix feet, by which means, and its ſituation, it is rendered a commodious port; it being but fifteen miles from the Engliſh channel. This town, beſides the Somme, is alſo watered by the rivulets of Scardon, Sottins, and Corneille, or Taniere.

Reſpectable as this place is at preſent, it was originally no more than a farm or manor belonging to the abbey of St. Requier, from which it had its name: it afterwards became a borough, from the concourſe of people who came and ſettled in it. It is now well fortified, and encompaſſed with walls, which are flanked with baſtions, and large deep ditches. The houſes are moſtly of timber, old and meanly built; it is likewiſe extremely dirty, for want of a good pavement; but, next to Amiens, is the moſt populous place in all Picardy.

As the town of Abbeville is conveniently ſituated for commerce, it carries on a great trade in corn, oil, hemp, flax, cordage, and ſoap. The woollen manufactory eſtabliſhed here in 1665 by Mr. Roberts, a Dutchman, has ſucceeded ſo well, that at preſent its cloths are little inferior in fineneſs and goodneſs to thoſe of England. Here are alſo made very beautiful barragons, together with mocades, a kind of carpets, dimity, pluſh, coarſe linen, ſpun wool, and fire-arms. There is in this town a collegiate church, dedicated to St. Ulfranc, which is a lofty ſtone building, fourteen pariſh-churches, fifteen convents, a commandery of the order of Malta, and a college; here are alſo a provincial court, baliage, foreſt-court, court of commerce, court of admiralty, and a ſalt work.

Montreuil, on the Couch, extends three leagues on the Britiſh channel; it contains about five thouſand inhabitants, and has a pretty briſk trade. The peaſants round this ſpot ſeem to ſuffer great poverty. We cannot determine how proper the land may be for cultivation, but it is certainly at preſent very little improved thereby, for all ſeems a deſart.—No ſooner does a carriage ſtop, than the cottages pour forth ſwarms to crave charity: young and old all join in the chorus, "Charite, pour l'amour de Dieu;" that is, "For God's ſake beſtow your charity." The celebrated Mr. Sterne, in his Sentimental Journey, tells us, That he viſited this place; and at his departure, diſplayed much generoſity in relieving a number of beggars, who, ſurrounding him, ſolicited his charity with the moſt clamorous importunity. Children are here very early taught the art of getting money without labour; and young girls of ſixteen years and upwards employ entreaties as well as ſmiles to draw a ſou from the pockets of ſtrangers.

Calais, in Latin Caletum, is ſeated in a marſhy plain on the coaſt of the Britiſh narrow ſea, called from thence the ſtreight of Calais, and in French le Pas de Talais, the paſs or paſſage, becauſe it is the paſſage into England. It is three leagues diſtant from Gravelines, and the confines of Flanders to the weſt, ſeven from Boulogne to the north, and about as many from Dover and the neareſt ſhore of England to the ſouth-weſt. It is reported, that Baldwin IV. ſurnamed the Bearded, count of Flanders, firſt built the port, and that Philip, count of Boulogne, cauſed the town to be ſurrounded with walls, which before was only a ſimple borough. However, it is at preſent a conſiderable mart, and a place of ſtrength. Its figure, including the citadel, is an oblong ſquare, the two long ſides of which are each about two hundred and twenty perches long, and the two ſhorteſt about ninety. One of the largeſt ſides is towards the ſea, and very well fortified; the other is towards the land, and is fortified with baſtions lined with ſtones, covered with half-moons, and deep ditches nine or ten perches broad, and which can be filled either with ſea-water, or with freſh water, according as it is proper. The ſhort ſide, which is oppoſite to the fort of Nieulai, is defended by being laid under water. The other ſide, which is called the attack of Gravelines, is better fortified ſtill. This whole city is encompaſſed by a good covered way. Fort Nieulai is a piece of fortification perfect in its kind; it has four baſtions, and from thence one can in leſs than four and twenty hours time lay all the country about Calais under water, and prevent a circumvallation.

The citadel of Calais is one of the greateſt ever built: it has ſtill its ancient circuit and ditches; but the Chevalier de Ville has ſurrounded it with a new incloſure fortified with three irregular baſtions: that citadel is ſo advantageouſly ſituated, that it commands not only the city and port of Calais, but alſo all the adjacent country. There is only one paſſage to the town over a cauſey, commonly called the bridge of Nieulai. Ships enter into the port by a long canal, made by order of Lewis XIV. between two moles, at the head of which there are two horn-works, defended each by an half-moon, and encompaſſed with a wall, a deep ditch, and a covered way, after the manner of marſhal de Vauban. This port is very happily ſituated, but yet it has ſeveral inconveniencies; for no veſſel can enter into it without running a great danger, whether it comes along the eaſt, or along the weſt mole. There is here no road for the ſhips to ride at anchor. The canal of Calais is a work very uſeful to the inhabitants; for by that means one can go very eaſily by water from Calais to St. Omer, Gravelines, Dunkirk, Bergues, and Ypres. Notwithſtanding the convenient ſituation of Calais with regard to England and Holland, yet it is not ſo populous as might be expected, for it is reckoned to contain but five thouſand inhabitants. Here is but one pariſh church, the altar of which is all wrought marble, and its dome extremely magnificent; there are alſo four convents. A packet-boat ſails regularly twice a week from Dover to Calais, and back again.

Edward III. king of England, took Calais from the French in the year 1347, and after the Engliſh had poſſeſſed it above two hundred and ten years, the duke of Guiſe retook it in January 1558. By the treaty of Cateau-Cambreſis, it was agreed that Calais ſhould continue in the hands of the French during eight years, after which it was to be reſtored to the Engliſh: that term being expired, queen Elizabeth demanded it; but the chancellor de l'Hopital refuſed to reſtore it, under pretence that during the firſt religious war in France, which began three years after the peace of Cateau-Cambreſis, the Engliſh had ſeized Havre-de-Grace, by which means they had violated the treaty, and forfeited their right to Calais, which the French kept accordingly, though the Engliſh did not keep Havre-de-Grace, which was retaken by the French. Albert, arch-duke of Auſtria, and governor of the Low Countries, made himſelf maſter of Calais in the year 1596, and it was reſtored two years after to the French king Henry IV. by the articles of the peace at Vervins.

The next remarkable town is that of Boulogne, the antient Geſoriacum, or Giſoriacum, and ſince Bononia: it is the capital of a diſtrict called the Boulonnois, a particular government entirely independent of the governor-general of Picardy. This city ſtands upon a hill, ſixteen miles to the ſouth-weſt of Paris. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town: the former is well fortified with a ſtrong citadel, and adorned with ſeveral public places and fountains; as alſo a palace, where juſtice is adminiſtered; a cathedral church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, a parochial church of St. Joſeph, an abbey of St. Vilemar, and ſome other monaſteries: a ſeminary for the education of thoſe who deſign to take orders, and a magnificent hoſpital, built by the care and at the expence of the family of Aumont. The Lower Town is not inhabited by ſo many perſons of quality as the other, but it is larger and more conſiderable for its trade; it extends along the port at the mouth of the river Liane. The harbour is very incommodious,

modious, and the road before Boulogne extremely bad, no veſſels being able to keep there, unleſs the wind blows from ſome point between the north and the ſouth-eaſt. With all other winds the ſea is exceſſively rough and boiſterous. Here ſtood formerly a watch-tower, called La Tour d'Ordre, the Tower of Order, and by the Engliſh, the Old Man, ſaid to have been built by Julius Cæſar, and repaired by the emperor Charles the Great; but being neglected, it is fallen down, and they have built in the room of it a ſmall fort for the defence of the harbour. The epiſcopal ſee, under the metropolitan of Rheims, was eſtabliſhed here by pope Paul IV. after the deſtruction of Terouenne. The dioceſe comprehends not only the governments of Boulonnois, Calais, and Ardres, but alſo part of Artois, and has within its diſtrict two hundred and ſeventy-ſix pariſhes, and an hundred and forty-ſix chapels of eaſe. The livings ſituated in Artois pay no tenths. Lewis XI. did, in the year 1478, ſurrender this county to the Virgin Mary, declaring that, for the future, he and his ſucceſſors ſhould hold it from her immediately, as her vaſſals, paying her for homage a golden heart at their acceſſion to the crown, in conſequence of which Lewis XIV. paid twelve thouſand livres for himſelf and for his father Lewis XIII. The city of Boulogne, together with the adjacent territories, was formerly ſubject to the dominion of its own counts, of great reputation, from whom were deſcended Godfrey of Boulogne, and his brother Baldwin, kings of Jeruſalem; but it was united to the crown of France by king Philip Auguſtus, in the year 1209. Boulogne was taken by Henry VIII. king of England, in the year 1544, and afterwards reſtored for a ſum of money to the French king Henry II. by a treaty of peace in 1550. This city has a ſeneſchalſhip, compoſed of a ſeneſchal, a preſident, a lieutenant-general, a lieutenant-criminal, an aſſeſſor, three counſellors, a king's advocate, and a king's attorney, a deputy-attorney, and a recorder. There lies an appeal from the ſentence of this court to the parliament of Paris.

Champagne is bounded, on the north, by Hainault and part of the biſhopric of Liege; on the eaſt, by Luxemburg and Lorrain; on the ſouth, by Burgundy; and, on the weſt, by the iſle of France and Picardy: it being one of the moſt conſiderable provinces in the whole kingdom. This province extends from the weſt to the ſouth-eaſt, or from Lagny to Bourbon, forty-ſix leagues in length, and from ſouth to north, or from Ravieres to Rocrois, about fifty-four. It derives its name from the large plains in its centre, but its borders are full of foreſts, hills, and mountains.

This country is particularly famous for its wine, which is exported in great quantities; it alſo produces plenty of grain; and the natural commodities in which the inhabitants trade are corn, wine, iron, wood, and cattle, with hay, woollen and ſilk ſtuffs, linen, &c.

The Meuſe, or Maeſe, which receives its ſource near the village of Meuſe; the Seine; the Maine, which riſes in Baſſigny; the Aube, which has its ſource on the frontiers; and the Aiſne or Aine, are its principal rivers.

Here are two archbiſhopries and four biſhopries. The country is governed by the parliament, the chamber of accompts, and exchequer of Paris, except the territory of Sedan, which belongs to the parliament of Metz. It has ten provincial and diſtinct courts, ſeveral foreſt-courts, two courts of mintage, and a generalite. The military government of this province is lodged in a governor, and four general-lieutenants, under whom are four hereditary ſubgovernors.

The principal cities are the following, viz. 1. Troyes, the ancient Auguſtomana, or Auguſtobona, the capital of the province, is ſeated in Lower Champagne, on the river Seine, about ſeventy miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Paris, and is pretty large, but far from being ſo flouriſhing and populous as formerly. It has fourteen pariſh-churches, including the cathedral, and two collegiate churches, with four abbies, ten convents, one college, one ſeminary, and one hoſpital. The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is a very noble ſtructure; its portico is in a fine taſte, but the tower on the left ſide of it has been left unfiniſhed. The city is ſurrounded with walls, but they are not kept in good repair; and formerly it had three caſtles, from which it is ſuppoſed to have obtained its preſent name; but there are now few remains of them left. The biſhop of Troyes is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Sens; his dioceſe contains three hundred and ſeventy-two pariſhes, ninety-eight chapels of eaſe, with ſeventeen abbies; his yearly revenue is fourteen thouſand livres, (ſix hundred and thirteen pounds ſterling) and his taxation at the court of Rome is two thouſand florins. This city ſtill carries on a tolerable trade, eſpecially in linen, flax, hemp, and cotton fuſtians, canvas, wax and tallow candles, needles, ſerges, tapeſtry, &c.

2. Chalons is a large city, ſeated on the Maine, in a ſmall territory called the Chalonois, ninety-five miles to the eaſt of Paris. Here are a cathedral, two chapters, eleven pariſh churches, three abbies, nine convents, and there was till lately a college of jeſuits. The biſhop, who is alſo a count and peer, is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Rheims, and in his dioceſe are comprehended three hundred and four pariſhes, ninety-three chapels of eaſe, with nineteen abbies. His yearly revenue is twenty-four thouſand livres, (one thouſand and fifty pounds ſterling) and his taxation at Rome three thouſand florins. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in woollen ſtuffs and ſhalloons, the latter of which took their name from this place.

3. Rheims, the ancient Durocortorum, and Civitas Remorum, the capital of a diſtrict called Rheimois, is ſituated ſixty-two miles to the north of Troyes, and eighty-five to the north-eaſt of Paris, and is one of the moſt ancient and celebrated cities in the whole kingdom. It is about four miles in circumference, and contains ſeveral fine ſquares, large ſtreets, well built houſes, and magnificent churches. Among theſe is the cathedral of our Lady, which is a fine ſtructure, though of Gothic architecture; the principal door is remarkable for its workmanſhip, and the great altar, at which the coronation of the kings of France is performed, is plated with gold. The treaſury of this cathedral muſt be very great, as every king, at his coronation, makes an offering here. The book of the goſpel upon which the king takes the coronation oath, is ſaid to be written in the Sclavonic tongue, and the cover is of gold ſet with gems.

The archbiſhop of this place is the firſt duke and peer of France, perpetual legate of the ſee of Rome, and primate of all Gallia Belgica. He alſo crowns the king, he has an annual revenue of fifty thouſand livres, (two thouſand one hundred and eighty-eight pounds ſterling) and his taxation at the court of Rome is four thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty florins. Here are, beſides the cathedral, three collegiate churches, five abbies, nine convents, a commandery belonging to the order of St. Anthony, a commandery of the knights of Malta, and, till the jeſuits were expelled, they had here a large ſeminary, and a fine college. The abbey of Benedictines of St. Remy in this city is one of the nobleſt belonging to that order in all France; and on the altar of its church is kept the holy phial, which at the baptiſm of Clovis, in 496, by biſhop Remigius, they pretend was brought from heaven by a dove, at the prayer of that ſaint, the crowd being ſo great that he was unable to get to the font with the uſual oil. This phial is of a dark, red glaſs, about the length of one's little finger, and nearly reſembles in ſhape a ſmall Hungary water bottle. It has a gold ſtopper, and is fixed in a perforated ſquare caſket, faſtened on a ſilver ſalver, it being ſeen only through a cryſtal cover placed over the caſket. The oil is ſaid to be grown dry; but in every unction of a king of France a ſmall quantity of it is taken out, and mixed with the oil prepared for the unction. Among the other public buildings, are three ſpacious hoſpitals. Here are ſeveral remarkable remains of Roman antiquities, particularly three gates of the city, which to this day bear the names of ſo many pagan deities, namely, of Mars, the Sun, and Ceres. The univerſity here was founded in the years 1547 and 1549. This city carries on a conſiderable trade in wine, woollen and ſilk ſtuffs, and gingerbread.

4. The town of Sens, ſeated on the Yonne, is large, but not very populous, though well ſituated for trade: it is the Agendium of the ancients, and the capital of a diſtrict called the Senonois. This city is the ſee of an archbiſhop, whoſe revenue amounts to fifty thouſand livres, (two thouſand one hundred and eighty-eight pounds ſterling) and its taxation to the court of Rome is ſix thouſand one hundred and ſixty-ſix florins. Here are ſixteen pariſh-churches, five abbies, and nine convents. The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Stephen, is admired for its ſtately front, being adorned with various figures, and lofty towers, as alſo on account of its rich chapels, antient tombs, and the magnificence of the high altar, where is a table of gold enriched with precious ſtones, on which are repreſented in relievo the four evangeliſts, together with St. Stephen. Here is a provincial diſtrict and foreſt court, together with a ſalt office. Several councils have been held in this city, one of the moſt famous of which is that in the year 1140.

5. The

5. The town of Meaux, capital of a diſtrict called Brie Champonoile, is ſeated on the river Marne, twenty-five miles to the north-eaſt of Paris, and contains a provincial and diſtrict court, a ſalt-office, &c. It has alſo a general lieutenant, and a particular governor. Beſides the cathedral, there are in this city one chapter, five abbies, ſeveral convents, one alms-houſe, and an hoſpital. The biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Paris, his dioceſe is divided by the river Marne into two large archdeaconries, to each of which belong three rural deanries; under theſe are nine abbies, ſeven chapters, and two hundred and twenty-ſeven pariſhes. The biſhop's annual revenue amounts to twenty-two thouſand livres, (nine hundred and ſixty-three pounds ſterling) and he pays two thouſand florins to the court of Rome.

The government of Burgundy, called by the French Bourgogne, derives its name from the Burgundians, who, towards the beginning of the fifth century, ſettled in Swiſſerland and Franche Comté, whence ſpreading themſelves towards the river Soane and Rhone, they erected a kingdom of their own, which was gradually reduced by the kings of the Franks. This country extends from eaſt to weſt above thirty French leagues, and from north to ſouth about forty-five; being bounded, on the north, by Champagne; on the weſt, by the Borbonnois and Nivernois; on the ſouth, by Lymnois; and, on the eaſt, by Franche Comté. It produces excellent wine, and is very fertile in corn and fruit.

The chief rivers in this country are the Seine; the Dehune, which runs into the Soane; the Brebince, or Bourbince, which iſſues out of the lake of Longpendu; alſo the Armançon, the Ouche, and Tille, with ſeveral ſprings of a mineral quality.

The ſtates of the country, conſiſting of the repreſentatives of the nobility, clergy, and commons, meet regularly every three years, by writ from the king, in order to raiſe the ſums required of them. The diſtrict and provincial courts are ſubordinate to the parliament of Dijon, which was erected in 1476; except the provincial courts of Magon and Auxerre, and the diſtrict of Bar-ſur Seine, which are ſubject to the parliament of Paris. There are four biſhoprics in this government.

The city of Dijon, in Latin Divio, capital of the country and government of Burgundy, is ſituated in the Dijonois, about one hundred and forty miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Paris. It is a pretty large city; the ſtreets are well-paved, broad, and ſtrait; the houſes are handſome, and the churches and ſquares beautiful. Here are ſeven pariſh-churches, four abbies, three large hoſpitals or alms-houſes, ſeveral convents, with a chapel, in which is kept a ſuppoſed miraculous hoſt; they have likewiſe an academy of ſciences, and in 1723 a college of law was erected here.

This city is the reſidence of the governor, the parliament, an intendancy, a taillage-office, a provincial, ſupreme, and particular court, a ſalt-office, &c. The biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Lyons, and enjoys a revenue of eighteen thouſand livres, (ſeven hundred and eighty-eight pounds ſterling) and his taxation to the court of Rome is one thouſand two hundred and thirty-three florins. The neighbouring country is fruitful, pleaſant, and watered by the rivers Suſon and Ouche; the firſt of which is but a rivulet, and, after running through the city-moat, paſſes through the city itſelf, where it falls into the Dijon. The walks before the city are a quarter of a league in length, planted with three rows of Linden-trees, and terminated by a delightful grove.

On an eminence, near three hills on the river Arux, ſtands Autun, the Auguſtodunum of the antients. It is about a mile in length, and as much in breadth; and conſiſts of the Upper City, which is commanded by mount Cenis; and the Lower City, in which is the citadel, and where are held the provincial tribunal, a foreſt court, a ſalt-office, and ſeveral other courts. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Lyons, though he is preſident of the aſſembly of the ſtates of Burgundy, and has a dioceſe of ſix hundred and eleven pariſhes, and fourteen abbies under him. His revenue amounts to ſeventeen thouſand livres, (ſeven hundred and forty-four pounds ſterling) and he pays four thouſand eight hundred florins to the court of Rome. In the midſt of this city is an open place called the Field of Mars, and there are ſtill the remains of three pagan temples, one of them dedicated to Janus, and another to Diana. Here are likewiſe two antient gates of excellent workmanſhip, which ſome have taken for triumphal arches, with a circus, and the remains of a pyramid; which laſt, to all appearance, has been a tomb. In this city, beſides a cathedral, are five abbies, two ſeminaries, two priories, one collegiate, and twelve pariſh-churches; here are alſo ſix convents, particularly a fine chartreuſe, ſituated in the ſuburbs, in the church of which lie the laſt dukes of Burgundy; and two hoſpitals.

The city of Auxerre, called in Latin Antiſſidorum, is the capital of the earldom of Auxerrois, ſtands on a hill near the river Yonne, ninety-two miles to the ſouth of Paris. It has a provincial and foreſt court, a chamber of tithes, a ſalt-office, &c. and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Sens; his dioceſe contains two hundred and thirty-eight pariſhes, and he has a yearly revenue of thirty-five thouſand livres, (one thouſand five hundred and thirty-two pounds ſterling) and he is taxed to the court of Rome four thouſand four hundred florins: his palace is a moſt noble ſtructure. There are alſo, in this city, two hoſpitals, a collegiate and eight pariſh-churches, five abbies, ſix convents, and one commandery of the knights of Malta. A good trade is carried on here, by means of the Yonne.

The laſt city we ſhall deſcribe, in this government, is Trevoux, the ancient Trivortium, the capital of the principality of Dombes, and of the caſtellany of Trevoux: it is ſeated on a hill by the Saone, one hundred and eighty miles to the ſouth by weſt of Paris, and is the reſidence of a governor, a parliament, a diſtrict-court, and a mint. It has one chapter, three convents, and an hoſpital. It is ſaid to have derived its name from its ſituation on one of the highways which Agrippa made into Gaul, and which here divides into three branches.

Trevoux, with the little principality of Dombes, belong to the Duke of Maine, and were declared by Lewis XIV. an abſolute principality. Hence the prince of Dombes has the power of life and death, can confer nobility, coin money, and impoſe what taxes he pleaſes on his ſubjects, though he has his own parliament. His certain revenue is about one hundred and fifty thouſand livres, (ſix thouſand five hundred and ſixty-three pounds ſterling) and this little principality is ſubject to a governor-general in the name of the prince.

The government of Lyonnois is bounded on the north by Burgundy, on the eaſt it is ſeparated by the Soane and Rhone from Dauphine, on the ſouth it is bounded by Vivarais and Valais, and on the weſt by Auvergne. It comprehends the three ſmall provinces of Lyonnois, Beaujolois, and Forez; and produces corn, wine, and fruit, particularly an excellent kind of large cheſnuts called marrons. The principal rivers are the Rhone, Soane, and Loire; beſides ſeveral ſmall ones, as the Furan, Azarque, Rhin, Lignon, &c. Here are alſo a mine of copper and vitriol, with ſeveral ſprings of mineral water.

Beſides the governor and general-lieutenant, here are two ſub-governors, one over Lyonnois and Beaujolois, the other over Forez. The courts of this government proceed according to the civil law, and appeals from them lie to the parliament of Paris.

Lyonnois is about twelve French leagues in length, and ſeven in breadth. The capital city, Lyons, in Latin Lugdunum, which is alſo the capital of the whole government, ſtands fifteen miles to the north of Vienne, in Dauphine, at the conflux of the Soane and the Rhone; the former runs through a part of the city, and has two bridges of wood, and a narrow one of ſtone; but the ſtone bridge over the Rhone is a noble ſtructure. The city is about a fourth part as large as Paris, and is very populous; but moſt of the ſtreets are narrow. The houſes, which are ſaid to amount to four thouſand, are generally high and well-built, but diſgraced by the ruggedneſs and mean appearance of their paper windows; and they are ſaid to contain above ninety thouſand people.

Here are ſeveral fine ſquares, in one of which is the town-houſe, the moſt elegant in Europe, which was begun in 1647, and finiſhed in 1655. It is a large building in the form of an oblong ſquare, and on each ſide of the front is a wing four hundred and twenty feet in length. In the middle of the front is a tower, with a cupola on the top, and in the angles project two large pavilions. The great gate is adorned with two columns of the Ionic order, and leads into a large hall arched over, where are to be ſeen the buſts of Philip the Fair, Charles VIII. and Henry IV. with the pictures of all the kings of France of the name of Lewis: the roof is alſo finely painted. Here are likewiſe the conſular chamber, where the provoſt and the four echevins, or aldermen, uſually ſit; the hall where the merchants hold their meetings; and in another hall are the pictures of the echevins. Before the houſe is a handſome ſquare, in which is a large fountain. The cathedral of Lyons is dedicated to St. John, and the chapter conſiſts

of gentlemen of the beſt families. They boaſt of their having formerly had ſeveral kings and princes, who were members of it; particularly in the thirteenth century, when at one time they had the ſon of an emperor, nine ſons of kings, fourteen ſons of dukes, thirty of counts, and twenty of barons. To this chapter belong not only the cathedral, but the churches of St. Stephen and the Holy Croſs.

The cathedral is a large ſtructure, and particularly famous for its clock, which, like that at Straſburg, is celebrated for the variety of its motions, moſt of which have ceaſed; for at every hour a cock at the top clapped his wings thrice, and crowed twice, after which an angel coming out of a door, ſaluted the virgin Mary, and at the ſame time the Holy Ghoſt deſcended, and an image of God the Father gave the benediction. The minute motion had an oval circle, and yet the hand always touched the circumference. Beſides the cathedral are three chapters or collegiate churches, thirteen pariſh-churches, and till lately there were two colleges of jeſuits, the largeſt of which was the moſt ſtately in all the kingdom. This ſtructure is a regular quadrangle, curiouſly painted in freſco, though ſomething defaced on the eaſt-ſide, where the winds from the mountains beat upon it. Over the front door, and over part of the church of that college is an obſervatory, one of the boldeſt pieces of architecture in Europe. Their chapel has a fine altar-piece of lapis-lazuli, and an excellent piece of painting by Blanchard. Their library is a ſpacious and handſome apartment, in which are about forty thouſand volumes; among which are ſome manuſcripts of the bible, but not very antient; but one of the moſt valuable pieces is a very antient manuſcript of Pliny's Natural Hiſtory.

There is a large ſuburb without the gate of St. Juſtus, where the bare-footed Carmelites have a delightful convent, with ſpacious gardens, from which there is a fine proſpect of the city: in their church is an altar of agate and lapis-lazuli. The capuchins have alſo the pretended miracles of their ſaint painted on the walls of their cloiſter, among which is one of his paying his apothecary with prayers, inſtead of money. The nunnery of St. Peter is a fine ſtructure, and the pariſh-church of St. Niege is adorned with ſeveral fine pieces of painting by Le Brun. In one of the ſquares ſtands an equeſtrian ſtatue in braſs of Lewis XIV. La Belle Cour is a ſpacious area, and near it are a mall and a delightful walk. The monument of the two lovers ſtands on the other ſide of the Soane, and ſeems to have been ſome Roman building, conſtructed with very large ſtones. The friars in Lyons are very importunate beggars, coming into the chambers of ſtrangers for charity.

Here is a fine arſenal, well ſtored with military implements; alſo three forts, but one of them only is garriſoned, and that ſerves for the priſon of the city. In this city are ſtill to be ſeen ſome remains of Roman antiquities, as baths, aqueducts, part of an amphitheatre, &c.

In this place are an archbiſhopric, an intendency, a mint, with a provincial and other courts. Its archbiſhop is primate over the archbiſhoprics of Rouen, Tours, Sens, and Paris; ſo that appeals lie from them to him. He has alſo ſix biſhops for his ſuffragans, with a dioceſe of ſeven hundred and ſixty-four pariſhes, and a revenue of forty-eight thouſand livres, (two thouſand one hundred pounds ſterling) out of which he is taxed by the court of Rome three thouſand florins; and he has the title of count of Lyons, beſides that of archbiſhop.

Some mountains lie round the city, on which there being ſeveral convents, ſeats, gardens, and vineyards, form a very delightful proſpect.

The inhabitants are, for the moſt part, makers of ſilk, gold, and ſilver laces. Formerly the looms in and about this city amounted to eighteen thouſand; but in 1698, this number was found reduced to four thouſand. It is ſtill, however, in great repute for the above manufactures, particularly for its bombazines, which are admired for their beautiful luſtre; and its trade extends not only over all France, but even to Spain, Italy, Swiſſerland, Germany, and the Low Countries.

The diſtrict of Forez, the next diviſion of this province, is equal in extent to Lyonnois and Beaujolois put together, but has only ſeveral ſmall towns. Its capital is Montbriſon, ſituated on the little river Veziza, ſeventeen miles to the ſouth-weſt of Lyons, and has ſeveral courts of juſtice and public offices: a collegiate church, with ſome other churches and convents are alſo contained in it.

The diſtrict of Beaujolois is ten French leagues in length, and eight in breadth. This is a very fruitful country. Its capital is Ville Franche, which is ſeated on the little river Morgon, near the Soane; and has a collegiate church and an academy of the polite arts, with ſeveral public offices and buildings.

SECT. V.

Deſcribing the Situation, Extent, and Boundaries, Climate, Mountains, Rivers, Minerals, Produce, Trade, Government, Inhabitants, principal Cities and Towns, &c. of the Governments and Provinces, of LANGUEDOC, ROUSILLON, and FOIX, LOWER NAVARRE and BEARNE, GUIENNE and GASCONY, AUVERGNE, LIMOSIN, and LA MARCHE.

THE government of Languedoc is bounded on the eaſt, by the Rhone, which ſeparates it from Provence and Dauphine; on the north, by Lyonnois, Auvergne, and Guienne; on the ſouth, it terminates on the counties of Rouſſillon and Foix, and alſo on the Mediterranean; on the weſt, a part of it is divided by the Garonne from a part of Gaſcony. The eaſtern coaſt, from Agde, as far as the Rhone, is remarkably increaſed, the ſea having retired from it conſiderably as evidently appears on conſulting the accounts of ancient geographers with reſpect to the ſituation of ſeveral of its maritime places, and comparing them with the preſent.

The form of this country is very irregular; however, its extent, from eaſt to weſt, may be computed at about ſeventy leagues; but from north to ſouth, in the narroweſt part, it is between ten and twelve: in the broadeſt part, weſtward, it is almoſt thirty, and to the eaſtward near thirty-two. Along the ſouthern coaſt, which is properly a long valley, extending from Toulouſe to the ſea, it generally blows a weſt wind; though it is ſometimes north, and ſometimes ſouth-weſt. This wind gradually increaſes, and, being cool, refreſhes the country in ſummer. The inhabitants call it Cirs, in conformity to its ancient name Circius: oppoſite to this blows another from the eaſt or ſouth-eaſt, which is called Autun. This is firſt perceived near Narbonne, and at Caſtlenaudari it is very violent: this wind, being hot, cauſes head achs, with loſs of appetite, and ſeems to ſwell the whole body. In the eaſtern part of Languedoc is frequently felt a cold and very ſtrong north wind, which follows the courſe of the Rhone, in the valley through which it runs, from north to ſouth, and is called Biſe, or Black. Sometimes, in direct oppoſition to the latter, blows a ſea wind, which is uſually accompanied with a drizzling rain; but, when dry, has the ſame morbid effect as the Autun in Upper Languedoc; beſides, in the heat of ſummer, from the coaſt of Leucate to the Rhone, ſea-breezes conſtantly ſet in, at nine or ten o'clock in the morning, and, to the great refreſhment of the air, laſt till about five in the evening. It is alſo obſervable, that at the foot of the Pyrenees, near the village of Blaud, in a narrow valley wholly environed with mountains, except towards the north-weſt, and this contains openings two or three hundred paces wide, blows a very cool weſt or north-weſt gale, which chiefly prevails in ſummer, and then only in the night. In clear and warm weather this gale is much ſtronger than in a thick and cold air. In ſummer, it cools the whole valley, and in winter prevents white froſts; and the inhabitants of the valley of Blaud can winnow their corn at no other time than in the night, and it only blows at that time.

This is a very mountainous country, particularly the Cevennes, which are very high and ſteep; yet theſe being, as it were, the head-quarters of the proteſtants, abound in people. Here are lead and iron mines; ſome very beautiful marble is alſo dug out of the quarries, and in ſeveral places in Lower Languedoc are found turquoiſes.

Languedoc is very fertile in corn, fruit, and fine wine; it alſo contains large plantations of olive and mulberry-trees, the latter for ſilk worms, and the former for oil; though this laſt is inferior to that of Provence. They here tread out the corn in the manner practiſed in the eaſt, by cauſing a number of mules and horſes to turn round a circle upon the grain, which is ſtrewed under them, and afterwards alſo tread the ſtraw into ſmall pieces, to ſave the trouble of chopping it. In Upper Languedoc grows a plant called Woad; its root is uſually an inch thick, and a foot or a foot and a half in length, with five or ſix leaves growing from it, that are a foot long, and ſix inches broad. The flower repreſents a croſs, and bears an oblong ſeed, which is ſometimes of a violet, and ſometimes of a yellow colour; but the former is the beſt. It is uſually ſeen in February, and requires a good ſoil, with great care after it begins to ſhoot. When the herb is ripe, it is cut off cloſe

to the ground, and immediately pounded to a paſte, which is made up into cakes or balls; and theſe acquire a very beautiful and laſting blue, when dried in the ſun, and reduced to a powder.

One of the curioſities of this country, though found alſo in Spain and Italy, is the fork-tree. The ſtem is from two to four feet high, when its farther growth is generally checked. At the top of its ſtem grow a conſiderable number of ſtrait ſhoots, which are ſuffered to riſe five or ſix feet, and about the third year are cut into the form of three pronged forks, and in the ſixth, ſeventh, and ſometimes the ninth, when they have completed their growth, are carefully cut off cloſe to the ſtem, and, being put into a hot oven, undergo a ſecond formation.

The principal rivers are, 1. The Rhone; 2. The Garonne, which iſſues from the Pyrenean mountains; 3. The Loire, which iſſues from the Vivarez, and falls into the Mediterranean; 4. The Aude; 5. The Tarne, which ſprings from the Gevaudan; and, 6. The Allier, which riſes in the ſame country. Here are likewiſe ſeveral periodical and medicinal ſprings.

One of the nobleſt works that any country has ever produced, is the royal canal, formed in order to make a communication between the ocean and the Mediterranean ſea, that veſſels might paſs from one ſea into the other, without going round by Spain. Riquet, after employing twenty years in a minute conſideration of every particular, during which he had no other counſellor than his gardener, completed his plan, which he executed between the years 1666 and 1680, in the reign of Louis XIV. This canal begins at the harbour of Lette on the Mediterranean, and traverſes the lake of Thau, and a quarter of a mile below Toulouſe is conveyed into the Garonne by three ſluices. There are in it ſixty-four large ſluices, many of which conſiſt of two, three, and four ſmaller ones, by means of which the water is conveyed into the riſing grounds. The whole is forty French leagues in length, and every where ſix feet deep; ſo that a barge of one thouſand eight hundred quintals may be forwarded to any place upon it; and its breadth, from one bank to the other, is one hundred and forty-four feet.

There is a large reſervoir at St. Ferreol, a quarter of a mile below Revel, between two rocky hills, that are in the form of a half moon: it is one thouſand two hundred fathoms in length, five hundred in breadth, and twenty deep, the whole ſurface being ſix hundred eighty-ſeven thouſand four hundred and thirty-eight feet. Into this baſon of water the rivulet of Laudot, which runs down the hills, is received, and incloſed by a wall two thouſand four hundred feet long, one hundred and thirty-two in height, and twenty-four thick, having a ſtrong dam defended by a ſtout wall of free ſtone. Under the dam runs an arched paſſage reaching to the main well, where three large cocks, of caſt braſs, are turned and ſhut by means of iron bars; and theſe cocks diſcharge the water through mouths as large as a man's body into an arched aqueduct, where it runs through the outer wall, and when got beyond it, goes under the name of the river Laudot; continuing its courſe to the canal called Rigole de la Plain. From thence it is conveyed to another fine reſervoir near Naurouſe, two hundred fathoms in length, one hundred and fifty in breadth, and ſeven feet in depth; and out of this baſon it is conveyed by means of ſluices, as well to the Mediterranean ſea as to the ocean; according as the canal requires it. Though the above cocks remain open for ſome months ſucceſſively, yet there is no viſible diminution of the water in the great reſervoir.

Near Bezieres are eight ſluices, which form a regular and grand caſcade nine hundred and thirty-ſix feet long, and ſixty-ſix high, by means of which veſſels may paſs acroſs the river Orb, and continue their voyage on the canal. Above it, between Bezieres and Capeſtan, is the Mal Pas, where the canal is conveyed for the length of a hundred and twenty fathoms, under a mountain cut into a very lofty arcade, the greateſt part of which is lined with free-ſtone, except towards the end, where it is only hewn through the rock, which is of a ſoft ſulphureous ſubſtance.

At Agde is a round ſluice, with three openings, three different depths of the water meeting there; and the gates are ſo ingeniouſly contrived, that veſſels may paſs through by opening which the maſter pleaſes; an invention that ſtruck the great Vauban himſelf with admiration. The leſſer rivers and ſtreams that might have prejudiced the canal have been carried under it by water courſes, of which there are forty-four, beſides eight bridges. The whole work coſt thirteen millions of livres, (ſomewhat more than half a million ſterling) part of which money was furniſhed by the king, and part by the ſtates of Languedoc.

The king generouſly granted to Riquet, the inventor of this canal, and his male heirs, all the juriſdiction and revenues belonging to it; ſo that the crown does not come into poſſeſſion till the extinction of that line. Ships paſſing on it, for every hundred weight pay twenty ſous, (ten pence Engliſh money) and even the king himſelf pays this toll for military ſtores, &c. ſent by way of this canal; ſo that the revenue, eſpecially in time of briſk trade, is very conſiderable. However, the charges attending it are alſo very great: for the ſalaries of the ſeveral directors, receivers, comptrollers, lieutenants, clerks, and watchmen, annually amount to one hundred thouſand livres, (four thouſand pounds ſterling) beſides the great expence of repairs. The counts of Caraman, deſcendants of the above-mentioned Riquet, are alſo obliged to keep paſſage-boats, which are drawn by mules or horſes; and though there are no paſſengers, they muſt go and come at ſtated times. This is a dangerous coaſt, and alſo in want of good and ſecure harbours.

With reſpect to trade, the city of Montpellier, by means of the river Lez, and the lakes near it, carries on, at the harbour of Cette, the greateſt maritime trade in all Languedoc; but the whole is not very conſiderable. The commerce of this province principally conſiſts of manufactures and other goods. Wine is exported hence to the coaſts of Italy; oil to Switzerland and Germany; and, when the harveſt is uncommonly good, corn to Italy and Spain; dried cheſnuts and raiſins are ſent to Tunis and Algiers; and cloth to the Levant, Switzerland, and Germany.

About the middle of the ſixteenth century, the Reformation made an extraordinary progreſs in this province; but was ſoon followed by civil broils, and all the rage of perſecution, which was carried on here with greater fury than in other parts of France; and Languedoc was the ſcene of continual commotions and cruelties for above an hundred years. But notwithſtanding the torrents of blood that were poured out here, in order to exterminate the Hugonots (and the whole kingdom of France did not exhibit more ſcenes of cruelty than were inflicted on this ſingle province); yet there ſtill continue to reſide in theſe parts many ſecret proteſtants. So ineffectual are fire and ſword to accompliſh the purpoſes of ſuperſtition and bigotry.

Here are great numbers of popiſh clergy, who are alſo very wealthy, there being in Languedoc no leſs than three archbiſhops and twenty biſhops, and the whole eccleſiaſtical revenues amount to twenty-five millions forty-one thouſand eight hundred and fifty-two livres per annum (or, one million one thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy-four pounds ſterling). It has alſo a great number of inferior courts, ſubject to the ſupreme ones, which are the parliament of Toulouſe, and the chamber of accompts and taxes at Montpellier. The governors of diſtricts here reſemble the bailiffs in the other provinces, and are eight in number. Every diſtrict has a court of juſtice, to which lie appeals from the Vigueries or royal courts. In it is alſo a ſuperior foreſt court, with ſeven dependent on it. The parliament conſiſts of the clergy, the nobility, and the commons, who are called together by the king every October. Under the governor of Languedoc are three general lieutenants, namely, one over Upper Languedoc, the ſecond over Lower Languedoc, and the third over the dioceſes of Niſmes, Alais, Mende, Puy, Viviers, and Uſez. It has alſo nine inferior governors, to each of which a diſtinct department is aſſigned.

The following are the principal places in this province; viz. 1. Toulouſe, or Thoulouſe, the capital of Languedoc, and one of the moſt ancient cities in the kingdom, is ſituated in latitude forty-three degrees thirty-five minutes forty ſeconds, and in one degree ten minutes eaſt longitude, in a diſtrict called the Touloufain, in a moſt delightful plain on the Garonne, and, next to Paris, is ſaid to be the largeſt city in all France. The ſtreets are moſtly broad, and the houſes built of brick; it is not, however, very populous, and though ſo finely ſituated, its trade is inconſiderable, its ſtaple article being Spaniſh wool. This is chiefly imputed to the vanity of the merchants, who no ſooner acquire a conſiderable fortune than, laying aſide all commerce, they make it their chief aim to obtain a ſeat in the city-council.

In this city are the ſeat of an intendency and receiver's office, of a governor, a provincial court, a royal tribunal, an admiralty, a foreſt-court, a mint, and other public offices;

offices; here alſo is the reſidence of an archbiſhop, and the ſecond parliament of the kingdom. The dioceſe of the archbiſhop contains two hundred and fifty pariſhes, his revenue amounts to ſixty thouſand livres a year (two thouſand four hundred pounds ſterling), and he pays five thouſand florins to the court of Rome.

Though the cathedral is an ancient handſome ſtructure, yet it contains nothing remarkable: in the ſpacious area before it is a fountain, over which is an obeliſk curiouſly wrought. In the church of St. Sernin, or St. Saturnin, are ſaid to lie thirty bodies of ſaints, and among them ſeven of the apoſtles, one of whom they pretend to be St. James the Younger, though St. Jago de Compoſtella, in Spain, alſo boaſts of being poſſeſſed of the body of that apoſtle. Near this city ſtands a ſecularized abbey. The church of La Dorade is thus called from a gilded, but now a coal black image of the Virgin Mary, which ſtands on the great altar, and in any time of calamity is the conſtant refuge of the inhabitants. The name of the ſtatuary was Luke, which being marked on the baſe, has made the common people imagine that this image was carved by St. Luke. The church of the Carmelites has a large and magnificent chapel; that of the Dominicans is alſo large and ſplendid. Under the choir of the Franciſcan church is a vault, where bodies dry without mouldering or putrefaction; but become extremely light.

The ſociety of the Blue Penitents in this city, is one of the moſt renowned fraternities in the whole kingdom, having in its regiſters kings, princes of the blood, and eminent eccleſiaſtics. The univerſity of Toulouſe is reputed the ſecond in France, and conſiſts of ſeveral colleges. The four faculties, namely, divinity, law, philoſophy, and phyſic, with the liberal arts, are taught here. Here is alſo an academy of polite literature, founded by royal patent in September 1694; it is compoſed of a chancellor, and forty-two members or fellows, who employ their talents chiefly in Poetry. This is in the room of a ſociety called the Floral Games; and ſtill every year, on the third day of May, they give away four prizes, one gold and three ſilver flowers, to thoſe who diſtinguiſh themſelves by writing the beſt copy of verſes. The above ſociety meets in the town-houſe, which is a ſpacious building called the Capitolium, in which there is a white marble ſtatue of Clementia, who is ſaid to have inſtituted the above-mentioned Floral prizes in the year 1540. The hall of this ſtructure is adorned with the buſts of the illuſtrious and celebrated natives of Toulouſe, as alſo of two gothic kings, ſome accounts of Toulouſe, and ſeveral diſtinguiſhed civilians. Here are preſerved five large parchment folios, finely written and illuminated, being the annals of the city from the year 1288 to the preſent time. Here is alſo an academy of the ſciences and liberal arts.

The ſtone bridge over the Garonne, which is a hundred and thirty-five fathoms long, and twelve broad, reſts on ſeven arches of different magnitudes; but, except the cantons, which are of ſtone, is wholly built of brick. In this city are made bergamo carpets, but of little value, together with ſome ſlight ſilk and woollen ſtuffs.

2. The city of Narbonne, the antient Narbo, is ſixty-four miles to the weſt of Montpellier, ſeated on a canal which paſſes through it, and joins the river Aude. It is a fortified place, and the reſidence of an archbiſhop, whoſe province contains one hundred and forty-four pariſhes, and its revenue amounts to ninety thouſand livres per annum (three thouſand ſix hundred pounds ſterling), and he is taxed nine thouſand florins at the court of Rome. The cathedral, called St. Juſtus and St. Paſtor, is remarkable for its fine organ, and curious paintings, in which are repreſented the raiſing of Lazarus from the dead, the laſt judgment, and other pieces. Here are alſo five other pariſh-churches, the principal of which is the collegiate church of St. Paul, with a college of the fathers of the chriſtian doctrine, and ſeveral convents for perſons of both ſexes. Among the antiquities ſtill to be ſeen here, is a beautiful ſepulchre of white marble, in the garden of the archbiſhop's palace; and in the walls of the court of it, ſeveral ſtones and inſcriptions are placed.

3. The city of Montpellier, in Latin Mons Peſſalanus, is ſeated on a hill by the river Lez, fifty miles to the north-eaſt of Narbonne, and, next to Toulouſe, is the moſt conſiderable city in all Languedoc. Here are many fine houſes; but the ſtreets are very narrow, which is attended with this convenience, that in hot weather they have linen awnings drawn over them, under which a perſon may walk without being incommoded by the ſun. In this city is a chamber of taxes and accompts, with an intendency, a treaſurer's office, a provincial court of juſtice, a ſheriff's court, an independent court, a foreſt court, a mint, &c. The air here is ſo pleaſant and healthy, that numbers of foreigners, and eſpecially of the Engliſh, reſort hither for the recovery of their health, particularly when labouring under hectic diſorders.

The city is adorned with ſeveral ſtately edifices, as the hall of juſtice, the churches of St. Peter and the Virgin Mary; and a ſtrong citadel, flanked with four royal baſtions, which commands the town and neighbouring country. The biſhop of this place is ſubject to the archbiſhop of Narbonne; his dioceſe contains one hundred and ſeven pariſhes; his revenue is thirty two thouſand livres (one thouſand two hundred and eighty pounds ſterling) out of which he pays four thouſand florins to the court of Rome. In the ſquare of Louis the Great, which is without the city, is the pleaſant walk of Peyron, in which ſtands an equeſtrian ſtatue of that monarch in bronze, upon a pedeſtal of a greyiſh white marble. This the ſtates of Languedoc erected in honour of him. The city gate, leading to this ſquare, is built in the form of a triumphal arch.

In 1706 a royal academy of ſciences was founded here, and they have an excellent phyſic garden, in which public lectures on botany are read. The univerſity here is particularly famous for phyſic, it being founded by phyſicians, who were expelled Spain in the year 1180. The celebrated ſcarlet gown of Rabelais, with which all doctors of phyſic are inveſted at taking their degree, has long ſince ceaſed to be an original, the ſtudents having, from time to time, cut off little ſlips; ſo that the robe now uſed is ſaid to be at leaſt the third or fourth ſubſtitute. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in wool brought from the Mediterranean; alſo in wine, Hungary water, aqua-vitæ, cinnamon water, &c. they are likewiſe much employed in making verdegris, and in manufacturing dimities, ſilks, and woollen ſtuffs.

The proteſtants were formerly poſſeſſed of this city, as one of their cautionary towns; and though Henry IV. ceded to them this and other places, his ſon Lewis XIII. took it from them in 1622, after a vigorous defence by the garriſon and inhabitants.

4. The ſmall town of Frontigniac, or Frontignan, is ſeated on the lake of Thau, ſeventeen miles to the ſouth-weſt of Montpellier. The above lake, which is alſo called Maguleone, is twelve leagues in length, and ſeparated from the ſea only by a narrow tract of land; but in one place has a communication with the gulf of Lyons, which we are told, does not take its name from the city of Lyons, which is ſeated at a great diſtance from the ſea, but rather from the violent ſtorms ſo frequent in this ſhallow part of the Mediterranean, and which deſtroy the ſhips as a furious lion does its prey. This place is remarkable for its excellent wine, jar-raiſins, and its handſome town-houſe: the wine is called, by the Engliſh, Frontiniac.

5. The large city of Niſmes, in Latin Nemauſius, ſtands thirty miles to the north of Montpellier, in a pleaſant ſituation, having on one ſide hills covered with vines, and on the other a very fertile plain. The ſtreets are in general narrow, but kept pretty clean, and the houſes are handſomely built with ſtone. Here is a collector's office, an intendency, and a provincial court of juſtice. Its biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Narbonne, and his dioceſe contains two hundred and fifteen pariſhes: he has an annual revenue of twenty ſix thouſand livres, (one thouſand and forty pounds ſterling) out of which his taxation at the court of Rome is one thouſand two hundred florins. Here are ſeveral convents in this city; an academy of polite literature, founded in 1682; and it is defended by a citadel conſiſting of four baſtions. Here are ſuch a multitude of manufactories, that its cloth and ſilk trade alone exceeds that of the whole province. One third of the inhabitants are ſecret proteſtants.

Several illuſtrious monuments of antiquity are to be ſeen in this city and its neighbourhood: one of the principal of theſe is an amphitheatre, ſaid to be the leaſt damaged of any in Europe. It is built of free-ſtone, the outſide of which is very entire: the ſtones are in many places of an amazing length and thickneſs: it is two ſtories high, and has ſixty arches and columns in each ſtory; on theſe and their cornices are to be ſeen the Roman eagles, with figures of Romulus and Remus ſucking a wolf. The ſteps or ſeats are ruined, and the area filled with houſes. Over the large entrance is a triple and winged priapus, the figure of a woman holding by a bridle, and two half bulls cut in ſtone.

Beſides the above antiquities, here is an oblong ſtructure, embelliſhed with thirty-two columns of the Corinthian, ſuppoſed to be a temple erected by the emperor Adrian;

Adrian, in honour of Plotina, conſort to Trajan. A temple conſiſting of moſt beautiful free-ſtone, above half of which is ſtill ſtanding, and is ſuppoſed to have been dedicated to Diana, and cloſe by it is the fountain of Diana, mentioned by Auſonius, which firſt diffuſing itſelf into a deep and wide pond, furniſhed water enough to ſupply all the gardens of the city. It appears, from ſeveral remains, that this was a public bath. Here is alſo an octangular tower fifteen fathoms high, the whole being a ſolid ſtructure from the bottom to the top. The eſplanade, or walking-place without the city, is extremely delightful. The heads of all the Roman eagles found here are ſtruck off; which is imputed to the Goths, who on their reduction of this country, are ſuppoed to have done this by way of inſult to the haughty enemy they had ſubdued.

About a mile and a half from the market-town of Remoulins, and not far from Niſmes, is a bridge called the Pont du Garde. This is a moſt valuable piece of Roman antiquity, being part of the great aqueduct by which the ſpring of Eure was carried the length of nine hours diſtance to Niſmes, and there diſtributed in the amphitheatre, public fountains, and private houſes. The above bridge conſiſts of three ranges of arches, built one above another, over the river Gardon, and thus connecting the high rocks on both ſides the river, ſo as to afford a free paſſage to the water of the ſpring above-mentioned from one mountain to the other. The lower part conſiſts of ſix arches, four hundred and thirty-eight feet in length, and eighty-three feet in height. The ſecond conſiſts of eleven arches each fifty-ſix feet in diameter, and ſixty-ſeven in height; and is of ſuch an extraordinary width, that, beſides the pillars on which the upper part or range of arches reſts, there is a horſe and foot-way leading through it, ſecured by a breaſt-work. The third range, which reſts on the ſecond, and is five hundred and eighty-five feet and a half in length, conſiſts of thirty-five arches, each of which is ſeventeen feet in diameter; and over this uppermoſt range runs the aqueduct, which is of ſuch a height and breadth, that with a little inclination of the body a perſon may walk in it. The whole is of a very hard and durable free-ſtone. From an eminence towards Uzez, a ſmall epiſcopal town, near the ſpring of Eure, entire ranges of arches, belonging to this vaſt aqueduct, are here and there to be ſeen.

The ſmall village of Quiſſac is ſeated on the Vidourle, between which and the town of Sauve, at the foot of a mountain near the river, is a periodical ſpring, which runs and intermits twice in twenty-four hours. The flow laſts ſeven hours twenty-five minutes, and the intermiſſion five hours. This is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by a cave or reſervoir in the mountain, which being filled every five hours, diſcharges itſelf through a canal in the form of a ſyphon. This water is drank as a mineral, and when heated is uſed for bathing. It contains a conſiderable quantity of ſulphur, and is reputed very good for all diſorders of the eyes.

The diſtrict of Albigeois, in Languedoc, is that from whence the Albigenſes take their name, they being a brave and upright people, who ſo early as the eleventh century oppoſed popery, and adhered to the doctrines of the goſpel, amidſt the violent perſecutions which their integrity drew upon them. The country produces plenty of corn, wine, fruit, and ſaffron; but the people are poor.

Alby, the capital of this country, ſtands on an eminence near the river Tarn; it is the reſidence of an archbiſhop, and has a royal tribunal, with ſeveral other courts. This dioceſe contains three hundred and twenty-ſeven pariſh-churches, and the annual revenue of the archbiſhop amounts to ninety-five thouſand livres, (three thouſand eight hundred pounds ſterling) out of which he pays two thouſand florins to the court of Rome. He is lord alſo of the city, though the high and low juriſdiction, and the high domains are in the king's hands. The cathedral is one of the richeſt and fineſt buildings in the kingdom: the epiſcopal palace is alſo very noble. The walk called La Lice, a little above the city, is extremely pleaſant, and the little town of Chateauvieux forms a handſome ſuburb. At a council held here in 1176, the doctrines of the Albigenſes were condemned.

Thirty-five miles to the north of Montpellier ſtands Alais, or Alez, which is a pretty large populous city, and ſeated on the river Gardon. It is the ſee of a biſhop ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Narbonne, who has an annual revenue of ſixteen thouſand livres, (ſeven hundred pounds ſterling) out of which he pays to the court of Rome five hundred florins. This dioceſe conſiſts of eighty pariſhes; the biſhopric was founded ſo lately as the year 1691, in order to bring over to the church of Rome the great number of proteſtants in that part of the country, and a college of Jeſuits was added as auxiliaries to it. The quantity of unwrought ſilk annually carried out of this city, is ſaid to amount to one million two hundred thouſand pounds weight, at the loweſt computation.

Rouſſillon is ſeparated to the north from Langeudoc by the Leſſer Pyrenees, to the eaſt it borders on the Mediterranean, and to the ſouth and weſt is divided by the large Pyrenean mountains from Catalonia and Cerdagne. The length of this country, from eaſt to weſt is about fifty miles, and it is twenty-five in breadth. Its name of Rouſſillon is derived from its ancient capital of Ruſcino. Among the ſeveral mountains here, the higheſt are thoſe of Maſſane and Canigou; the latter of which is ſaid to be fourteen hundred fathoms in height.

The country is on all ſides environed with mountains: and the ſummer heats are ſo intenſe, that the inhabitants are almoſt univerſally ſwarthy and meagre. The ſoil is very fruitful in corn, wine, and forage; and in ſome parts ſo uncommonly fertile, that, after the corn harveſt is got in, they ſow millet, and thus procure two, and ſometimes three harveſts in a year. Mules are here uſed for the plough. The great wealth of the country conſiſts in olives and oranges, which are almoſt as common here as apples and pears in Normandy. They have very little wood, and that only of ſhrubs, and the only way of being ſupplied with goods from other countries is by means of mules, from their want of navigable rivers.

With reſpect to animals, they have a great number of ſheep, which are much eſteemed for the uncommon delicacy of their fleſh. Oxen are alſo fattened here, for the gratification of the wealthy; but the breeding of cows is neglected, their milk being bad; however, the pigeons, quails, and partridges of Rouſſillon are excellent. The chief branch of trade in this province is oil, which they ſell to the annual amount of two hundred thouſand livres; (eight thouſand ſeven hundred pounds ſterling) they alſo export wool, corn, and millet. The Tet, Tec, and Agly, its only rivers, are no more than rapid brooks, which diſcharge themſelves into the ſea. Here are alſo hot baths, and a cannet, and the lake of St. Naizaire; the ſea water is conveyed into canals, and there by the heat of the ſun converted into ſalt.

Louis XIII. took this country from the king of Arragon, to whom it formerly belonged; but by the peace of the Pyrenees in 1669 it was ceded to France. It contains but one biſhopric. At Perpignan is a ſuperior court, or council, to which lie appeals from all the inferior courts. In it is alſo a mint. The contributions payable by the inhabitants conſiſt of a poll-tax, which produces about forty thouſand livres, (one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty pounds ſterling.) This country, beſides a governor, has a lieutenant-governor, and deputy-governor.

The capital town is Perpignan, in Latin Perpeniacum; it is ſeated on the river Tet, partly in a plain, and partly on a hill. It is fortified with a high and thick wall, ſtrengthened with baſtions: and has alſo a citadel, which is a fine work, and the ſuburbs are likewiſe defended by a fort. It is, however, a place of no great extent; but is very populous, there being here a ſuperior royal council, or high court of juſtice, an intendency, a chancery, a ſalt office, and a mint. Its biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Narbonne, and has a dioceſe of a hundred and eighty pariſhes. His revenue is about eighteen thouſand livres, (ſeven hundred and eighty pounds ſterling) out of which he is taxed by the court of Rome fifteen hundred florins. Beſides the cathedral it has four pariſh-churches, a ſeminary, twelve convents, and had two convents of Jeſuits. It has likewiſe an univerſity founded in 1349, with ſeveral alms-houſes and hoſpitals. Among the other public buildings is a large cannon foundery. The greateſt diſadvantage of this city is the want of good water.

The government of Foix contains the diſtrict and county of Foix, with the territories of Andorre and Donezan. It is bounded on the north and eaſt by Languedoc, on the ſouth by the Pyrenean mountains and Rouſſillon, and on the weſt by Gaſcony. The principal rivers are the Auviege and the Rize. This country is a dependency on the parliament of Toulouſe, and conſtitutes a part of the lands of the ſtates who are annually called together by the king. Its trade conſiſts of cattle, raiſins, turpentine, pitch, cork, jaſper, and particularly iron; and has a lieutenant-general, beſides the governor.

Among the mountains is ſituated Upper Foix, its products are wood, iron, mineral waters, with ſome paſtures. In this country are ſeveral caverns, in which are very ſingular figures formed by the petrifying waters. Lower Foix

produces ſome grain and wine. In this government are four principal towns; but theſe are very ſmall, and too inconſiderable to require particular attention.

Donezan, the little diſtrict or ſovereignty juſt mentioned, is nine miles in length, and the ſame in breadth; it is ſeparated from the county of Foix, by a chain of mountains, and contains nine market-towns and villages; and the territory or valley of Andorre has alſo ſeveral villages in it.

We ſhall deſcribe that part of Navarre which belongs to Spain, in treating of that kingdom; and now come to French, or Lower Navarre, which is united under the ſame government with the principality of Bearne. Theſe two contiguous countries are bounded on the north and eaſt by Gaſcony; on the ſouth by the Pyrenean mountains; and by another part of Gaſcony on the weſt.

The little government of Lower Navarre is one of the ſix bailiwics which formerly compoſed the kingdom of Navarre: but in 1512 Ferdinand, king of Arragon and Caſtile, having, under frivolous pretences, poſſeſſed himſelf of the kingdom of Navarre, all that Catharine, the lawleſs heireſs, and her huſband John d'Albert, could procure to be reſtored to them, was this little ſpot. They were alſo poſſeſſed of Bearne. John, their ſon, had no better ſucceſs; he poſſeſſed the ſame countries, but the title of ſovereign was confined to the ſcanty remnant of Navarre, which was called a kingdom. Johanna, his daughter, in 1584, married Anthony of Bourbon, to whom ſhe brought the above-mentioned countries as a dowry. Their ſon, Henry IV. became king of France, and Lower Navarre and Bearne were annexed to that crown by his ſon and ſucceſſor Louis XIII.

Lower Navarre, conſidered as a ſeparate kingdom or province, is bounded, on the north, by Gaſcony; on the eaſt, by a part of Gaſcony and Bearne; it is ſeparated from Upper Spaniſh Navarre by the Pyrenean mountains, on the ſouth; and, on the weſt, borders on Labourd, a diſtrict of Gaſcony; its extent is only twenty-four miles in length, and fifteen in the broadeſt part.

The principal rivers are ſmall; theſe are the Nive, which has its ſource from the Spaniſh mountains; and the Bidouſe, which has its ſource here; and both fall into the Adour. The country is mountainous, and produces little. The inhabitants ſpeak the Baſque dialect, which is the ſame with that of Biſkay.

There is neither abbey, collegiate church, nor convent, in the whole country; the only eccleſiaſtical buildings remaining here being four parochial priories. The Reformation took place here under the reign of Henry II. king of Navarre; but in 1694 there was, at leaſt in appearance, a general return to the Romiſh church. In Bearne are two biſhoprics. They allow to the governor ſeven thouſand ſeven hundred and forty livres, and two thouſand ſeven hundred and forty to the deputy-governor. The whole government is ſubject to the juriſdiction of the parliament of Pau; yet both Lower Navarre and Bearne have ſtates of their own, each paying the king annually four thouſand eight hundred and ſixty livres (two hundred and thirteen pounds ſterling) as an ordinary contingent, with two thouſand more towards the maintenance of the troops.

There are five diſtricts in LowerNavarre, and its principal town is St. Jean Pied de Port, or St. John at the Foot of the Gate, which is ſituated at the entrance of the paſs that leads through the Pyrenean mountains into Spain. It ſtands on the river Nive, twenty miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Bayonne, and has a citadel placed on an eminence. Beſides the above town, there are only four other ſmall ones, and ſome inconſiderable villages in this country.

Bearne is a principality of much greater extent, it being about forty-eight miles in length, and thirty-ſix in breadth; but is mountainous, and, except the plains, is in general barren. However, ſome of the mountains contain mines of copper, iron, and lead, and are covered with pines fit for maſts and planks. In this country are produced great quantities of maillac, which is a kind of Indian corn, and alſo flax. In ſome places the inhabitants make excellent wine, the very rocks being planted with vines; but very little wheat or rye is produced here.

The capital town in this principality, namely, Pau, in Latin Palum, ſtands on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the river Gave Bernois. It is ninety-ſeven miles to the ſouth of Bourdeaux, and is the ſeat of a parliament and a bailiwic. This is a ſmall, but pretty town, and has manufactures of cloth. It has a caſtle, in which king Henry IV. of France was born: here are alſo five convents, and two hoſpitals.

The ſmall, but populous city of Oleron is ſeated on the banks of the river Gave, which, from this city, is called the Gave of Oleron, ten miles to the ſouth-weſt of Pau. It has a bailiwic court, and is the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Auch, and has a dioceſe containing two hundred and ſeventy-three pariſhes, with a yearly revenue of thirteen thouſand livres, (five hundred and ſixty-nine pounds ſterling) and pays ſix hundred florins to the ſee of Rome. Its trade is not, at preſent, ſo conſiderable as formerly.

The town of Navarreins, built by Henry d'Albert, king of Navarre, and prince of Bearne, is alſo ſituated on the Gave of Oleron, ſixteen miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Bayonne. It ſtands in the middle of a fertile plain, and is a ſquare city, pretty well built. This place is ſurrounded with walls; but lies open to an attack from the neighbouring hills. It is the ſeat of a governor, and a king's lieutenant.

Guienne and Gaſcony are bounded, on the eaſt, by Auvergne and Languedoc; on the weſt, by the Bay of Biſcay; on the north, by Saintonge, Angoumois, Limoſin, and Auvergne; and, on the ſouth, by the Pyrenean mountains. This government extends, from north to ſouth, about eighty leagues, and from eaſt to weſt, about ninety. It was formerly part of the antient kingdom of Aquitaine. Here are mines of copper, and fine quarries of marble of all colours; and the country abounds in corn, wine, fruit, hemp, and tobacco; it alſo produces brandy, prunes, and many other commodities. Its trade in wine is ſo very conſiderable, that the city of Bourdeaux alone exports annually one hundred thouſand tons.

The principal rivers are, the Garonne, which receives many ſmall ſtreams; and the Adour, which riſes in the mountains of Bigorre, and falls into the ocean: here are alſo ſeveral ſprings of medicinal waters.

Soon after Charlemagne had created his ſon Louis king of Aquitaine, this kingdom was divided into the duchies of Aquitaine and Gaſcony, which, by the marriage of William IV. duke of Aquitaine, with Briſee, heireſs to Gaſcony, were united, and continued in that family till the year 1150, when, by the marriage of Eleanor with Henry II. king of England, this duchy fell to that crown, and during almoſt three hundred years was ſubject to the Engliſh, who were diſpoſſeſſed of it by Charles VII. in 1453. Louis XI. in 1469, conferred it on his brother Charles, who was the laſt duke of Guienne, it being on his deceaſe, again annexed to the crown of France. However, in 1753, the title of duke of Aquitaine was revived, being conferred on the ſecond ſon of the Dauphin.

There are, in this government, an archbiſhop, with nine ſuffragans: it alſo contains two generalities, namely, that of Bourdeaux, which is under the parliament of that city; and that of Montauban, under the parliament of Thouloufe. The former is compoſed of nine, and the latter of four large feneſchalſhips or bailiwics. In each is alſo a court of aids, under the direction of the governor, whoſe ſalary amounts to about ten thouſand livres, (four hundred and thirty-ſeven pounds ſterling,) with two lieutenant generals, one for Guienne, and the other for Gaſcony and Bigorre: here are thirteen deputy-governors, beſides the above-mentioned.

The capital town of Guienne is Bourdeaux, in Latin Burdigula: it is ſeated on the Garonne, in forty-four degrees fifty minutes north latitude, and in forty minutes weſt longitude, two hundred and ſixty miles to the ſouth-weſt of Paris. This is a pretty large and populous town, having a great number of ſtately houſes built of ſtone; but they are old, and the ſtreets very narrow. The inhabitants are ſaid to amount to forty thouſand.

The neweſt and handſomeſt part of the city is the Royal ſquare, near the harbour; in which ſtands a grand magazine, and the exchange. The ſquare is adorned with a ſtatue of Louis XIV. in braſs. There is a conſiderable traffic carried on in the town, it being reſorted to by merchants from moſt parts of Europe. Its haven, which is very capacious and ſafe, is called Le Port de la Lune, or the Port of the Moon, from its being in the form of a creſcent. The tide flows into it very high, and carries ſhips of large burden up to the quay. The city itſelf is in the form of a triangle, the two ſhort ſides towards the ſea, and the largeſt towards the river Garonne. The palace, the town-houſe, the handſome markets, the public fountains, the quay, and the cathedral dedicated to St. Andrew, are worth the curioſity of a traveller; as is alſo the caſtle called the Chateau Trompette, which ſtands at the entrance of the quay, and commands the whole harbour. There is alſo another caſtle, at the other end of the quay, called Le Chateau de Haa, which is alſo very ſtrong: in

both

both theſe fortreſſes a garriſon is conſtantly kept. There is alſo a fort called St. Louis, or St. Croix; but it is of no great importance.

During the reign of Louis XIV. Bourdeaux was fortified in the modern taſte by Vauban; but the ramparts are now ſaid to be ruinous. At the mouth of the Garonne, ſix leagues below the city, ſtands on a ſmall iſland a ſtately watch-tower, where they light flambeaux every night for the direction and ſecurity of ſuch veſſels as ſail up or down that river; a precaution highly neceſſary, on account of the many rocks and ſhelves with which it abounds.

Bourdeaux is the ſee of an archbiſhop, the ſeat of a parliament, a court of aids, a ſeneſchalſhip, a provincial tribunal, an admiralty, and a treaſurer's office. It has alſo an exchange and a mint. The archbiſhop has nine ſuffragans under him, with a province of four hundred and fifty pariſhes, beſides about fifty chapels of eaſe. His revenue is fifty-five thouſand livres per annum (two thouſand five hundred and ſix pounds ſterling) and his taxation at the court of Rome four thouſand florins. The cathedral is a large gothic ſtructure, which contains nothing remarkable but the ſilver ſhrine of relics on the great altar.

The church and convent of the Dominicans are new and elegant ſtructures, but thoſe belonging to the Carthuſians have a ſplendor ſeldom ſeen in any convents of that order. In this city is likewiſe an abbey of Benedictines, of the order of St. Maur. The Jeſuits had, till their expulſion in 1764, a fine college here. The univerſity was founded in 1441, and in 1712 the king erected here an academy of the ſciences and polite arts, the library to which does not contain a great number of books, but conſiſts entirely of ſelect pieces, placed in a moſt elegant hall.

Here are ſtill ſome viſible remains of Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre built by the emperor Gallienus, whoſe place it is called; only ſome parts of the ſide walls are ſtanding, with the two principal gates of the building.

This city carries on a very conſiderable trade, and for its improvement a kind of toleration is granted to the Engliſh, Dutch, Danes, Hamburghers, and Lubeckers, and even to the Portugueſe Jews; but theſe laſt have no ſynagogue, nor are any proteſtants indulged in the public exerciſe of their religious worſhip, only the Engliſh are connived at, and have a miniſter in a lay habit, and the other foreign proteſtants are not prohibited reading a ſermon privately to their families. The Scots, on account of the ſervices they formerly performed for the French, have conſiderable privileges allowed them in this city, and a gate of Bourdeaux bears the enſigns of one of the name of Douglas; even to this day Scottiſh veſſels have peculiar immunities allowed them in trade, and from this port they generally ſhip their wines. In this city Edward the Black Prince reſided for ſome years, and his ſon, afterwards Richard II. king of England, was born during his ſtay here.

The city of Perigueux is the capital of a very large diſtrict named Perigord, the ſee of a biſhop and the ſeat of a bailiwic, and a court of juſtice; it is ſeated on the river Iſle, in a fine country, ſixty-five miles to the north-eaſt of Bourdeaux; the biſhop is ſubordinate to the archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, and has a dioceſe containing four hundred and fifty pariſhes, with a revenue of twenty-four thouſand livres, (one thouſand and fifty pounds ſterling) out of which he is taxed two thouſand five hundred and ninety florins at the court of Rome. This city has four convents, one hoſpital, and had a college of Jeſuits. The old town is called La Cité; and the new town named La Ville, is about one hundred paces diſtant.

The town of Agen, capital of a diſtrict called the Agenois, is pretty large, and well inhabited. It is ſeated on the river Garonne, ſeventy-five miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Bourdeaux. The biſhop ſtiles himſelf count of Agen, but this is only a titular honour; he is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, under whom he has a dioceſe of three hundred and ſeventy-three pariſhes, and one hundred and ninety-one chapels of eaſe, with a yearly revenue of thirty-five thouſand livres, (one thouſand five hundred and thirty-one pounds ſterling) out of which he is taxed by the court of Rome two thouſand four hundred and forty florins. There are here a cathedral and a collegiate church, two pariſh-churches, with ſeveral convents; and there was here a college of Jeſuits. This city is finely ſituated for trade, but makes little advantage of it.

In the diſtrict of Lower Quercy, ſtands Montauban, in Latin Mons Albanus, a well-built handſome city, ſeated on the river Tarn, twenty-ſeven miles to the north of Toulouſe, and is the ſee of a biſhop, with the ſeat of a court of aids, a provincial court, and a bailiwic. It properly conſiſts of three parts, the Old and New Town, with the town of Bourbon, which lies on the other ſide of the river, and is a ſuburb. The biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Toulouſe, and has a dioceſe of ninety-ſix pariſhes, with a revenue of twenty-five thouſand livres per annum, (one thouſand and ninety-four pounds ſterling) out of which he pays a tax of two thouſand five hundred florins to the court of Rome. In this city are two collegiate churches, an academy of polite literature, one ſeminary, eight convents, and a general hoſpital; it had alſo, till lately, a college of Jeſuits. Woollen ſtuffs are its principal trade.

The inhabitants, in 1562, became proteſtants, and fortified the city in ſo ſtrong a manner, that Louis XIII. beſieged it in 1621 without ſucceſs, and was unable to reduce it till the year 1629, when he cauſed its fortifications to be demoliſhed.

The diſtrict of Gaſcony, called by the French Gaſcogne, conſtitutes the ſouth part of the government of Guienne, and includes the country lying between the Garonne, the ocean, and the Pyrenean mountains. It receives its name from the Gaſcones and Vaſcones, by the moderns called Baſques or Vaſques, a people who lived on the Pyrenean mountains in Spain, and towards the cloſe of the ſixth century ſettled on the north ſide of the Pyrenees, where they defended themſelves againſt the Franks; but were at laſt obliged to ſubmit. It is bounded, on the north, by Guienne; on the weſt, by Languedoc and the county of Foix; on the ſouth, by the Pyrenean mountains, which ſeparate it from Spain; and on the eaſt, by the ſea of Gaſcony, or bay of Biſcay. The inhabitants are ſaid to have quick parts, but are ſo addicted to boaſting, that from them the term gaſconade is become proverbial for bragging ſtories. The country is not very fertile, it producing little corn, though it has great plenty of fruit, and the mountains afford timber fit for building of ſhips.

The principal places in this province are the following; viz. 1. Auch, the ancient Eluſaberris, and afterwards Auguſta; it is the capital of the diſtrict of Armagnac, and of all Gaſcony; and ſtands on the ſide and top of a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Gers, thirty-ſeven miles to the weſt of Toulouſe, and is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, between which there is a communication by means of two hundred ſtone ſteps. This place is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has an intendency, a treaſurer's office, a bailiwic, a provincial and royal court. The lordſhip of this city is divided between the archbiſhop and the count of Armagnac. The dioceſe conſiſts of three hundred and ſeventy-two pariſh-churches, and two hundred and ſeventy-ſeven chapels of eaſe, and the revenue of the archbiſhop is ninety thouſand livres, (three thouſand nine hundred and thirty-ſeven pounds ſterling) out of which he pays to the court of Rome ten thouſand florins. The cathedral is one of the moſt magnificent in the kingdom; the chapter is compoſed of fifteen dignitaries, and twenty-five canons; and among the latter there are five which are only honorary. The king himſelf is the firſt of them, as count of Armagnac; the four others are the barons of Monteſquieu, Pardaillau, L'Iſle, and Montrut.

2. The town of Bayonne, in Latin Lapurdum, capital of the diſtrict of Labourd, is ſeated in forty-three degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and in one degree twenty minutes weſt longitude, at the junction of the Adour and Nive, near the mouth of the former, and a little below the city they diſcharge themſelves into the bay of Biſcay. It is of pretty conſiderable extent, and is the ſee of a biſhop: it has alſo a bailiwic-court, an admiralty, and a mint. The name of Bayonne is compounded of two Baſque words, Baia and Ona, ſignifying a good harbour, and it well deſerves that title; for though the ſhallows render the entrance to it ſomewhat difficult, it is notwithſtanding much frequented.

There is no other place in France that has, like this, the advantage of being ſituated on two rivers, into which the tide flows; the Nive runs through it, and the Adour cloſe to its walls; ſoon after which they unite, and divide the city into three parts; that called the Great Town, lies on the ſide of the Nive; the Little Town is between the Nive and the Adour; and the ſuburb of St. Eſprit, in which great numbers of Jews reſide, lies on the other ſide of the river. The two firſt parts, beſides their other works, have each a ſmall fort; the ſuburb has good fortifications, and a regular ſquare citadel, which, ſtanding on an eminence, commands the three ſeveral parts of the city, the harbour, and the adjacent country. Moſt of theſe works have been repaired and improved by Vauban, the celebrated engineer; for though the city is not very large, yet from

its being one of the keys to France by the ſide of Spain, it is of the utmoſt importance.

There are in this city a cathedral and collegiate church, five convents, and one college; the ſuburb has alſo a collegiate church: but neither the cathedral, which is dedicated to the holy Virgin, nor any of the other public or private buildings, have any thing remarkable. Its biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Auch; he has a revenue of one thouſand nine hundred livres, or eighty-three pounds ſterling, out of which he pays one hundred florins to the court of Rome; his dioceſe contains ſeventy-two pariſh churches.

Auvergne, which is the next government to be deſcribed, takes its name from its antient inhabitants the Averni: it is almoſt one hundred miles in length, and ſeventy five in breadth; and is bounded, on the north, by Bourbonnois; on the weſt, by Limoſin, the diſtrict of Quercy in Guienne and the Cevennes; on the eaſt, by Forez, a large diſtrict in the government of Lionnois; and on the ſouth, by Guienne and the Cevennes.

This government is divided into Upper and Lower Auvergne; the latter of which is a very pleaſant fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, fruit, forage, and hemp; it far excels Upper Auvergne, which is cold, and full of mountains that are covered with ſnow ſeven or eight months in the year, though its paſtures are excellent, and the inhabitants deal largely in cattle. The ſituation of the mountains occaſions the winds blowing in ſuch eddies, that the windmills here are of no ſervice.

There are ſeveral mountains in this country, the higheſt of which are, 1. Le Puis de Dome, the perpendicular height of which is eight hundred and ten fathoms; 2. The Cantal, nine hundred and eighty-four; and, 3. Mont-d'Or, one hundred and thirty: the two latter are no leſs famous for the curious plants that grow on them. At Pontgibaud is a ſilver mine, but the produce not anſwering the expence, the working of it has been diſcontinued; however, there are very profitable coal mines in the neighbourhood of Briſac.

The moſt conſiderable rivers are, 1. the Allagnon, which riſes in mount Cantal, and, after a rapid courſe, falls into the river Allier; 2. the Dordogne, which ſprings from Mont d'Or; and, 3. the Allire, which riſes in the Gevaudan, and falls into the Loire.

This country produces corn, wine, cattle, cheeſe, coals, beſides other uſeful articles, and carries on many manufactures, as all kinds of ſilks, ſtuffs, clothes, very beautiful laces, and paper, which is eſteemed the beſt in all Europe. Some thouſands of labourers go every year from hence to Spain, to gather in the harveſt, and return here with the greateſt part of the money they have earnt.

This province is intirely ſubject to the parliament of Paris, but is governed by different laws; Lower Auvergne having a particular code of its own, while in Upper Auvergne the civil law takes its place. The whole country is divided into five large diſtricts, and two bailiwics. There are two lieutenants-general and two ſub-governors under the chief governor.

The town of St. Flour, capital of Upper Auvergne, ſtands on a mountain of difficult acceſs. It is the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe dioceſe conſiſts of two hundred and ſeventy pariſhes: he has a revenue of twelve thouſand livres, (about five hundred and twenty-five pounds ſterling) and his taxation to the court of Rome is nine hundred florins. Beſides its cathedral, it has a collegiate church. The cloth, carpets, and knives, manufactured here, are greatly eſteemed. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in grain, this city being, as it were, the general magazine of the neighbouring country, which produces a great deal of rye.

The town of Aurillac, which diſputes the title of capital with St. Flour, is ſeated in a valley on the banks of the river Jordane, two hundred and fifty miles to the ſouth of Paris, and thirty to the ſouth-weſt of St. Flour. This town is populous, and pretty well built; it alſo confers the title of count, and here are ſome manufactures of tapeſtry and lace. Here is a diſtrict and bailiwic court; it has likewiſe a caſtle ſeated on a high rock, and a collegiate church, which is properly a ſecularized abbey, the abbot of which is lord of the town, and holds immediately of the pope; here are alſo an abbey, and four convents.

The city of Clermont, the antient Auguſtonemetum, afterwards Auvergne, the capital of the whole country, ſtands on a ſmall eminence in Lower Auvergne, between the rivers Artier and Bedat. Its ſtreets are narrow, and the houſes are dark. It contains a tax chamber, a bailiwic, and a county-court, &c. This was formerly the principal place belonging to the counts of Auvergne, who therefore ſtiled themſelves counts of Clermont. Beſides its cathedral, it has three collegiate churches, three abbies, and many convents: in the abbey of St. Allire the bodies of ſeveral ſaints are ſaid to be depoſited. In the chapel of St. Vinerand, and in that of St. André, are the tombs of the old counts of Clermont, and the dauphines of Auvergne. The biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Bourges; he is alſo lord of the ſmall towns of Billon and Croupieres, enjoys a dioceſe of eight hundred pariſhes, with a revenue of fifteen thouſand livres, (ſix hundred and fifty-ſix pounds ſterling) out of which he pays four thouſand five hundred and fifty florins to the ſee of Rome.

There are ſeveral wells in the neighbourhood of this city: their water ſoon covers with a ſtony cruſt any ſubſtance laid in them. The moſt remarkable of theſe is that in the ſuburb of St. Allire, which has formed a famous ſtone bridge mentioned by many hiſtorians. This is a ſolid rock, compoſed of ſeveral ſtrata formed during the courſe of many years, by the running of the petrifying waters of this ſpring. It has no cavity of arches, till after above ſixty paces in length, where the rivulet of Tiretaine forces its way through. This petrifying ſpring, which falls on a much higher ground than the bed of the rivulet, gradually leaves behind it ſome lapidious matter, and in proceſs of time has thus formed an arch, through which the Tiretaine has a free paſſage. The neceſſity which this petrifying matter ſeemed to be under of forming itſelf into an arch, could continue no longer than the breadth of the rivulet, after which, the water of the ſpring ran regularly under it, and there formed a new petrifaction reſembling a pillar. The inhabitants of theſe parts, in order to lengthen this wonderful bridge, have diverted the brook out of its old channel, and made it paſs cloſe by the pillar, by which means they cauſed the ſpring to form the ſecond arch, and thus they might have produced as many arches as they pleaſed; but the great reſort of people to ſee this natural curioſity becoming troubleſome to the Benedictines of the abbey of St. Allire, within whoſe juriſdiction the ſpring lies, in order to leſſen its petrifying virtue, they divided the ſtream into ſeveral branches, which has ſo well anſwered their intent, that at preſent it only covers with a thin cruſt thoſe bodies on which it falls perpendicularly: but on thoſe over which it runs its ordinary courſe, no traces of its petrifying qualities are any longer perceivable. This is the only water drank in this ſuburb, and we do not hear that the uſe of it is attended with any bad effects.

The government of Limoſin, or Limouſin, derives its name from the antient Lemovices, and is bounded, on the eaſt, by Auvergne; on the ſouth, by Guienne; on the weſt, by Perigord, in Guienne, and Angoumois; and on the north by La Marche and Poitou. Its extent from north to ſouth is about twenty-five French leagues, and from eaſt to weſt ſomewhat leſs.

It is divided into Upper and Lower: Upper Limoſin is very mountainous, and conſequently cold, but Lower Limoſin is more temperate. The former produces little wine, and that too very indifferent, but that of Lower Limoſin is extremely good. It produces ſuch numbers of cheſnut-trees, that the inhabitants derive their principal ſubſiſtence from them. The grain which grows here is rye, barley, and Turkiſh corn. They have alſo mines of copper, tin, iron, and lead, and there are ſome iron works in this country.

The principal rivers are, 1. The Vienne, the ſource of which lies in the borders of Lower Limoſin and La Marche. 2. The Vezere, which riſes in the ſame country. 3. The Coureze, which falls into the Vezere; and, 4. The Dordogne, which divides Limoſin from Auvergne, and the diſtrict of Quercy in Guienne. The country is ſubject to the parliament of Bourdeaux, and, beſides its governor, has one lieutenant-general, and two ſub-governors.

The principal places are, 1. Limoges, in Latin Lemoviæ, the capital of the country, which is ſituated on the river Vienne, partly on a hill and partly in a valley, thirty leagues to the weſt of Clermont. The town is about a league and a half in circumference, but ill built, the houſes being generally of wood, ſmall, and dark; but the cathedral is a magnificent ſtructure; beſides which it has a collegiate church, three abbies, one convent, and a college and ſeminary, which lately belonged to the jeſuits. Its biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Bourges, and his dioceſe, which extends over Upper and part of Lower Limoſin, La Marche, and a part alſo of Angoumois, contains nine hundred pariſhes; and his revenue amounts to twenty thouſand livres, (eight hundred and ſeventy five pounds ſterling) out of which he pays ſixteen hundred florins to the court of Rome. It contains a bailiwic, a

county and royal court, with other public offices, and alſo a mint.

2. The town of Tulle, properly Tuelle, which is ſituated in Lower Limoſin, near the confluence of the little rivers Coureze and Solane, fifteen leagues to the ſouth of Limoges, and a mile and a half in circumference. It contains about twelve hundred houſes, and five thouſand people. Its biſhop, who is lord and viſcount of the town, is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Bourges; and his dioceſe, which conſiſts of ſeventy pariſhes, brings him in a revenue of twelve thouſand livres, (near five hundred and twenty-five pounds ſterling) out of which he pays to the ſee of Rome fourteen hundred florins. It has ſix convents in it.

3. The little town of Brize la Gaillarde is ſeated near the confluence of the Coureze and Vezere, ſeventeen leagues to the ſouth of Limoges, and five to the weſt of Tulle, in a valley environed with little hills, planted with vines and cheſnut-trees; the ſituation being extremely pleaſant. It is the only fine town of the province: the houſes are elegantly built, and the walks about it are extremely pleaſant. In this town are found all the pleaſures and conveniences of life. It contains about one thouſand houſes, in which are about five thouſand inhabitants.

La Marche is bounded on the north by Berri; on the eaſt, by Auvergne; on the ſouth, by Limoſin; and on the weſt by Poitou: it being about twenty-two French leagues in length from north to ſouth, and eight in breadth from eaſt to weſt.

This government, like Limoſin, is divided into Upper and Lower, and the ſoil and climate in both are the ſame. Its principal rivers are the Vienne; the Great and Little Creuſe, which diſcharge themſelves into the Vienne; the Cher, and the Gartempe, the latter of which falls into the Creuſe. The upper parts of the diſtrict are pretty fruitful in corn. Subordinate to its governor, are a lieutenant-general, and two ſub-governors. It contains two bailiwics, and is governed by its own laws.

The Capital of the Upper and Lower Marche, is Gueret, ſeated on the river Gartempe, ten leagues to the north-eaſt of Limoges, and the place where the courts of juſtice are held; but it has only one pariſh church, one college, one priory, two convents, and an hoſpital. The other places in this government contain nothing remarkable.

SECT. VI.

Deſcribing the Governments of SAINTONGE and ANGOUMOIS, NIVERNOIS and BOURBONNOIS, BERRI and TOURAINE, POITOU and AUNIS, ANJOU and SAUME, ORLEANNOIS, MAINE and PERCHE, with an Account of their Boundaries, Situation and Extent, Climate, Produce, Rivers, principal Cities, Towns, Places, and Government; Inhabitants, their Trade, Manufactures, &c.

THE government of Saintonge is bounded by Poitou and Aunus on the north; by Angoumois and Perigord on the eaſt; by Guienne and the river Gironde on the ſouth; and by the bay of Biſcay on the weſt; extending twenty-five leagues in length, and twelve in breadth. It derives its name from the Santoni, its ancient inhabitants. The country abounds in corn, wine, and all kinds of fruit; and the inhabitants, who are ſituated near the ſea, make great quantities of excellent ſalt. Its horſes are alſo much eſteemed. In it are ſome mineral ſprings. Its principal rivers are the Charente, which abounds in fiſh; it riſes near Charennac, and runs into the ſea; and the Butonne, which riſes in Poitou, and falls into the Charente.

This province is divided, by the Charente, into the ſouth, or Upper Saintonge: and into the north part, or Lower Saintonge. It is ſubject to the parliament of Bourdeaux, a few pariſhes excepted, which are within the juriſdiction of Angoumois. The governor-general is alſo deputy-governor of this country.

The principal places in Upper Saintonge, are, 1. Saintes, the capital, which is ſeated on the Charente, fifty-eight miles to the northward of Bourdeaux, and twenty to the eaſt of the bay of Biſcay. It is a little ill-built city; but contains a provincial and a bailiwic court, with other public offices, and is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Bourdeaux. His dioceſe contains five hundred and ſixty-five pariſhes and chapels, and his revenue amounts to twenty thouſand livres, (eight hundred and ſeventy-five pounds ſterling) out of which his Roman tax is two thouſand florins. The ſtreets are narrow and mean, but in the ſuburbs is an abbey, and the jeſuits had a college here. Some ancient ruins diſcover its antiquity; as, a triumphal arch ſuppoſed to be erected in the reign of Tiberius, the ruins of an amphitheatre, another triumphal arch, and ſeveral aqueducts.

2. Pons, a handſome town, ſtands high on the little river Seigne, over which it has ſeveral bridges, whence it probably received its name. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and contains three pariſh-churches, three convents, three alms-houſes, and a commandery of the knights of Malta. And,

3. St John d'Angeli, in Latin Angeliacum, ſituated on the river Butonne, five leagues to the north-eaſt of Saintes, and has a royal court of juſtice. While this place continued in the poſſeſſion of the proteſtants, it was populous and well fortified; but being reduced in 1621 by Louis XIII. the fortifications were razed, and the city deprived of its privileges. It has an abbey and three convents. The inhabitants make woollen ſtuffs; and its brandy is much eſteemed.

The government of Angoumois is bounded by Poitou on the north; by Limoſin, on the eaſt; by Perigord, on the ſouth; and by Saintonge on the weſt; it being between fifteen and ſixteen French leagues in length, and about ſixteen in breadth. The country is full of little hills, but has none of any conſiderable ſize. It produces wheat, rye, barley, Spaniſh corn, oats, ſaffron, wine, and fruit: it alſo yields ſome excellent mines of iron, and is particularly famous for making of paper.

Its principal rivers are the Charente and Touvre, the latter of which riſes here, and runs into the former. This country is ſubject to the parliament of Paris, and contains a bailiwic and a territorial juriſdiction.

The two following places are the moſt conſiderable in this government; viz. Angouleſme, the capital of Angoumois, which is ſeated on the top of a hill ſurrounded with rocks, at the foot of which runs the river Charente, thirty miles to the eaſtward of Saintes. It confers the title of duke, is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a bailiwic, a country and foreſt court, an office of the five great farms, &c. and is ſaid to contain eight thouſand perſons. Here are twelve pariſh-churches, and the abbey of St. Cibard, in which lie buried the old counts of Angoumois; it alſo contains ten convents, and a general hoſpital. Its biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, and has a dioceſe of two hundred pariſhes, with a revenue of twenty thouſand livres, (eight hundred and ſeventy-five pounds ſterling) out of which he is taxed one thouſand florins to the court of Rome.

2. The ſecond town of this county is Coignac, or Cognac, which ſtands ſeven leagues to the weſtward of Angouleſme, in a moſt delightful ſituation on the Charente. This place is remarkable for its excellent wine and brandy: here is a caſtle, in which Francis I. was born, and three convents.

Nivernois is bounded, on the weſt, by Berri; on the ſouth, by Bourbonnois; on the eaſt, by Burgundy; and on the north, by Burgundy and the Gatinois. This government is pretty nearly of a circular form, and is about twenty leagues over either way. It produces corn, wine, and fruit; except in the diſtrict of Morvant, which is a mountainous country, that produces ſcarcely corn enough for the ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants. It has large woods, ſome pit-coal, and mines of iron.

Among the many rivers which water Nivernois, three of them are navigable; theſe are, 1. the Loire, which runs from ſouth to north, along the weſtern borders of this country. 2. The Alſire, which runs into the Loire; and 3. The Yonne, which riſes on the ſouth-eaſt part of this province, and, running northward, falls into the ſea: the other ſtreams ſerve to render the country fruitful and pleaſant: here are alſo ſome mineral ſprings. This country, which is divided into eight diſtricts, is ſubject to the parliament of Paris, and has its own particular laws: over it is a governor, a lieutenant-general, and a deputy-governor.

The moſt conſiderable places in this government are, 1, Nevers, the antient Noviodunum, and afterwards Nivurnum, the capital of the country, ſituated in the diſtrict called Le Vaux de Nevers. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the banks of the Loire, which is here joined by the little river Nievre, thirty leagues to the ſouth-eaſt of Orleans. It has a handſome ſtone bridge of twenty arches: but the ſtreets are narrow, and the ground uneven. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Cyr, is a fine ſtructure; beſides which, there are eleven pariſh-churches, two abbies, and ſeveral convents. Among the other buildings is an old caſtle, which fronts a large ſquare, and conſiſts of handſome houſes uniformly built. Here are a foreſt and bailiwic court, with a ſalt-office. The biſhop is ſuffragan of the

the archbiſhop of Sens, and his dioceſe conſiſts of two hundred and ſeventy-one pariſhes. His revenue amounts to twenty thouſand livres, (eight hundred and ſeventy-five pounds ſterling) and he pays one thouſand two hundred and fifty florins to the court of Rome. This place is celebrated for its porcelain and glaſs-houſes, and for its works in enamel. The inhabitants alſo carry on a great trade in corn, hemp, wood, pit-coal, iron, and tin wares. The fields about the town are extremely pleaſant, particularly the public walks in the adjoining park. It is computed that the inhabitants amount to about eight thouſand.

2. The town of Clamecy is ſeated in a diſtrict called the Vale of Yonne, and upon the banks of that river, which is here joined by the Buvron, and rendered navigable. Pantenor, one of its ſuburbs, ſtands on the other ſide of the Yonne, and in the year 1180 was the reſidence of the biſhop of Bethlehem, who had been compelled to leave Paleſtina. The biſhop of the city, who to this day ſtyles himſelf biſhop of Bethlehem, is created by the count de Nevers, and enjoys all the privileges of the other French biſhops, though his revenue amounts to no more than one thouſand livres, (forty-four pounds ſterling) and this town is his whole dioceſe. Here are a caſtellany, and a ſalt-office.

Bourbonnois is bounded, on the weſt, by Upper Marche; on the ſouth, by Auvergne; on the eaſt, by the duchy of Burgundy; and, on the north, by Nivernois and Berri. It is about thirty French leagues in length, and twenty in breadth.

The ſoil is pretty fertile, and produces corn, fruit, and forage: here is alſo good wine, but not in a ſufficient quantity for exportation. It has likewiſe a few coal-pits, and a great number of mineral ſprings and warm baths.

Its chief rivers are the Loire, the Allire, and the Cher; beſies which, it has ſeveral other ſmall ones. In July, when the ſnow melts on the mountains of Auvergne, great damages are done by the inundations of the Allire.

The whole country contains twenty-two ſmall towns. It is ſubject to the parliament of Paris; though the duke of Bourbon, to whom it belongs, has the nomination of all the civil officers, yet their proper maſter is the king. Beſides the governor and lieutenant-general, here are alſo two ſub-governors.

The principal places are, 1. Moulins, in Latin Molinæ, the capital of the country: It is ſeated on the Allire, in a pleaſant fertile plain, almoſt in the middle of France, thirty miles to the ſouth of Nevers, and fifty-five to the north of Clermont. It is well-built, and is one of the moſt agreeable places in the kingdom. It contains an intendency, a chamber of domains, a caſtellany, and ſeveral courts. It has likewiſe a collegiate church, five convents, a college which formerly belonged to the jeſuits, and an hoſpital.

The ſmall town of Bourbon l' Archambaud, ſtands fifteen miles to the weſt of Moulins, and is environed by four hills, on one of which is an old caſtle which contains three chapels, among which, that called The Holy is very ſplendid. Here are alſo one pariſh, and one collegiate church, a priory, a convent, and two hoſpitals. This town is famous for its hot baths and cold mineral ſprings. It contains a royal caſtellany and a diſtrict court.

Berri extends, from eaſt to weſt, between twenty-ſeven and twenty-eight French leagues, and between thirty-five and thirty-ſix from north to ſouth. This government is bounded, on the north, by the Orleannoiſe; on the weſt, by La Marche and Touraine; on the eaſt, by the Nivernois.

It enjoys a temperate climate; and the ſoil produces wheat, rye, and wine, which in ſome places is equal to that of Burgundy. Its other products are alſo good, particularly its hemp and flax, in which it abounds; and its rich paſtures feed great numbers of cattle, eſpecially ſheep, which are valued for the fineneſs of their wool. Oker, which is ſeldom met with in other parts of France, is found in this country.

Beſides the lake of Villiers, which is between ſeven and eight leagues in circuit, here are the following principal rivers, viz. the Loire, the Creuſe, and the Cher; the Large and Leſſer Sandre; the Lerre, and the Indre; theſe two laſt have their ſources in this country: the Orron, the Aurette, the Moulon, and the Evre.

This country is divided into Upper and Lower Berri: the whole is under the juriſdiction of the parliament of Paris, and is governed by laws of its own. Subordinate to the governor, are one lieutenant, and two ſub-governors.

The following are the two principal places in this government, viz. 1. Bourges, the capital of Upper Berri, and of the whole country: it is ſituated on a hill between the rivers Evre and Orron, to the banks of which it gradually deſcends, thirty-five leagues to the ſouth of Paris, and ſeventeen almoſt ſouth-eaſt of Orleans. Theſe two rivers encompaſs it on every ſide, except on that next the gate of Bourbonnoux. It is a large ſpacious city, containing a cathedral, four collegiate churches, beſides two annexed to the ſeminary, four abbies, and ſixteen pariſh churches, with a beautiful and large college, which lately belonged to the jeſuits. You meet here with many eccleſiaſtics, gentlemen, and ſcholars; and it is computed that there are in this city fifteen thouſand ſouls; but not many of them are tradeſmen; the place having no other trade than what is neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has an intendency, a ſalt-office, an independent royal tribunal, and ſeveral other offices and courts.

The cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Stephen, is a fine Gothic ſtructure, ſtanding on the higheſt part of the city: the archbiſhop, who is ſtyled patriarch and primate of Aquitaine, has five ſuffragans, with a dioceſe of nine hundred pariſhes, and a revenue of thirty thouſand livres, (one thouſand three hundred and thirteen pounds ſterling) out of which he pays four thouſand and thirty-three florins to the ſee of Rome. The palace built by Prince John of France, duke of Berri, is a magnificent edifice, in one part of which, called the king's apartment, the governor reſides, and the other ſerves for the courts of juſtice; the great hall in the latter, which has no pillars to ſupport it, is eſteemed one of the fineſt and largeſt rooms in the kingdom.

The town-houſe, erected by Jaques Coeur, is one of the moſt elegant buildings ever erected by a private man, and was purchaſed by the great Colbert, about A. D 1670, who gave it to the corporation of this city. The ſquare of Bourbon is the largeſt in Bourges, and here anciently ſtood a Roman amphitheatre. The public walks and the malls are much admired, and the great number of religious houſes are another conſiderable ornament to the city. The univerſity of Bourges conſiſts of four faculties, and was founded or revived in the year 1463.

Bourges was taken by ſtorm by Julius Cæſar; and the inhabitants having exerciſed ſome cruelties on the Roman ſoldiers that had fallen into their hands, he glutted his revenge by deſtroying near forty thouſand of the natives. In the fifteenth century Charles VII. made this the place of his reſidence, while the Engliſh were maſters of almoſt all the reſt of the kingdom; on which occaſion the Engliſh called him king of Berri, by way of deriſion.

The large town of Iſſoudun, in Latin Exolidunum, which is the ſecond in rank in the province, ſtands in a beautiful plain, ſeventeen miles to the ſouth-weſt of Bourges, and is the principal place in Lower Berri. It contains a ſalt-office, a manor-court, and other public courts and offices. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town: it has one abbey, two collegiate, and four pariſh-churches, five convents, and two hoſpitals; and a caſtle that commands the place.

Touraine derives its name from the Turones. It is bounded, on the north, by the river Maine; on the eaſt by the Orleanois; on the ſouth by Berri and Poitou; and, on the weſt, by Anjou. Its greateſt extent, from eaſt to weſt, is twenty-two French leagues, and twenty-four from north to ſouth.

This government enjoys a temperate air; and the country is ſo delightful, that it is called The Garden of France; but it is not every where alike. The tract called the Varennes, which lies along the Loire, has a ſandy ſoil, that produces rye, barley, millet, garden-plants, and an herb which makes a good yellow dye. That called the Verron is richer, and yields corn, wine, very fine fruit, and particularly large plums. La Champagne is a ſmall ſlip of land between the rivers Cher and Indre, abounding in grain, and particularly wheat. La Brenne is a ſwampy country, but the eminences along the Loire and Cher are covered with vineyards. La Gatine is a ſtiff land, very difficult to plow; and the country of Never is diſtinguiſhed by its having ſeveral iron and one copper mine.

This province is governed by its own laws; but the inhabitants have a right of appeal to the parliament of Paris. It has a governor, a lieutenant-general, and a ſub-governor. There are twenty-ſeven towns or boroughs in the country.

The principal places are the following, viz. 1. Tours, the Cæſarodunum, or Turoni of the ancients, and the capital of the country, lies in a plain extending between the river Loire and the Cher, and is fifty-two miles to the north-eaſt of Poitiers, and a hundred and twenty-ſeven to the

the ſouth-weſt of Paris. The city is large and well-built, and the ſtreets very clean, on account of ſeveral rivulets running through them from ſix public fountains. In this city is a very fine mall, above a thouſand paces in length, and adorned on each ſide with two rows of fine elms. The inhabitants are ſo ſcrupulous, that after it has rained, no perſon is ſuffered to play, nor even walk in it till it be dry, under a penalty of ten livres, (eight ſhillings and ninepence Engliſh). This city has a mint, a receiver's office, and a ſalt office, an intendency, a provincial, a bailiwic, and foreſt-court.

The cathedral is a fine ſtructure, with two lofty towers, a curious clock, and a library, where are ſeen ſeveral ancient manuſcripts faſtened by chains upon deſks. The two moſt valuable of theſe manuſcripts are, one of the Pentateuch, written in ſmall capitals, which is reckoned to be a thouſand years old, and another of the four Goſpels in Saxon characters, which ſome think to be of the ſame age as the Pentateuch, and others, twelve hundred years old. There are here alſo five collegiate churches, three abbies, twelve convents, and the jeſuits had a college. Here is a royal palace, and an academy of polite literature. The city is the ſee of an archbiſhop, under whom are eleven ſuffragans, ſeventeen abbies, twelve collegiate churches, ninety-eight priories, three hundred pariſhes, and a hundred and ninety-one chapels. His revenue is forty thouſand livres, (one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty pounds ſterling) and he pays to the court of Rome nine thouſand five hundred florins.

Poitou is bounded, on the north, by Touraine and Anjou; on the eaſt, by La Marche and part of Berri; on the ſouth by Angoumois and Aunis; and on the weſt by the bay of Biſcay. It extends from north to ſouth twenty-two French leagues, and from eaſt to weſt forty-eight. It received its name from the ancient Pictavi, or Pictoni.

In this country there is an agreeable variety of champaign lands, woods, and paſture-grounds, with a few foreſts. The ſoil is various, according to the different parts of the country; but it in general abounds in corn and cattle. The principal trade of the inhabitants conſiſts in woollen ſtuffs, oxen, horſes, and mules.

Its principal rivers are the Vienne, which riſes on the borders of Limoſin, and being joined by the Creuſe, falls into the Loire; the Sevre Niortoiſe, which riſes in this country, and, after receiving the Venotee, diſcharges itſelf into the ſea; theſe are all navigable: here is alſo the Clain, which riſes in the frontiers of Angoumois, and falls into the Vienne above-mentioned.

This city, while the manufactures of gold, ſilver, and ſilk brocades were in a flouriſhing condition, was computed to contain ſixty thouſand inhabitants, which number is now reduced to thirty thouſand. It is governed by a mayor and twelve eſchevins, or aldermen.

The town of Amboiſe, in Latin Ambacia, or Ambaſia, is ſeated at the confluence of the Loire and the Amaſſe, twelve miles to the eaſtward of Tours; it contains a ſalt-office, with a royal and foreſt-court. In it are two pariſh-churches, four convents, and one hoſpital. Near the town is a large caſtle ſtanding on a high rock, in which are the ſtatues of Charles VIII. and his conſort Anne; as alſo a ſtag's head of very extraordinary dimenſions, it being ten feet high and eight feet broad, from the extremity of one horn to the other. This was ſuppoſed to be natural, till it was at laſt diſcovered to be fictitious, and only made of wood. There are here alſo ſeveral other curioſities. In this town Charles VIII. was ſlain, either by running againſt a door, or, according to others, by being ſhot through the head. This was alſo the place where the civil war in 1561 firſt broke out, and where the name of Huguenot was firſt given to the French proteſtants.

Charlemagne erected this province into an earldom. Eleanor, daughter to the laſt duke of Aquitaine, brought it to her ſpouſe, Henry II. king of England, to which it continued ſubject, with ſome interruptions, till the unfortunate reign of Henry VI. when it was taken in 1436, ſince which time it has continued annexed to the crown of France.

This province is ſubject to the parliament of Paris, and has but one provincial court: there are under the governor a lieutenant-general, and two deputy-governors. The whole government is divided into two parts. Upper Poitou, which conſtitutes the eaſtern part of the country, is larger, more fruitful, pleaſant, and healthy, than the Lower.

The principal places in Upper Poitou, are, 1. Poitiers, or Poictiers, in Latin Auguſtoritum, the capital of the country. This city ſtands upon a hill on the left bank of the little river Clain, into which falls another rivulet; it is ſituated about eighteen leagues to the eaſt of the ſea-coaſt, and ſeventy miles to the north-eaſt of Rochelle. Were its circuit to be only conſidered, it would, perhaps, be eſteemed the firſt in the kingdom, next to Paris, but it is far from being peopled in proportion to its extent, there being corn-fields and meadows within the walls; for the city has been ſo reduced by the civil wars, that it is almoſt become a deſert, and is a mean, ſmoky place. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, and has a dioceſe of ſeven hundred and twenty-two pariſhes, with a revenue of twenty-two thouſand livres, (nine hundred and ſeventy-three pounds ſterling) out of which he pays to the court of Rome two thouſand eight hundred florins. The cathedral is of an uncommon ſize, and built in the gothic ſtile. In this city are alſo four collegiate churches, ſeventeen other pariſh-churches, four abbies, twenty-one convents, two ſeminaries, and three hoſpitals; an univerſity founded here in 1431. In 1687 the inhabitants erected, in the royal ſquare, a pedeſtrian ſtatue of Louis XIV. The manufactures of this town are gloves and combs; and woollen caps and ſtockings are imported from hence. It is the ſeat of a ſeneſchalſhip, a preſidial court, an office of the finances, and a county court.

Here are ſtill to be ſeen ſome remains of Roman antiquities; among which is an amphitheatre, which lies among gardens and ſmall houſes; a triumphal arch, or rather gate, erected at the beginning of a military way, of which nothing at preſent remains but the arch, with the two pillars which ſupport it. The palace, and thick round tower cloſe by it, bear evident marks of their being of gothic ſtructure, though ſuppoſed by ſome to be Roman works.

Edward the Black Prince obtained, near this city, a memorable victory over the French, in the year 1356, when he took priſoners John their king, with his ſon Philip.

2. The town of Niort, which has the moſt flouriſhing trade of any in the province: it is ſeated on the river Soure, and has a bailiwic, a royal juriſdiction, and a foreſt-court. Here are ſome manufactures of wool; and the place contains a caſtle, two pariſh-churches, nine convents, and a general hoſpital.

The city of Lucon, in Lower Poitou, is ſeated in a moraſs, twenty-three leagues to the ſouth-weſt of Poictiers, and enjoys the title of a barony. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who is lord and baron of the town, but ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Bourdeaux. His dioceſe conſiſts of two hundred and thirty pariſhes, and he has a revenue of twenty thouſand livres, (eight hundred and ſeventy-five pounds ſterling,) out of which he is taxed one thouſand florins to the court of Rome. Beſides the cathedral, this place contains only one pariſh-church, one ſeminary, and two convents. The air is reckoned unwholſome.

Aunis is bounded, on the weſt, by the bay of Biſcay; on the north and eaſt, by Poitou; and, on the ſouth, by Saintonge. It is watered by the Soure, which riſes in Poitou, and there are good harbours along the coaſt. This little province is ſubject to the parliament of Paris, but is partly governed by its own common law, founded on cuſtom. Under the governor is a lieutenant-general, and a deputy-governor. The country is ſomewhat barren, but produces ſome corn, and a great deal of wine; and there is good paſturage in the marſhes.

Rochefort, in Latin Rupifortium, is ſituated on the river Charante, at a league and a half diſtance from its mouth, three from Brouage to the weſt, and ſix from Rochelle to the ſouth, and has a very convenient harbour. It was formerly but a ſmall village, belonging to a private family, from whom Lewis XIV. bought it in the year 1664, to build a city here. It had been obſerved, that from this place to the ſea, the river Charante was deep enough to carry the largeſt ſhips, the bottom excellent for anchoring, and the banks very even and ſolid; whereupon it was reſolved to build here a city, which was done accordingly; ſo that here are all the neceſſary magazines and warehouſes for ſhipping, and a moſt commodious and large dock, where, in the year 1690, they built fifteen gallies, and two large men of war, in leſs than eight months time. There are here ſeveral other ſtately buildings, as a victualling-warehouſe, a foundery, a manufactory of ſail-cloth, the hotel called Cazernes, for the education of three hundred gentlemen of noble families, deſigned to ſerve in the navy, and who are taught at the king's expence all that they muſt know for that purpoſe: this hotel ſerves now to lodge the marines; an hoſpital for ſick ſeamen and ſoldiers, &c. The entrance of the river and the road are defended by ſeveral forts, which render it impoſſible for any ſhips that would come to attack the city; and a league below Rochefort,

there

there is a long ſtaccado acroſs the river, which is defended by a fort, on which are forty-four guns. On the twenty-firſt of September, 1757, the iſle of Aix, with the fort upon it, was taken by the brave captain Howe, in the Magnanime, after about an hour's reſiſtance, when the whole garriſon, which conſiſted of near ſix hundred men, were made priſoners of war.

La Rochelle, in Latin Rupella, and formerly Portus Santonum, becauſe it was dependent on Saintonge, has been always a very conſiderable port and trading town. It is the capital of the province of Aunis, ſituated on the ſea, in forty-ſix degrees ſixteen minutes north latitude, and one degree ten minutes weſt longitude. It ſtands over-againſt the iſle of Ré, and but two leagues diſtant from it, and four from that of Oleron, ten leagues from Saintes to the north-weſt, and twenty from Poitiers to the ſouth-weſt. This city being the chief ſeat of the reformed in France, ſuffered very much during the civil wars, and was often valiantly defended, and long poſſeſſed by that party, till at length Lewis XIII. after a long and famous ſiege, made himſelf maſter of it in the year 1628, chiefly by the means of an admirable rampart or bank of earth which cardinal de Richelieu cauſed to be raiſed againſt it on the ſide of the ocean. After it was taken the king cauſed the walls and fortifications to be demoliſhed, except only two towers, which defend the port: but Lewis XIV. has cauſed new and ſtrong fortifications to be raiſed about it.

The port is almoſt round, and about fifteen hundred paces in compaſs; it is defended by two towers, the one is a priſon for ſtate-criminals, and the other is called the Tower of the Chain. No veſſel can enter into the harbour without the leave of the governor and captain of this laſt tower. They drive here a conſiderable trade into the iſlands of America; and the Engliſh, the Dutch, the Swedes, and the Danes, ſend here yearly a vaſt number of ſhips to load wine, brandy, ſalt, paper, linen cloths, and ſerges. The merchants here ſend all the neceſſaries of life into America, and bring back from it the product of thoſe countries. Their chief manufacture here is the refining of ſugar; they have alſo ſet up of late a manufacture of earthen-ware, which ſucceeds very well. This city is well-built; the ſtreets are broad and ſtrait; and the houſes neat and fine, ſupported with piazzas and porticos, under which one is ſheltered from the rain and ſun. In the year 1649, the epiſcopal ſee of Maillerais was removed hither, and the iſle of Ré, together with many other neighbouring places, to the number of about an hundred towns and villages, were taken from the dioceſe of Saintes, and added to this. The biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Bourdeaux. There was formerly in this town a college of jeſuits, where all the forms were taught to philoſophy incluſively. Here is a college of phyſic, and a ſchool of anatomy and botany for the inſtruction of young ſurgeons and apothecaries. Here is likewiſe a preſidial, a ſovereign court for the ſalt-marſhes in the weſt, and a court of the mint.

The iſlands of Oleron and Ré are ſituated on the coaſt belonging to this government: the former of theſe is five leagues long, two broad, and about three from the main land, having a town, caſtle, and light-houſe on it. The inhabitants were antiently famed for their ſkill in navigation, and whatever relates to the ſea: they are ſtill good ſeamen, and have always enjoyed very conſiderable privileges both under the dukes of Aquitaine, and the kings of France. The other iſle (namely Ré) is about four miles in length, and two broad, and betwixt two and three from the continent. It is populous, abounds in wine and ſalt, and has ſeveral pits in it, with a little fortified town called St. Martin. Both theſe iſlands were taken, in the ſixteenth century, by the citizens of Rochelle; and as the inhabitants were very well affected to them on account of the reformed religion, which moſt of them profeſſed, the Rochellers continued maſters of them till the year 1625, at which time they were retaken by Louis XIII.

Anjou received its name from the antient Andes, or Andegavi. This government is bounded on the north, by the river Maine; on the eaſt, by Touraine; on the ſouth, by Poitou; and, on the weſt, by Brittany. Its greateſt length from eaſt to weſt is twenty-ſix French leagues, and twenty-four from north to ſouth.

Here is a pleaſant ſucceſſion of hills and vallies, producing corn, wine, peaſe, beans, flax, hemp, and fruit-trees. Its fine paſtures alſo furniſh great herds of cattle. It has likewiſe mines of coal, iron, and ſalt-petre, together with quantities of marble, ſtone, and ſlate.

Some have reckoned no leſs than forty-nine great and ſmall rivers in this country; but only ſix of theſe are navigable. Theſe are the Loire, the Vienne, the Toue, the Magenne, the Loir, and the Sarte. This country is under the parliament of Paris; but has laws of its own. Subordinate to the governor is one lieutenant-general, and two ſub-governors.

The principal city in this government is Angers, anciently Juliomagus, and in Latin Andegavum, the capital of the country, lies a little above the place where the rivers Loire and Sarte fall into the Mayenne, which divides the city into two equal parts. The firſt walls were raiſed by John, ſurnamed Lackland, king of England and duke of Anjou; but prince Louis, afterwards king Louis VIII. ſon to Philip Auguſtus, cauſed thoſe walls to be demoliſhed; however, St. Louis his ſon and ſucceſſor, rebuilt them as they now are. This is a large and populous city, containing nine thouſand houſes, and about thirty thouſand inhabitants; it has ſixteen pariſhes, twelve of which are within the town, and four in the ſuburbs. Here are likewiſe eight collegiate churches, and a great number of convents both of men and women. This city is the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Tours. His dioceſe contains ſix hundred and ſixty-eight pariſhes; his revenue amounts to twenty-ſix thouſand livres, (one thouſand one hundred and thirty-eight pounds ſterling) and his taxation at the court of Rome is one thouſand ſeven hundred florins.

The cathedral is remarkable for three very high ſteeples built on its portico, of which that in the middle reſts upon the foundations of the two others. Its roof is very high, large, and bold; it is not ſupported by any pillars; and the whole ſtructure is in general elegant. Part of the town ſtands very low; ſo that it is proverbially ſaid in the neighbouring country, "that Angers is a low town, has high ſteeples, rich ſtrumpets, and poor ſcholars." It has a ſtrong caſtle built on a rock, and encompaſſed with ditches cut into it, though very ſteep on the ſide of the river, which runs at its foot. This caſtle is flanked with ſeveral large towers, and has a half-moon at the gate which leads to the ſuburbs. It was built by St. Louis during the wars with the Engliſh, and it now ſerves as a priſon for ſtate criminals. The univerſity, which is one of the moſt famous in France, was founded by St. Louis. Here the civil and canon law, divinity, phyſic, and the liberal arts, are taught. A chair for a profeſſor of the mathematics has been lately erected here, in the college of the fathers of the oratory.

Louis XIV. in 1615, eſtabliſhed in this city a royal academy, with the ſame privileges as that of Paris: it conſiſts of thirty-ſix members, who muſt all be natives or inhabitants of the province. Here is a great proceſſion annually celebrated at a feſtival called la Fete du Dieu, which is on Corpus Chriſti day, when all the prieſts and monks, with the principal inhabitants, and numbers of ſtrangers, carry lighted torches in their hands, and repreſentations of ſcripture hiſtories engraved, to atone for the pretended crimes of their archdeacon Berengarius, who oppoſed tranſubſtantiation about the year 1019, when that doctrine was firſt preached here.

A mayor and four aldermen, are annually choſen governors of this town; ſubordinate to whom are twelve counſellors, eight aſſeſſors, a city attorney, a commiſſary, and a recorder. Their juriſdiction extends over the manufactures ſet up in the town, ſuburbs, and liberty. Theſe manufactures conſiſt of fine woollen ſtuffs, ſtriped with ſilk and gold. They alſo bleach wax and linen cloth. There are likewiſe ſome ſugar-bakers in the town.

The government of Saumur, or the Saumarvis, contains a part of Anjou and Upper Poitou: it is under the direction of a governor, a lieutenant-general, and a ſub-governor.

The principal place it contains, is Saumur, in Latin Salmurus, the capital, and the ſeat of the public courts and offices, ſtands twenty-two miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Angers, and a hundred and ſixty to the ſouth-weſt of Paris. It contains a fine caſtle, three pariſh-churches, nine convents, and one royal college. Here is an important paſſage over the Loir, upon which there is a famous bridge. This city was much more opulent while in the poſſeſſion of the proteſtants; but has ſtill an univerſity. Near it is the abbey of the Benedictines of the congregation of St. Maur; which is a magnificent ſtructure.

Orleanois conſiſts of ſeveral ſmall countries, and is bounded, on the north, by Normandy and the iſle of France; on the eaſt, by the iſle of France, Champagne, and Burgundy; on the ſouth, by Nivernois and Berri; and on the weſt, by Touraine and Maine; including Orleanois Proper, Sologne, Beauſſe Proper, or Chartraine, Dunois, Vendomois, Blaiſois, the greateſt part of Gatinois,

nois, and Perche Gouet. The whole government extends about thirty-two leagues in length from eaſt to weſt, and twenty-eight from north to ſouth in the broadeſt part.

Several rivers run through this government, or have their ſource in it, namely, the Loire, the Loiret, which riſes a league from Orleans, and falls into the Loire; the Cher, which alſo runs into the Loire; the Laconie, which riſes in the wood of Orleans, and loſes itſelf in the ſame river; the Aigle, which riſes in this government, and alſo mingles with the Loire; the Hyere, which loſes itſelf under ground, and, when it afterwards appears again near Montigny, is called le Ganelon, falls into the ſame river.

Here are likewiſe ſome remarkable canals. That of Briare, which receives its name from a ſmall town that joins the river Loire to the Loing, which falls into the Seine, and conſequently opens a communication between the countries lying on the Loire and the city of Paris. The canal of Orleans alſo joins the above-mentioned: this canal is near eighteen leagues in length, and contains thirty ſluices; it was begun in 1682, and finiſhed 1692.

The trade carried on there, by means of the Loire, is the moſt extenſive in the whole kingdom, comprehending not only all that comes from the ſouthern and weſtern parts, but likewiſe from foreign countries. The principal ſtaple is at Orleans. Under the governor are three lieutenant-generals, and three ſub-governors. The whole country, which contains four larger and three ſmaller juriſdictions, is dependent on the parliament of Paris.

The government of Orleannois Proper is one of the fineſt countries in France; it being fertile in corn, wine, and excellent fruit, and abounds in cattle, game, and fiſh.

The city of Orleans, anciently called Genabum, or Cenabum, and afterwards Aurelianum, and Aureliana, the capital of the government, is ſeated on the Loire, over which it has a fine ſtone bridge of ſixteen arches, leading to a ſuburbs on the ſouth ſide of the river. On this bridge is to be ſeen a beautiful monument of caſt braſs ſtanding on a ſtone pedeſtal, that has ſome ornaments in the Gothic taſte. In the centre of the monument is a crucifix, on the top of which ſtands a pelican with its brood pecking its own breaſt: before the crucifix is the virgin Mary ſitting, with the dead body of Chriſt reclined on her lap. On the right ſide is king Charles VII. kneeling, and ſtretching out both his hands towards the croſs, and on the left ſide the famous Maid of Orleans, alſo repreſented kneeling, both armed cap-à-pié with ſwords by their ſides; the king has a French coat of arms, and wears a crown on his helmet. The helmet of the maid is placed by her; her hair is tied behind, and the reſt of it hangs looſe on her back. Theſe ſtatues are not ſo big as the life. A ſolemn proceſſion is annually obſerved here on the 12th of May, in commemoration of the deliverance of the city by the Maid of Orleans.

This city, which is about four miles in circuit, ſtands in a moſt agreeable plain, and is built in the form of a bow: it makes, however, but a mean appearance, the ſtreets being in general narrow, though a few of them are broad and ſtrait; and, except ſome of the tradeſmen, the inhabitants are poor. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and contains an intendancy, a caſtellany, a country-court, a foreſt-court, a ſalt-office, and other courts and offices. It has a fine cathedral, built in the Gothic ſtyle, an abbey, three collegiate churches, twenty-two pariſh-churches, an univerſity, conſiſting only of civilians, which was formerly very famous, though it is at preſent in no great repute; one ſeminary in which divinity is taught, and a public library. The public walk is properly a part of the city ramparts, levelled and planted with beautiful rows of trees. This city, on account of its ſituation in the middle of the Loire, is the magazine of the whole trade of the kingdom, eſpecially in corn, wine, brandy, and ſpices: it alſo carries on a conſiderable trade in ſheep-ſkins and ſtockings, of which great quantities are made here. The ſuburbs on the farther ſide of the river makes a tolerable appearance, and has a Carthuſian monaſtery. The biſhop, who is ſubordinate to the archbiſhop of Paris, has a dioceſe of two hundred and ſeventy-two pariſhes, and a revenue of twenty-four thouſand livres, out of which he is taxed two thouſand florins to the ſee of Rome.

The city of Orleans was raiſed to a dukedom and peerage in the year 1344; and Louis XIV. gave it to his brother Philip, in which houſe it continues. It was beſieged by the Engliſh in 1428, and ſo ſtraitened, that the inhabitants reſolved to ſurrender to the duke of Burgundy, then in the Engliſh army, and their ally. But the Engliſh not being willing that the city ſhould be given up to him, he was diſguſted at it; and Joan of Arc heading the ſoldiers, raiſed the ſiege in 1429; from which ſhe obtained the name of the Maid of Orleans.

To the north of the city and of the river Loire, lies the foreſt of Orleans, which is the largeſt in the whole kingdom. It contains about fourteen thouſand acres planted with wood; but is interſperſed with ſeveral plains and villages. It is twenty leagues, or ſixty miles in length, and in ſome places ſeven or eight leagues, and in others only two or three in breadth. It contains high and lofty trees, as oaks, elms, &c. They fell timber in this foreſt, every year, to the value of one hundred thouſand livres, the profits of which belong to the duke of Orleans. The French language is ſpoken here in the greateſt purity.

The city of Chartres, the Autricum of the ancients, is the capital of the country of Chartrain: it is ſituated on the banks of the river Eure, about fourteen leagues to the ſouth-weſt of Paris, and is divided into two parts by the above river, the largeſt of which ſtands on an eminence. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Paris, and has a dioceſe of eight hundred and ten pariſhes; his annual revenue amounts to twenty-five thouſand livres, out of which the court of Rome is paid four thouſand florins. Here is a noble cathedral; but the city has little beauty to recommend it, the ſtreets being narrow, and the buildings old. It has three abbies, one priory, ſix pariſh-churches (without including thoſe in the ſuburbs), nine convents, one ſeminary, and two hoſpitals. In the city are alſo held a provincial and bailiwic court, together with a ſalt-office.

The city of Blois, in Latin Bleſæ, the capital of the diſtrict of Blaiſois, ſtands partly on an eminence, and partly in a plain on the river Loire, over which it has a well-built ſtone bridge. It is ſituated ten leagues to the ſouthward of Orleans, in a pure air, and in the midſt of one of the fineſt countries in France. It is a large, handſome city; but the greateſt beauty of it is the palace, or caſtle, the reſidence of ſeveral of their kings, with gardens adorned with fountains and other water-works, and a park ſuitable to the magnificence of the buildings. The ſtair-caſe of the palace is much admired, as well as the gallery, which is ſaid to be ſix hundred feet long; and there is a ſtatue of Louis XII. over the great gate. In the grand court before the palace ſtands one of the largeſt collegiate churches in France. It is remarkable, that there is an image of the virgin Mary over every gate in the city; theſe were ſet up in 1631, when, after having ſuffered much by the plague, they imagine on its ceaſing, that they were miraculouſly delivered by the queen of heaven, as they ſtyle her.

The pariſh church of St. Solenne, the largeſt in Blois, having been deſtroyed by a tempeſt, was magnificently rebuilt by Louis XIV. and converted into a cathedral: here are alſo ſeveral other churches, and a conſiderable number of convents. The jeſuits had alſo a beautiful college here, the front of which is adorned with the Doric, the Ionic, and the Corinthian orders of architecture. The other public edifices, as the town-houſe, and the building where the courts of juſtice are held, are well worth viewing. Their fountains are alſo large, and well ſupplied by a noble aqueduct, ſuppoſed to be the work of the ancient Romans. The biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Paris, has in his dioceſe about two hundred pariſhes, and his annual revenue amounts to twenty thouſand livres, out of which he pays two thouſand five hundred and thirty-three florins to the court of Rome.

The inhabitants of Blois are ſaid to be remarkable for their good ſenſe and genteel behaviour, as well as their ſpeaking French in perfection, which is ſuppoſed to proceed from the frequent reſidence of the court in this city, which is alſo diſtinguiſhed for making the beſt watches in the kingdom: but their principal trade is in wine and brandy, which are ſent to Orleans, Paris, Tours, Laval, and even into Holland.

In a wood on the river Coſſon ſtands the royal palace of Chambord, which is a magnificent edifice of free-ſtone, built by Francis I. It is ſaid to exceed any Gothic edifice in France, and to have ſuch various beauties, that the greateſt maſters may learn ſomething from it. The body of the building is compoſed of four large pavilions, and the whole is ſurrounded with a wall of hewn-ſtone flanked with towers, which give it a magnificent appearance at a diſtance. The tower over the centre looks very grand, and the principal winding ſtair-caſe is much admired. The halls, anti-chambers, chambers, wardrobes, cabinets, and galleries, are of exquiſite architecture, and the garden and park anſwerable to the beauty of the building. In this palace Staniſlaus, the dethroned king of Poland, reſided

nine years. It was afterwards conferred on the celebrated general count Maurice of Saxe, who died here in the year 1750, when the king gave it to his heir the count de Friſe, who in the year 1755 died in this place.

The town of Montargis, the capital of the Gatinois Orleannois, is ſituated on the river Loing, near the place where the canal of Orleans falls into it, twenty-five leagues to the ſouth of Paris. It is not large; but having been burnt down, is handſomely rebuilt, and has a caſtle pleaſantly ſituated on a hill, that commands the town and the neighbouring country. Beſides the pariſh-church there are ten chapels founded by the inhabitants, with a college and ſeveral convents. Here is a bailiwic, a foreſt and provincial court, and a ſalt-office.

The province of Maine, the earldom of Laval, and the greateſt part of the earldom of Perche, form one government. The county of Maine is bounded, on the north, by Normandy; on the eaſt, by Perche; on the ſouth, by Touraine and Orleannois; and on the weſt, by Anjou and Brittany, extending eighty-eight miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and fifty in breadth from north to ſouth. It has mines of iron, quarries of marble, and, being very fruitful, abounds in corn, wine, flax, and cattle: their fowls are particularly admired, and are well known at Paris Its principal rivers are the Mayenne, or Maine; the Huiſne, which riſes in Perche, and runs into the Sarte; which alſo riſes in the Perche, and after receiving the Orne, the Huiſne, the Enferne, and the Little Loire, falls into the Mayenne in its paſſage.

This country was formerly an earldom, but has been united to the crown ever ſince the year 1584. It is governed by its own laws; but is ſubject to the parliament of Paris, and has a particular ſub-governor.

The following are the principal places in this government; namely, 1. Mans, in Latin Cenomanum, the capital of the province of Maine; it is ſituated on a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Sarte, which here unites its water with the river Huiſne, thirteen leagues to the north-weſt of Tours, and thirty-two to the ſouth-weſt of Paris. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a ſalt-office, a provincial and foreſt court, &c. Its biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Tours, has a dioceſe of ſix hundred and ninety-ſix pariſhes, and a revenue of thirty-five thouſand livres, out of which he pays two thouſand two hundred and ſixteen florins to the court of Rome. Beſides the cathedral and two collegiate churches, are four abbies, thirteen pariſh-churches, eight convents, one college, and one ſeminary, in this city.

2. Laval, which is the capital of an earldom, ſtands on the Maine, eight leagues to the weſtward of Mans, and is encompaſſed by a wall and other fortifications in the antique taſte: it has alſo an excellent caſtle of the ſame kind; but it is incapable of making any great defence, ſince the improvement of the art of war. It has a ſalt-office, a country and foreſt-court, &c. and contains two collegiate churches, two pariſh-churches, one priory, and eight convents. This town was taken by ſcalade in 1446, by the Engliſh, headed by the brave Talbot earl of Shrewſbury.

The diſtrict of Perche is bounded by Normandy on the north; by the iſle of France and Orleannois on the eaſt; by the river Maine on the ſouth; and by Normandy on the weſt; it not being above fifteen leagues in length, and twelve in breadth. It is a hilly country, and the eminences produce only graſs for cattle; but the valleys and plains bear all kinds of grain and hemp, they alſo abound in apples, of which they make cyder, the uſual drink of the country: they have indeed a few vineyards, but the wine is ſo poor, that cyder is generally preferred before it. They have here alſo ſome iron mines, and mineral waters.

This province is ſubject to the parliament of Paris, enjoys its own laws, and is governed by a particular ſub-governor. The whole country does not belong to this government, Perche Gouet being ſubject to that of Orleannois, and Timerais to that of the iſle of France. The principal places in this country are the following: Mortagne, the capital of Perche, ſituated eighty-five miles to the weſt of Paris; it is the ſeat of a ſalt-office, a viſcounty, a diſtrict-court, a foreſt-court, &c. It has one collegiate and three pariſh-churches, four convents, with one hoſpital; there are ſome conſiderable manufactures of coarſe linen carried on here.

The ſmall town of Belleſme is ten miles to the ſouth of Mortagne, and ninety to the weſt-by-ſouth of Paris, diſputes the rank of capital with Mortagne, and is alſo the ſeat of a royal viſcount, a foreſt-court, and a ſalt-office. In a neighbouring wood is the mineral ſpring of Herſe, the water of which has very ſalutary effects in many caſes.

SECT. VII.

Containing a particular Deſcription of the Government and City of PARIS, and the Neighbouring Places; alſo of the Iſle of FRANCE, its Boundaries, Situation, Extent, Produce, Palaces, principal Cities and Towns; the Inhabitants, Trade, Manufactures, &c.

THE French geographers are not agreed about the boundaries of the government of Paris. It, however, includes, beſides the city, a part of the neighbouring country; and, beſides the governor, here are two lieutenant-generals, one of which is appointed for the city, the other for the provoté and vicomté, through its utmoſt extent. Within the boundaries of this juriſdiction are contained four others; theſe are Louvre and the Tuilleries, as alſo thoſe of the Baſtile and the Royal Hoſpital of invalids, the four governors of which receive their orders immediately from the ſovereign.

The city of Paris, in Latin Lutetia Pariſii, and Lutetia Pariſiorum, the capital of France, is ſeated in a large plain on the river Seine, in the middle of the iſle of France, in the forty-eighth degree fifty minutes north latitude, and in the ſecond degree twenty-five minutes eaſt longitude, two hundred and twenty-five miles to the ſouth-eaſt of London, ſeventy miles to the ſouth of Rouen, five hundred and fifty to the weſt of Vienna, ſeven hundred to the north-weſt of Rome, and ſix hundred and twenty-five to the north-eaſt of Madrid. It is of a circular form, about ſix or ſeven miles in diameter; and, including the ſuburbs, is eighteen or twenty in circumference. The ſtreets have been computed to amount to nine hundred and twelve, in which are about twenty thouſand houſes, from four to ſeven ſtories high; beſides churches, convents, chapels, colleges, communities, and warehouſes. "The number of its inhabitants," an accurate traveller obſerves, "cannot much exceed four hundred thouſand; for from the year 1728 to 1736, the annual bills of mortality were at a medium ſeventeen thouſand eight hundred; and it is calculated, upon very probable computations, that of twenty-five perſons in this city, one dies yearly; whence the above number of deaths make the number of living inhabitants four hundred and forty-five thouſand." This great city contains forty-ſeven pariſh-churches, beſides twenty others; three abbies and twelve priories for men, ſeven abbies and ſix priories for women; ſeventeen collegiate churches, thirteen of which have chapters; fifty convents and fraternities of eccleſiaſtics and laics, forty-three nunneries, and fourteen female communities; eleven ſeminaries, twenty-ſix hoſpitals, and forty chapels; an univerſity, ſix academies, beſides three others where young gentlemen are taught bodily exerciſes; five public libraries, four royal palaces, four caſtles, above one hundred hotels, ſome of which are ſtately ſtructures; eleven gates, ſeventy-three market-places, ſixty fountains, and twelve bridges over the Seine, ten of which are of ſtone.

With reſpect to the diſadvantages of this city, it muſt be obſerved, that Paris affords no good water fit for drinking, the inhabitants being obliged to uſe that of the Seine, which is fetid, and occaſions dyſenteries; or other ſort of water that is ſtill worſe, it being productive of the gravel and ſtone. The ſtreets are lighted in a very inelegant manner, by hanging up lanthorns in the middle of the ſtreets upon cords, which are put acroſs from one window to another: this is continued during ſix months in the year.

The ſtreets are kept clean, by means of ſome regulations formed by M. Turgot, provoſt of the merchants: theſe conſiſt in a canal lined with free-ſtone, ſix feet broad. and about the ſame depth, which receives all the ſoil from thoſe parts of the city through which it runs. This canal is kept clean by means of a large reſervoir formed in a particular building erected for that purpoſe, which is ſupplied with water from all the ſprings in the neighbourhood. In it are ſix pumps worked by a machine kept going by four horſes, and theſe diſcharge the water into a large reſevoir, likewiſe lined with free-ſtone, whence it runs under ground through two ranges of pipes of conſiderable bore, diſcharging itſelf with great violence into the above canal, and thus carries off all the filth into the Seine, which runs near the city.

In caſe of fire, very good regulations are made here: for the firſt preſident of the parliament, and the lieutenant of the police, the horſe and foot patrole, and ſome companies of the French and Swiſs foot-gaurds, are obliged to repair to the ſpot with all the expedition the diſtance of the place will

will admit: but the actual extinguiſhing of the fire is committed to the care of the four mendicant orders, who on ſuch occaſions are to expend part of the ſtock they have acquired by begging, for the benefit of the public.

This city conſiſts of three parts; namely, the town, which lies on the north of the Seine; the city, which is environed by that river; and the univerſity, which lies to the ſouth of that river; with twelve ſuburbs. In 1702 it was alſo ſubdivided into twenty quarters, or wards. The city is in the centre, and is the moſt cleanly and wealthy: it conſiſts of three iſlands formed by the Seine; theſe are the iſle du Palais; the iſle of Notre Dame, and the iſle Louviers. The laſt is ſmall, and contains only ſtore-houſes for wood; it fronts the arſenal, and, by means of a wooden bridge, has a communication with the quarter of St. Paul.

L'Iſle de Notre Dame, or the iſland of our Lady, is ſo called from the cathedral of that name: here the ſtreets are very ſtrait: by means of a ſtone-bridge, it has a communication with the quarter of St. Paul; by another, with that of Maubert; and it is alſo joined by means of a wooden bridge, to the iſle du Palais; here is a pariſh-church of St. Louis, with ſome fine hotels.

L'Iſle du Palais, or the iſland of the Palace, properly conſiſts of Old Paris, and is ſo called from the place in which the parliament meet, and which takes up a great part of it. The metropolitan church ſtands at one end of this iſland, where are alſo ſeveral little pariſh-churches, the hoſpital called L'Hotel Dieu, or the Houſe of God, which extends to the other ſide of the river, towards the ſouth, and a vaſt number of ſmall crooked ſtreets or lanes, built with very high houſes, inhabited by ſeveral families. Beſides the above wooden bridge, which joins this iſland to that of Notre Dame, this quarter has a communication with other parts of the city by means of ſeven ſtone-bridges. The principal of theſe is the Pont-Neuf, or New Bridge, which is the fineſt bridge in Paris. It conſiſts of twelve arches, and is twenty-two feet broad, reckoning the parapets. There is a footway raiſed on each ſide of the middle or carriage-way, which is thirty feet broad. Over the piles, on each ſide, are alſo ſemicircular lodgments, in which are one hundred and ſeventy-eight ſmall ſhops belonging to the king's footmen, which only ſerve to obſtruct a moſt beautiful proſpect.

In the centre of the bridge is a fine equeſtrian ſtatue of Henry IV. in braſs, larger than the life, and ſtanding on a marble pedeſtal, on the ſides of which are baſſo relievos, with inſcriptions repreſenting the victories and principal actions of that hero. At the four corners are tied four ſlaves, alſo of braſs, who trample upon antique arms. This ſtately monument is incloſed within iron-rails. Another monument of the Pont-Neuf is the Samaritaine, a building three ſtories high, in which is an engine that ſupplies ſome parts of the city with water. It is thus named from there being in the front, a group of figures repreſenting the ſtory of Chriſt and the woman of Samaria.

The Pont au Change, another bridge ſo called, has on it a braſs ſtatue of Louis XIV. and both this, and the bridge of Notre Dame, on which are alſo water-works, have each two rows of houſes upon them, thoſe of the firſt four ſtories high; and of the laſt, two.

The cathedral of Notre Dame is in the above iſland: this is a large and gothic ſtructure, three hundred and ninety-ſix feet long, one hundred and forty broad, and one hundred and two in height: on the inſide are four rows of pillars, thirty in a row, with forty-five chapels, built between the outermoſt rows and the wall. The pillars in the nave of the church are adorned with large and beautiful pictures; and the choir was ſplendidly repaired and beautified by Louis XIV. It has a ſmall ſpire in the middle, and at the weſt end two ſquare towers three hundred and eighty ſteps high; theſe are flat at the top, with a baluſtrade of free-ſtone, where you have a noble proſpect of the city and the neighbouring country. In one of the towers are two large bells, one of which weighs forty thouſand pounds, and the other thirty-one thouſand. Near this ſtructure ſtands the palace of the archbiſhop, in one of the halls of which is the library of the advocates, founded for the public uſe. There are alſo a great number of pariſh-churches in the iſland.

The diviſion called Le Ville, or the Town, ſtands to the north of the above iſlands: it is daily beautified by rebuilding the old houſes. On the eaſt is the arſenal near the river, which conſiſts of ſeveral courts, and has beautiful walks in the garden near the city-wall; and towards the north-eaſt is the Baſtile, a kind of fortreſs, conſiſting of eight large round towers, joined together by other ſtrong buildings, and ſurrounded with ditches and baſtions. The king keeps a governor, a lieutenant, and an independent company of ſoldiers in this place, which is alſo a priſon for ſtate-criminals.

The Louvre is one of the moſt conſiderable palaces in Paris, and is eſteemed the principal ornament of the city. It is commonly divided into the Old and New. The old part of this royal palace was begun to be built with ſtone by Francis I. in 1528, and was finiſhed by Henry II. in 1548. Succeeding kings improved and enlarged it, till Louis XIV. ordered it to be rebuilt on a new plan, which, if completed, would have rendered it a moſt magnificent ſtructure. The whole building is three ſtories high in the new part; the firſt of the corinthian order, the ſecond of the compoſite, and the third of the attic. The plan of the whole forms an equilateral quadrangle, containing a court in the centre three hundred and ſeventy-ſix feet ſquare. The principal of the four main wings was built by Louis XIV. as alſo the greateſt part of the two others which form the ſides, together with a new front to that part which lies next the Seine. The four inner fronts, according to the plan, were to have conſiſted of eight pavilions, and eight corps de logis.

There is a kind of gallery, ſupported by four gigantic figures, in the hall of the Hundred Swiſs. Great entertainments have been given in this hall: the queen Catherine de Medicis cauſed plays and interludes to be exhibited there for the amuſement of the court. Henry IV. built a gallery along the river-ſide, quite to the Tuilleries, which is reckoned the fineſt in Europe; and the royal printing-houſe is under it.

The palace called the Tuilleries, or Thuilleries, ſtands at ſome diſtance behind the Louvre: it was built in 1564 by order of queen Catherine de Medicis, in a place where they formerly made tiles, (in French tuilles) from whence the palace takes its name; and this ſtructure was alſo improved by Louis XIV. It is one range of building, with a dome in the middle, and a pavilion at each end. Before it is a handſome large ſpace, divided into three courts; the whole adorned with columns, pilaſters, and other ornaments. Behind this palace are pleaſant gardens, adorned with fine walks planted with ever-greens, and other trees, with beautiful parterres, where may be ſeen all the year round every flower in ſeaſon. It has alſo three beautiful fountains, and a large octagonal canal. Towards the river is a fine terrace above a hundred perches long and eighty-four broad, planted with three rows of trees; and from this terrace is a moſt beautiful proſpect over the adjacent country. Theſe gardens are public, and great numbers of well-dreſſed people in ſummer evenings reſort thither. All who wear a black bag and a ſword are permitted to walk here, though all their other cloaths are not worth five ſhillings.

The palace called Le Cours ſtands on the bank of the river beyond the Tuilleries, it is compoſed of four rows of elms, eight hundred paces in length, forming three avenues that are altogether a hundred and twenty feet in breadth: that in the middle is the broadeſt, and has room for ſix coaches to paſs a-breaſt. In the middle of the Cours is a large ring, encompaſſed with trees at the ſame diſtance from each other as in the other parts of the walks.

Luxemburg palace was built by queen Mary de Medicis, on the ruins of the old hotel of Luxemburg, which name it has retained. It is one of the moſt perfect and regular pieces of architecture in all France. Here is a gallery of fine paintings done by the celebrated Rubens, who ſpent two years in that work. It conſiſts of the hiſtory of the life of Mary de Medicis, repreſented allegorically in twenty-four large pictures, nine feet broad, and ten feet high, placed in the piers between the windows. The other apartments are alſo richly furniſhed, and adorned with a fine collection of valuable paintings. The gardens of this palace are elegantly laid out, and ornamented with fountains. They are daily viſited in ſummer time by the nobility and others, like thoſe of the Tuilleries; but more eſpecially on Sundays, when ſeveral thouſands of all ranks make their appearance there. It is here the cuſtom for the gentlemen and ladies of the firſt quality, though richly dreſſed, to ſit down to diſcourſe on the graſs.

The palais royal, or royal palace, was built by cardinal Richelieu, who made a preſent of it to Louis XIII. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſets of buildings ſeparated by large courts, and is adorned with fine gardens. Several new apartments have been added to it ſince the cardinal's time, and here queen Anne of Auſtria, mother to Louis XIV. reſided during

during the minority of her ſon. In this ſtructure are now held the courts of juſtice, of which the parliament is the nobleſt.

With reſpect to the royal obſervatory, it is a very ſtately edifice, built in 1667 upon the higheſt ground in Paris; and as neither iron nor timber has been employed in its conſtruction, except for the ſtair-caſe, it has coſt great ſums. Several aſtronomers, maintained by the king, have apartments in it. The French make their firſt meridian paſs through this obſervatory, which is two degrees thirty minutes more eaſt than London, according to Street's obſervations; or, according to thoſe of Harris, two degrees thirty-five minutes fifty-one ſeconds.

The Gobelins is a houſe thus called from one Gobelin, an eminent dyer, who removed from Rheims to Paris in the reign of Francis I. and bought that houſe. He had diſcovered the ſecret of dying that beautiful ſcarlet, called from him the ſcarlet of the Gobelins. Lewis XIV. bought that and ſome of the neighbouring houſes, where he eſtabliſhed a manufacture of the fineſt tapeſtries, and alſo ſettled a great number of gold and ſilver-ſmiths, embroiderers, painters, carvers, and other artificers in every branch tending to ſplendor and magnificence. They are all under the direction of the ſuperintendent of the buildings, arts, and manufactures of France. There have been above eight hundred workmen employed here at a time; and though their number be ſince conſiderably decreaſed, yet there are ſtill to be ſeen many things of the moſt curious workmanſhip.

The moſt remarkable church, after that of Notre Dame, already deſcribed, are, 1. The church and nunnery of Val de Grace, founded by queen Anne of Auſtria, upon the ſuppoſed miraculous birth of Lewis XIV. after ſhe had been married twenty-two years without having any offſpring. Her heart and that of Henrietta Maria of England, ducheſs of Orleans, lie entombed here. The altar and cupola are exceeding fine. The nuns of this convent muſt all be of noble extraction, and chooſe a lady abbeſs once in three years. Madame la Valiere, one of Lewis the XIVth's miſtreſſes, retired to this monaſtery ſoon after her leaving the court. To it is a handſome aſcent by ſeveral ſtone ſteps, which lead into the portico in the front of the church.

2. The church, which lately belonged to the jeſuits, and which ſtands in St. Anthony's ſtreet, where they have the heart of Lewis XIII. incloſed in a gold caſe and ſupported by two angels of ſilver. Here is alſo a fine altar with ſeveral braſs ſtatues, and the monuments of the princes of Condé. This church is neat and elegant, and built in the modern ſtyle.

3. The large and beautiful church of St Euſtace.

4. The Theatines have a large church and cloiſter by the ſide of a river, ſome diſtance below the college of the Four Nations. Cardinal Mazarine left a legacy for erecting this edifice.

Here is a ſquare and lofty building, called Clermont college, which, till lately, belonged to the jeſuits, who taught here in ſeveral ſchools about two thouſand boys, many of whom were gentlemen's ſons: theſe boarded here, and had ſeveral halls to dine in. Many of the ſcholars wear coloured gowns, with large round velvet caps, when they learn logic, and ſquare caps when they read philoſophy.

The Paris univerſity is ſaid to be founded by Charlemagne in 791. In this univerſity are upwards of thirty colleges, the moſt conſiderable of which are, 1. The Sorbonne; 2. The college of Navarre; 3. The college of the Four Nations; and, 4. The faculty or college of phyſic.

1. The college of Sorbonne was founded in 1250; but was very poor when cardinal Richelieu cauſed it to be rebuilt in 1629. The preſent building is a very magnificent ſtructure, in which are apartments for thirty-ſix doctors, with a library and halls for public lectures and acts. To the three profeſſors chairs the cardinal added three others of a royal foundation. This is thought to be the ſtricteſt college in Europe, the degree of doctor being only given to thoſe who hold the Sorbonnic act, which is to anſwer all diſputants from ſun-riſe to ſun-ſet: on which account the title of doctor of the Sorbonne is of great repute. The doctors wear black gowns, and have white fur hanging acroſs the breaſt, when exerciſes are performed.

2. The college of Navarre was founded by Jane, conſort of Philip the Fair, queen of Navarre, in 1305, for ſtudying divinity; and in 1683 three other chairs were added. Beſides the fellowſhips for ſtudents in divinity, queen Jane founded alſo twenty others for ſtudents in grammar; ſix other fellowſhips have been founded here, and the records of the univerſity are kept in this college.

3. The college of the Four Nations is the fineſt in the univerſity, and deſigned for the reception of the children of gentlemen, or eminent citizens of four different nations, namely, French, Italians, Spaniards, and Germans. There ſhould be ſixty fellows in this college, by virtue of its original foundation; but they have been reduced to half that number. It is alſo called the college of Mazarine, from the cardinal of that name, who left two millions of livres to it in his laſt will. The univerſity adopted this college upon condition that neither divinity, law, or phyſic, ſhould be taught in it; nor any academy annexed to it in which ſtudents ſhould be taught to ride, fence, and dance. Beſides the ordinary profeſſors, here is one for mathematics. The doctors of the Sorbonne appoint the principal, who has the title of Great Maſter, and is always one of their own body. The fellowſhips are at the king's diſpoſal, who gives them to ſuch as are preſented to him by the ſecretary of ſtate of Paris. This college has a ſtately front, in the form of a theatre, facing the Louvre, which is on the oppoſite ſide of the Seine.

4. The faculty of phyſic has a college built in 1477, in which are five profeſſors, who are annually choſen. The morning profeſſors read lectures on phyſiology, botany, and pharmacy: and the evening profeſſors on pathology and ſurgery. In this college is an amphitheatre, in which are annually given complete courſes of anatomy, ſurgery, pharmacy, and chemiſtry. Every Saturday ſix doctors meet there in order to examine ſuch of the poor who are ſick, and come to conſult them; and the bachelors of phyſic are obliged to attend, in order to write the preſcriptions of the phyſicians. The faculty is compoſed of all the doctors and licentiates who have taken their degrees in the univerſity of Paris: they have a dean at their head, and a cenſor. Theſe doctors and licentiates have the ſole right of practiſing phyſic at Paris, no phyſician of any other univerſity being ſuffered to practiſe here, unleſs he be a phyſician to the king or royal family. There are fellowſhips for the ſtudents, in moſt of the colleges in the univerſity; and all the profeſſors have ſettled ſalaries.

We muſt not omit to mention the ſeveral academies; which are, 1. The French academy founded in 1633, by cardinal Richelieu, for the improvement of the French language: this conſiſts of forty members, who meet in a hall of the Old Louvre, on Mondays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays.

The next is, 2. The royal academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, inſtituted for the advancement of polite literature. In this academy ancient monuments are explained, and the tranſactions of the kingdom perpetuated by medals, inſcriptions, &c. It conſiſts of four ſorts of members: there are twelve honorary, and twenty penſioners, with twenty-ſix aſſociates, and twelve ſtudents. Wedneſdays and Saturdays are their days of meeting.

The third is, 3. The royal academy of ſciences, which has its honorary members, penſioners, aſſociates, and ſtudents: it was inſtituted in 1666.

In 1648 was founded, 4. The royal academy of painting and ſculpture. The maſter-pieces of the painters and ſculptors, admitted into this academy, are diſpoſed in three halls, and marked with the names of the ſeveral artiſts. Here are alſo the portraits of a great number of celebrated painters; and ſeveral of the ſtatues of Gyps, taken from antiques, are to be ſeen among others.

In 1671 was founded, 5. The royal academy of architecture, but letters patent were not obtained for it before the year 1717. It is divided into two claſſes: the firſt is compoſed of ten architects, a profeſſor, and a ſecretary; and the ſecond of twelve other architects. The profeſſor, whoſe poſt, as well as that of the ſecretary, is obliged to read public lectures, in the hall of the Louvre, every Monday and Thurſday.

There are ſeveral hoſpitals in this city, the moſt conſiderable of which are, 1. That for diſabled ſoldiers; 2. The Hotel-Dieu; 3. Trinity-hoſpital; and, 4. The General hoſpital.

1. The Royal hoſpital for diſabled ſoldiers may be conſidered as a large palace; it taking up above ſeventeen acres. Here are four large courts, all of the ſame form, ſurrounded with regular buildings four ſtories high. In the middle is a fifth court, larger than all the four taken together. It is encompaſſed with a double row of arches, one above the other, forming very narrow galleries. This hoſpital is full of lame and ſuperannuated officers and ſoldiers. The great order and ſtrict diſcipline obſerved in it cannot be ſufficiently admired. It has a governor, a king's lieutenant, and a major. The chapel is very beautiful, and its altar adorned in the moſt ſplendid manner.

2. The moſt ancient and largeſt hoſpital in Paris is the Hotel-Dieu, or, the Houſe of God. As all poor ſick people are admitted into it, there have been ſometimes four thouſand perſons in it at the ſame time. They are attended with the greateſt care by the nuns of the order of St. Auguſtine, who perform the office of nurſes. All manner of patients are admitted into this hoſpital, without regard to their country, religion, or diſeaſe; nor are thoſe who labour under any incurable diſeaſe ever diſcharged, and ſuffered to periſh in the ſtreets; and no ſecurity is required for their burial in caſe of death. Theſe circumſtances redound greatly to the honour of this excellent charity.

3. The Trinity hoſpital was founded about the year 1202, by two friers, for the reception of poor travellers; but it is now uſed for the maintenance and education of poor children of both ſexes, born at Paris in lawful wedlock: they wear blue gowns. Here are an hundred beds for boys, and thirty-ſix for girls, who have different apartments, in the eaſt of which there is an infirmary. The youngeſt are taught to read and write; and, when they are ſix or ſeven years old, are inſtructed in ſome trade within the hoſpital. In order to encourage mechanics to come and exerciſe their trades here, and teach the children, the parliament has declared, that ſuch journeymen as have taught theſe children ſix years in this hoſpital, ſhall have the freedom of the city without any expence; and that ſuch children, as ſhould be arrived at the age of twenty-five, and ſhould have taught others during ſix years, after they were out of their apprenticeſhip, ſhould enjoy the ſame privilege. This wiſe eſtabliſhment has procured the city a vaſt number of ſkilful artificers. For the government of this hoſpital, ſix perſons are preſented by the attorney-general, out of whom five of the moſt eminent are choſen by the parliament.

4. The General hoſpital is in the ſuburbs of St. Victor: it alſo goes by the name of La Sal Petreria, ſalt-petre having been formerly made here. In it is a noble foundation for the female ſex, near ſeven thouſand of whom are here provided for, and live under the inſpection of ſixty ſiſters, ſubordinate to whom are eighty governeſſes, and a conſiderable number of maid-ſervants. Into this place are received foundlings, who take up one ward; girls and young women, who ſew and knit: a great number of bad women, who are here compelled to ſpin woollen: ſome hundreds of female ideots, who live in little houſes built in the form of a ſtreet: many other poor women, ſome of whom are kept here gratis, and others pay a ſmall matter: delinquents are alſo confined, but not put to work, in this hoſpital.

The caſtle of Biceſtre alſo belongs to this excellent foundation: it is ſeated on an eminence, at a ſmall diſtance from the above-mentioned hoſpital, and is on all ſides defended by a wall, which is of very conſiderable compaſs, containing within it many large buildings, and ſeveral open ſquares. In this caſtle are nearly four thouſand perſons of the other ſex, particularly poor men, who are entertained here gratis, and ſome who pay for their reception into the houſe: perſons diſordered in their ſenſes, whoſe ward reſembles a village, it being built in regular ſtreets: twenty-five men, and as many women, afflicted with the venereal diſeaſe. Common priſoners are kept here in a particular houſe, walled in, and every one in a cell by himſelf. But the moſt remarkable thing here is a large well, which is a modern work: it is of a circular form, and lined with free ſtone from top to bottom: it is one hundred and twenty-eight feet in depth to the ſurface of the water, and twenty more to the bottom. Round the well, at the water's edge, is a gallery, to which a perſon may, on occaſion, be let down. The water is drawn up by means of an engine worked by four horſes, who are relieved every three hours; it is received all the day long into huge buckets, each of which contains twelve hundred pounds weight of water, which is diſcharged out of theſe into a leaden baſon, whence it runs into a reſervoir, and is conveyed to all parts of this vaſt building by means of pipes.

Beſides the above-mentioned, here is alſo the hoſpital de la Piétié, in St. Victor's ſtreet, which conſtitutes alſo a part of the General hoſpital, and is the place where the governors uſually hold their meetings. The Piétié Biceſtre and General hoſpital, together with the Hotel Dieu, have one common fund, amounting to full two millions of livres per annum. Its preſent governors are twelve ſubſtantial citizens appointed by the provoſt of the merchants, and by the echevins, or magiſtrates; but approved by the parliament, before whom they muſt be ſworn. The archbiſhop of Paris, the firſt preſident of the parliament, chamber of accounts, and court of aids, the attorney-general, the lieutenant-general of the police, and provoſt of the merchants, are the ſeven honorary adminiſtrators, or governors.

With reſpect to the ſquares in Paris, the moſt famous is that called La Place des Victoires, or the Square of Victories. In it is a noble ſtatue of Louis XIV. which is one of the beſt pieces of ſtatuary in Europe: he is repreſented clad in his robes, with victory behind him of the ſame magnitude and metal, putting a crown on his head, and poiſed with her foot on a globe. Under her is a three-headed cerberus, to repreſent Louis XIV. triumphing over the triple alliance, and this inſcription under it; VIRO IMMORTALI, "to the immortal man." The whole mould was caſt at once, and weighs above thirty thouſand pounds. The pedeſtal is twenty-two feet high, which, with the maſſy piece of mould the ſtatue ſtands upon, makes the whole near forty feet high. Upon the pedeſtal there are four ſlaves of braſs, with baſſo-relievos of the king's battles and conqueſts. Under the pedeſtal there is a pavement of marble incloſed within ſtately iron grates. There are ſeveral inſcriptions upon the pedeſtal relating to the king's great actions, but very fulſome, alledging, for inſtance, that he gives laws to all the world, and to himſelf. The ſtatue being of braſs, and the outſide gilt, the ridiculous vanity of the king for whom it was intended, the odious flattery of his ſycophants, and the abſurd inſcriptions placed about the ſtatue, and intended to do him honour, occaſioned a ſatirical epigram, which may be thus rendered in Engliſh:

"Well may the French with wond'ring grimace ſtare,
"With gold to ſee their monarch's image glare;
"This ſtatue ſhews on what his pride is built,
"His heart is braſen, and his outſide's gilt;
"And his poor ſubjects' deſpicable plight,
"Prove all's not gold that glitters to the ſight."

In the eſtimation of the French, the triumphal arch at Paris exceeds every thing of the kind in Europe, whether antient or modern. The ſtructure is indeed noble, it conſiſting of three faces of an extraordinary height, with two portals, after the manner of the antient and modern Romans. The orders of the columns are finely deſigned; and the captives and trophies, with which this ſtructure is adorned, are executed in the moſt admirable manner; the whole being done from the deſign of the famous Perault. The king's ſtatue on horſeback is placed on this arch.

All the gates of this city are triumphal arches, and pompous pieces of architecture: that of St. Dennis, leading to the ſquare of the ſame name, is above ſeventy feet high, and as many over, adorned with columns, baſs reliefs, and trophies, with ſome inſcriptions relating to the paſſage of the French over the Rhine, and their taking of Maeſtricht. The gate of St. Martin is fifty feet high, and as many wide, and has on each ſide an inſcription relating to the actions of Louis XIV. The third gate is that of St. Anthony, erected in the reign of Henry II. but repaired and embelliſhed by the city, with ſome inſcriptions in honour of Louis XIV.

The fair of St. Germain, which begins on the third of February, and holds all Lent, is, among other things, worthy of notice. The place where it is kept is a large ſquare building; which has ſix or ſeven rows of ſhops, wherein the cuſtomers play at dice when they come to buy goods; for they are firſt cheapened and bought, and then the people play who ſhall pay for them. The greateſt gaming is after candle-light, and ſometimes the king himſelf comes hither to play. Here is a celebrated picture of our Saviour's aſcenſion, with St. Peter, St. Paul, and two angels in the ſame piece, the work of Antonio Moro: the frame, valued at two hundred piſtoles, is curiouſly carved and richly gilt.

There are a great number of pleaſure-boats on the river Seine, belonging to the king and perſons of quality, in which they ſometimes take the amuſement of ſailing on the water, for the ſake of the air. The water of this river generally looks green and dirty, which is not to be wondered at, as it is commonly filled with covered barges full of waſher-women cleaning their linen: yet it is carried in pails through many of the ſtreets, and ſold as milk is in London. It is a common obſervation, that the French women are the worſt laundreſſes in Europe: they waſh their linen in cold water in the river; and as to ironing and plaiting, they have not the leaſt notion of it. There are here indeed ſome Engliſh women who will finiſh them pretty neatly, but not ſo white as in England, which may

in a good meaſure be owing to the water, in which they are waſhed.

The juriſdiction of ſeveral courts at Paris extends very far. The principal of theſe are the parliament, which is the laſt reſort in all cauſes where the crown does not interpoſe; a general court of the juſtices in eyre; a court of the conſtables and marſhals of France; a court of the admiralty; the bailiwic of the palace; the court of the chatelet, or the ordinary court of juſtice for the civil government of the city, of which the provoſt, or mayor, with the four echevins, or aldermen, and twenty-ſix counſellors, are judges; a ſalt office; a court of the warren of the Louvre, eſtabliſhed for the preſervation of the game ſix leagues round Paris, and to prevent people from hunting in thoſe limits without leave; the court of the Hotel de Ville, or town-houſe, which takes an account of the city rents, and of the taxes on all proviſions brought into Paris; and the court of the conſuls, which takes cognizance of all commercial affairs.

Malefactors here are condemned to the gallies, to the gibbet, and to what is called being broke alive upon the wheel: the laſt is uſed only in caſe of murder, but if the evidence leaves only ſome room to doubt the guilt of the perſon accuſed, he is, as in many other countries, cruelly put to the torture to obtain a confeſſion: and here it muſt be obſerved, that malefactors in France receive their ſentence on their knees; which is no ſooner pronounced than the hangman ties a rope about their necks, and conveys them to priſon, whence, after confeſſion, they are generally dragged immediately to the gallows. The common place of execution is the Greve, the ſquare in which ſtands the town-houſe.

We ſhall now give the manner wretches are broke, as it is called, on the wheel, which we ſhall take from Mr. Stephens's travels through France. "In the middle of the ſquare, ſays he, a ſcaffold was erected; and at half an hour after four the priſoner was brought to it in a cart, attended by the city guard, walking two and two, a prieſt accompanying the dying man. On the ſcaffold was erected a large croſs exactly in the form of that commonly repreſented for St. Andrew's. The executioner and his aſſiſtants placed the priſoner on it, in ſuch a manner, that his arms and legs were extended agreeably to the form of the croſs, and ſtrongly tied down. Under each arm, leg, &c. was cut a notch in the wood, as a mark where the executioner might with the greater facility break the bone. He held in his hand an iron bar, not unlike an iron crow, and in the firſt place broke his arms, then in a moment after both his thighs. It was dreadful to ſee the poor wretch writhe his body with agony, and to obſerve the diſtortions of his face. It was a conſiderable time before he expired, and it would have been longer, had not the executioner given him what is called the coup de grace, or merciful ſtroke, on his ſtomach, which at once put an end to his miſery. They then took the dead body from the croſs, and put it on a wheel, fixed to a long pole, where he was expoſed for ſome time; and this part of the ceremony occaſions the common expreſſion of being broke upon the wheel, though it is performed on a croſs."

The inhabitants of Paris carry on a very extenſive trade with the other parts of the kingdom. Their commerce with foreigners is alſo conſiderable; for it is obſerved, that one ſingle branch, that of the gold, ſilver, and ſilk ſtuffs manufactured at Paris, is equal to the whole trade caried on at Lyons. They have here likewiſe manufactures of all other ſorts of ſtuffs, of looking-glaſſes, and almoſt every other utenſil neceſſary for ſupport and convenience.

In this city are ſix principal companies of tradeſmen, out of which the conſuls, who have the regulation of trade, are choſen; theſe are the drapers, the grocers and apothecaries, the mercers and jewellers, the ſkinners, the hatters and goldſmiths: beſides which there are the bookſellers, the vintners and wine-merchants, the wool-merchants and timber-merchants: but though theſe are eſteemed inferior to the others, they are capable of being elected conſuls, and enjoy the ſame privileges.

In the neighbourhood of this capital the land is in general flat and even, intermixed, however, with a few eminences. Towards the north of Paris, the ſoil is fat, and produces a great quantity of very good corn. On the other ſide it is ſandy, marſhy, and wet. The whole is, however, cultivated with great care and induſtry; and the people have carried the art of gardening to ſuch perfection, that in the midſt of winter they raiſe all thoſe ſorts of kitchen-ſtuff that ſeem to be the produce of ſummer only. Within the election of Paris, they make one year with another, about ſixteen thouſand hogſheads of wine, which is all drank at Paris, or in the places contiguous to it.

Paris has undergone the fate of moſt other cities: it has been ſeveral times beſieged, twice burnt, and once conſiderably damaged by an inundation of the Seine. Henry VI. king of England, was crowned here, and his court was kept with great ſtate and magnificence at the Louvre in 1422. On the twenty-firſt of Auguſt 1572, it was in a moſt deteſtable manner ſtained with the blood of ſix thouſand proteſtants; the ſignal for this moſt horrible maſſacre being given by the tolling of the great bell, which is ſtill to be ſeen in the tower of the palace where the parliament ſits. In the civil war, Paris took part with the Leaguers, and was beſieged in the year 1589 and 1590, in vain, by Henry III. and IV. but in 1594, after the coronation of the latter, it readily opened its gates to him.

There are ſeveral palaces and little towns, in the neighbourhood of Paris, which are included under the ſame government. The principal of theſe are the following; viz.

The royal palace of Madrid, in the wood of Bologne, is ſituated about three miles to the weſt of Paris. This palace was built by Francis I. in 1529, after the model of the palace of Madrid in Spain. It conſiſts of a ſuite of buildings three ſtories high, beſides the ground-floor, ſupported by coupled columns. The whole building is ſurrounded with a narrow ditch. The arches have an ornament of a ſingular kind, they being incruſted with a ſort of tiles that gliſten very much when the ſun ſhines upon them. The principal building is flanked on each ſide by two large pavilions, at the angles of which there are ſmaller ones. In the middle of the fronts of each of the large pavilions is a round tower, the top of which is in the form of a dome.

The fine ſeat of Conflans is thus called from its being near the confluence of the Seine and the Maine. It owes its beauty both to nature and the elegant taſte of Francis de Harlay, archbiſhop of Paris: it belongs to that metropolitan ſee, and is the country-ſeat of the archbiſhops. The rooms within are extremely magnificent, eſpecially the gallery, which is adorned with pictures executed by the beſt maſters. The gardens are very beautifully laid out, and adorned with groves, walks, ſtatues, water-works, &c.

About two leagues to the eaſt of Paris ſtands the town of St. Maur de Foſſez, on the banks of the river Maine, over which is a ſtone bridge. Here is a very fine ſeat, with beautiful gardens, belonging to the duke of Bourbon; alſo an antient abbey of St. Maur, which was ſecularized in 1535, and afterwards changed into a collegiate church of canons.

The ſmall town of Ruel is ſituated on the banks of the Seine, five miles from Paris, where is a handſome church, and ſome elegant gentlemen's houſes: but it is principally noted for a ſeat built by cardinal Richelieu, which, though not magnificent, is admired for its neatneſs, it being adorned with very beautiful gardens in the Italian taſte, which have ſome curious water-works belonging to them.

Within the wood of Vincennes, at the diſtance of three miles to the eaſt of Paris, is a royal palace, or caſtle, which was conſiderably improved and beautified by Francis I. Henry II. Louis XIII. and XIV. It is an oblong ſquare building, encompaſſed with dry ditches, which are lined, and pretty deep. The caſtle is compoſed of ſeveral ſquare towers, the higheſt of which is called the Donjon, and is ſurrounded with a particular ditch, over which there is a drawbridge. The chapel, though in the gothic taſte, is not without beauty, it being adorned with ſeveral pyramids, and other embelliſhments; and the paintings on the windows are highly valued. The rooms within the palace are beautiful and ſtately, and the ceiling adorned with paintings. The wood above-mentioned reaches almoſt to the gates of Paris, and is incloſed within a wall.

Here is alſo a fine park; and the gate through which you enter is a noble piece of architecture, in the form of a triumphal arch, adorned with columns and ſtatues, and ſtands in the middle of a large court, on each ſide of which is an open gallery ſupported by ruſtic arches, beſides a fine ſuite of buildings.

There is a palace, at the entrance of this park, where they uſed formerly to keep wild beaſts, as lions, tygers, and leopards. This park takes up one thouſand four hundred and ſixty-ſeven acres. The avenue leading to the palace has four rows of elms planted on a ſpot which has been made level for that purpoſe, they having been obliged to ſupport it, in ſeveral places, by means of high and thick walls.

walls. This palace, or caſtle, has ſometimes ſerved as a priſon for perſons of the higheſt rank, when they have incurred the diſpleaſure of the king.

The iſle of France, conſidered as a government, is bounded, on the north, by Picardy; on the weſt, by Normandy; on the ſouth by the Orleannois; and on the eaſt, by the government of Champagne; extending, both in length and breadth about ninety miles. The air is temperate, and the ſoil fertile; ſo that corn, wine, and fruit, are produced here in great plenty.

This country is divided into ſeveral ſmall diſtricts. It has ſeveral conſiderable towns in it, which we ſhall hereafter deſcribe; but ſhall begin with the palaces, as having a nearer affinity to the places lately taken notice of.

The principal palace is that of Verſailles, ſituated four leagues to the ſouth-weſt of Paris, on a riſing ground, in the midſt of a country fit for hunting, and abounding with game. Louis XIII. built a caſtle here, to ſerve as a hunting-ſeat; but Louis XIV. being much pleaſed with the ſituation, converted the village into a fine town, and the caſtle into the moſt noble palace in the world. The ſide fronting the ſtables is not anſwering in magnificence to the reſt; but that facing the gardens is extremely beautiful. Its roof, glittering with gold, affords a noble proſpect at a diſtance; and the gardens, ſtatues, canals, groves, grottoes, fountains, and other water-works, far ſurpaſs any thing of the kind to be ſeen in Italy; and its riches and beauty within perfectly correſpond with its outſide. The avenue leading to the caſtle divides the town into two parts; that which ſtands on the left hand, in coming from Paris, is called Old Verſailles, and that on the right the New Town.

The palace, which is ſeated on an eminence in the midſt of a valley, is encompaſſed with hills. On the ſide towards Paris is a fine avenue of elms, the viſta in the middle being ſixty feet wide, and thoſe on the ſides thirty each. The end of the great royal ſquare is encompaſſed with regular pavilions built by the princes and lords of the court; theſe, with other fine houſes, form the new town. This ſquare has a fountain in the middle of it, with walks like thoſe leading to it. From thence you aſcend the great court of the palace, which is four hundred and eighty feet long, with four large pavilions at the corners for the officers lodgings.

The great court is incloſed with an iron baluſtrade, and two large buildings, that form the wings on each ſide, having balconies ſupported by columns, and adorned with fine ſtatues. Theſe wings, together with the pavilions, ſerve for offices to the palace, and have courts with other buildings behind them. Here are other double apartments, which, joining thoſe wings, form a communication between the new and old caſtle, and, contracting the upper part of the great court, end gracefully at the ſmall one. Out of this court is an aſcent of three marble ſteps into a large landing-place, and from thence by five more, into the little court paved with black and white marble. In the middle is a marble fountain and baſon, with ſtatues of gilt copper.

The front and wings are of brick and free-ſtone, adorned with marble buſts and brackets. Before this front is a balcony ſupported by eight marble columns of the doric order, with red and white ſpots like jaſper, and their baſes and capitals of white marble. In the two angles of the wings in the front are hanging pedeſtals, which ſupport two cloſets encompaſſed with gilt iron caſes; and underneath are two baſons of white marble in the form of ſhells, where young Tritons ſpout water. The middle building has three gilt iron doors in the porch, with apartments on the right and left ſides of it.

After quitting the great court, and paſſing through an open porch, you aſcend by a large ſtair-caſe eighty-one feet long and thirty broad. There is an entrance, from this porch, into two painted halls. The ceiling of one of them is ſupported by eight marble columns of the doric order, that have red and white veins; the capitals and baſes are of a green colour; and the columns, being four on a ſide, divide the hall into three parts. On the ſides oppoſite to each column are pilaſters of the ſame marble, that ſupport a cornice under the platform; and there are niches with ſtatues fronting the windows.

The other hall, which is next to the former, is ſupported by twelve columns of the ionic order, with marble pilaſters behind them that have red, black, violet, and yellow veins; and their capitals and baſes are of fine white marble. From this you enter another hall of the ſame dimenſions, where the ceiling is an octagon, with twelve double pedeſtals by the windows and doors, of fine marble, on which are placed figures of the twelve months, repreſented by winged young men in gilt copper. The pieces over the doors and windows are either of a white or flame-coloured marble. Upon one ſide of this hall is the chamber and cloſet of the baths.

All the parts that are not hung with tapeſtry are lined with marble, and the nearer you come to the king's apartments, the more ſumptuous are the marbles, ſculptures, and paintings. The like order is obſerved in the upper apartments, which are eight on a floor, adorned with different ſorts of marble and curious paintings. The guard-hall is ornamented with marble that has black and yellow veins. In the other apartments is a marble with green veins, and others are lined with a fine marble called agate, brought from the Alps.

On the ſide towards the green-houſe are other lodgings in the ſame order, with an apartment for the dauphine, under that of the queen, the ceiling of which is curiouſly adorned. The queen's apartments are a ſuite of rooms that have the ſame dimenſions with the king's; but of different workmanſhip; the paintings on the ceilings repreſent the actions of the antient heroes. Oppoſite to the front of the palace is a large plat in the garden, one hundred yards long, and twelve broad: the principal front looks towards a piece of water, and has three balconies, ſupported by four columns each, and a figure upon every column repreſenting a month of the year, and theſe balconies are richly adorned with ſtatues of excellent workmanſhip.

The vaſt variety of paintings and ſtatues, with which the apartments of this palace are adorned, are too numerous to particularize. The royal cabinet for medals, coins, paintings, and the like curioſities, had the choice of all that Italy could afford. The king's lodgings are enriched with utenſils of maſſy plate, even to the bedſteads, baluſtrades, and rails. The gallery towards the ſide of the garden is perhaps the nobleſt ever beheld, for its delightful proſpect, and the fine ſtatues and looking-glaſſes placed between the pannels of the windows.

The chapel, built in 1699, is a moſt finiſhed piece of architecture, ſculpture, and painting, performed by the moſt eminent maſters. Every room in the palace has a particular name taken from the principal object painted on the ceiling; for inſtance, the hall of plenty, from plenty and liberality being painted on the ceiling. Here are ſeveral pictures of the Holy Virgin; one in which ſhe holds the infant Jeſus, and is ſurrounded with ſeveral pilgrims, done by Pouſſin; the Virgin Mary and Joſeph flying into Egypt, by Guido, &c. The ſaloon of Venus has that goddeſs painted on the ceiling, ſeated in a chariot drawn by doves, the gods and heroes adorning her triumph. Here are pictures of Nebuchadnezzar, who gives orders in relation to the gardens of Babylon; of Auguſtus exhibiting a chariot race in the circus; of Cyrus reviewing his army; and of Alexander marrying Roxana. The hall of war has the ceiling adorned with paintings in five compartments, the largeſt of which in the middle repreſents France holding a thunder-bolt in one hand, and a buckler in the other; the four others are on the ſides of it: the firſt is Bellona in a violent rage; the ſecond repreſents Germany in vain endeavouring to defend the Imperial crown; in the third Spain ſeems to threaten France; but her ſoldiers are put to flight; the fourth ſhews Holland thrown back upon her lion. The room is alſo adorned with ſix heads of the Roman emperors in porphyry; the drapery of the buſts is of gilt braſs, and they are placed on oriental alabaſter pedeſtals.

The bed-chamber of the king is more magnificent than any of the other rooms; the carvings are all gilt, on a white ground. The bed is placed in an alcove, where two figures of Fame, who are repreſented ſitting, ſeem to watch for the preſervation of the king. The chamber is adorned with ſeveral fine pictures, and the furniture of the bed is of crimſon velvet, embroidered with gold.

No leſs magnificence appears in the gardens, than in the palace. In deſcending from the terrace, you ſee two baſons which contain ſeveral water-ſpouts, and in the midſt of each, a collection of ſpouts in the form of a wheat-ſheaf, that riſes twenty-nine feet high. The borders of theſe baſons are each adorned with eighty groups of brazen figures, repreſenting river gods and nymphs; and four others of the ſame metal repreſenting cupids, little nymphs, and genii. In two angles of the parterre are two other baſons of marble, where the water is thrown into two ſheets, that have a fine effect, and on the borders of the baſons are groupes of animals in braſs. From this parterre you ſee in a kind of creſcent which is below it, the baſon of Latona, round which are repreſented a groupe of the three figures, Latona, Apollo,

Apollo, and Diana. Latona here ſeems to complain to Jupiter of the cruelty of the peaſants of Lycia, who are repreſented as metamorphoſed into frogs, which throw a vaſt quantity of water upon the groupe. There are ſeveral other baſons with jets, and other curious water-works, a particular deſcription of which would carry us too far.

Here is a famous canal, at one end of which is a baſon of an octagonal figure, four hundred and twenty feet in diameter; four of its ſides are circular, three in ſtraight lines, and the other joins the canal. In two of the angles of this baſon is a ſea-horſe with a Triton on his back. The great canal is thirty-two fathoms broad, and eight hundred long, including the baſons at each end. In the middle it is croſſed by another canal about five hundred and twenty fathoms in length. The court ſometimes divert themſelves in yachts and galleys upon theſe canals.

The green houſe, or orangery, is a maſter-piece of its kind. It has a ſouthern expoſure; and contains, firſt, a large gallery, four hundred and eight feet long, with twelve arched windows in the front; and on each ſide are two others, each three hundred and ſixty feet long. Theſe galleries are adorned on the outſide with fine rows of columns. Before this green-houſe is a beautiful parterre, with a fine baſon in the middle, from which a ſpout of water riſes forty feet high. It is embelliſhed with four rows of columns, of the Tuſcan order, groupes of ſtone figures beautifully carved, vaſes, ſtatues of white marble, &c. This parterre ſeems a foreſt of orange and lemon-trees, myrtles, &c. in the ſummer-ſeaſon.

Another celebrated curioſity is the labyrinth, which is a fine grove, the ſeveral walks of which are ſo interwoven with each other, that it is very difficult for a perſon without a guide not to loſe himſelf. At the entrance are two ſtatues, the one of Æſop, the other of Cupid holding a clue of thread in his hand. At every turning of the alleys you meet with a beautiful fountain, in a baſon of fine ſhell-work, where one of Æſop's fables is very naturally repreſented; the ſubject of which is expreſſed in four lines, engraved in gold letters on a braſs plate with a black ground. Here are a great number of other groves, all beautifully adorned, and at one end of the garden is the place where a variety of foreign beaſts and birds are bred.

There is another palace, in the park of Verſailles, called Trianon, ſituated at one end of the canal which croſſes the large one. This is both genteel and magnificent; the architecture and ornaments are in an exquiſite taſte, and the front about ſixty-four fathoms broad. The court before it is adorned with a fine periſtile, ſupported with marble columns and pilaſters. The two wings are terminated by two pavilions, and over the whole building is a baluſtrade adorned with ſtatues, urns, &c. In the apartments are fine pictures, and the furniture is very ſumptuous. The gardens are here alſo embelliſhed with fine baſons, caſcades, and groupes of figures, extremely well executed.

There is another royal ſeat, in a park contiguous to Verſailles, called Marly, delightfully ſituated in a little valley, with a very fine proſpect of the caſtle of St. Germain, and of the neighbouring country. On coming from St. Germain to this palace, you enter firſt a round court, three hundred feet in diameter, where ſtands the guard-room, and where terminate the ſeveral courts for ſtables, coach-houſes, &c. The palace conſiſts of a large pavilion, ſtanding detached from any other, as alſo twelve ſmaller ones, ſix on each ſide: the outſide of the great one is adorned with paintings in freſco. The ſteps are embelliſhed with figures of ſphinxes, groupes of children, vaſes, &c.

In the great hall there are ſixteen pilaſters, and it is adorned with fine looking-glaſſes and pictures. In the king's apartments, and in thoſe of the royal family, there are ſeveral beautiful pieces of painting, repreſenting the ſieges which Louis XIV. carried on in perſon. The ſmall pavilions are joined to one another by arches, through each of which you go into a little arbour made with lath-work. In all thoſe pavilions there are apartments for people of quality. They have nothing very remarkable; but in each of the two laſt there is a globe, of which cardinal d'Etrées made Louis XIV. a preſent. They are eleven feet, eleven inches, and one half diameter, and were invented and made by father Coronelli.

There is a large caſcade in the gardens; it is properly a river, which falling from a very high place, forms very beautiful ſheets of water. At the bottom there are ſeveral baſons, adorned with groups, ſtatues, &c.

The engine of Marly, for raiſing the water, ſtands on the river Seine. It is compoſed of fourteen wheels, which are turned by horſes, and ſet two hundred and twenty-five pumps a going; by which means the water is carried up into a tower ſix hundred and ten fathoms diſtant from the river. From thence the water runs into an aqueduct three hundred and thirty fathoms long, and from thence it is conveyed through iron pipes of eighteen inches bore, into the reſervoirs of Marly, which are three hundred and fifty fathoms farther. Theſe reſervoirs furniſh all the water-works of Marly and Verſailles: all theſe works have coſt immenſe ſums; the water being conveyed over ſeveral hills.

From the ſide of the parterre which faces the large pavilion, there is a moſt extenſive and fine proſpect. From this parterre you go down into another, which is adorned with marble ſtatues, and has a fine baſon in the middle, where there are ſeveral water-ſpouts in the form of a wheat-ſheaf. Beyond it there is a large baſon ſurrounded with walks and graſs-plats. Going ſtill farther down, you meet with two other baſons adorned with ſhell-work, and groups of white marble, repreſenting rivers and nymphs. The water falling out of theſe baſons form ſeveral ſheets, and fall into another baſon below.

The town of Fontainbleau is mean, though it has a particular ſub-governor, a royal prevoté, and a foreſt-court. It is thirty-five miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Paris, and is ſolely remarkable for its royal palace, in which the French kings have taken great delight, it being well ſituated for a hunting-ſeat. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſets of buildings, added to one another at different times, without any order or ſymmetry, which conſtitute a confuſed maſs of various kinds of architecture; yet this very confuſion has an air of grandeur which ſtrikes the eye. Its ſituation is in a bottom, and ſurrounded by a large foreſt; and the neighbouring hills are crowned with bare rocks. The court frequently take the diverſion of hunting in the foreſt, as it abounds with game.

In this palace there is one room larger than the reſt, where plays are performed when the court is here. There is, in this room, a chimney-piece twenty-three feet high and twenty wide, built by Henry IV. it is adorned with four lofty Corinthian columns of ſpotted marble, with the baſes and capitals of white marble, on which ſtand the equeſtrian ſtatue of the laſt mentioned prince; underneath are two baſſo-relievos, one repreſenting the battle of Ivry, and the other the ſurrender of the city of Mante. Two marble ſtatues, repreſenting loyalty and peace, ſtand on each ſide of this figure, and facing the fire-place is a noble theatre for the acting of plays. All the rooms are adorned with paintings. That in which the king dines in public has a very fine ceiling, and noble pictures repreſenting fortitude, temperance, juſtice, and prudence, with ſeveral other ſubjects.

This palace has alſo very fine galleries belonging to it. Among the reſt, the ſtag-gallery, along the orangery, is particulary worthy of notice, it being adorned with paintings of all the royal palaces, between which are ſtag's heads ſet off with branches of a very uncommon ſize. Under each ſtag's head is an inſcription, ſhewing in what wood, and by what king, the ſtag was killed. Thus many of them are repreſented as ſaying, very politely, king Charles, or king Louis did me the honour of taking me.

In the gallery of Diana is the picture of Henry the Great in a hunting-dreſs, and the different kinds of hunting, in which he delighted, are repreſented in ſeveral paintings twelve feet high, and twenty broad. Near this gallery is the aviary, which is extremely large and beautiful, it being ninety feet in length, and nine in breadth. In the middle is a large dome, under which is an artificial rock, made of ſhell-work, from which iſſue ſeveral ſprings, the water of which runs along the whole aviary through many little channels made in the ſtone pavement.

There are ſeveral ſtatues and fountains in the gardens, the largeſt of which ſtands in the middle of the garden, and is called the fountain of the Tiber, from that river being repreſented in braſs. Beyond it are one grotto and ſeveral caſcades; and at the entrance of the park is a fine canal ſix hundred fathoms long, and twenty broad; it is all lined with ſtone, and has a fountain at each end. The alleys of this park being of a vaſt length, make a very rural and delightful appearance.

Meudon is a large open town, two leagues below Paris. There is here a fine palace built in the reign of Henry II. for the cardinal of Lorraine; it came afterwards ſucceſſively to Meſſieurs Servients and de Louvois, who each adorned it in their turns. Louis XIV. bought it of Monſieur de Louvois's widow, and gave it to his ſon the dauphin, grandfather to the preſent French king. The dauphin added ſeveral buildings and ornaments to it. This

palace lies in the middle of a pleaſant foreſt, and is decorated with a grotto paved with ſpotted porphyry, and fine water-works. The houſe is adorned with rich furniture, marble ſtatues, and fine paintings of Roman emperors, and ancient philoſophers.

At the entrance of the court of the palace is a large pile of buildings on the right, and another on the left, which open in the form of a ſemicircle, but are disjoined from the body of the houſe. In the middle of the front is a lofty advanced building, entered by three doors: above them runs an order of architecture, conſiſting of arches and columns finely deſigned; over them is another order accompanied with pilaſters; and over all is a fountain containing two ſtatues in a recumbent poſture, admirably well finiſhed. The wings are not ſo high as the principal building, and each of them is terminated by a ſquare pavilion. The inſide of the palace was adorned with the richeſt furniture, and a fine collection of ſtatues, paintings, medals, and other antiquities. The front towards the garden alſo conſiſts of a lofty advanced building, with wings conſiderably lower, which terminate on the right and left on two pavilions of the ſame height as the body of the building. The gardens are much admired for their fine walks, parterres, &c. There are ſome excellent ſtone quarries near Meudon.

St. Cloud, in Latin Fanum Sancti Clodoaldi, was formerly called Nogent: it is ſituated on the river Seine, two leagues below Paris; and ſtands on a hill, the foot of which is watered by the river, over which there is a ſtone bridge. There is in this town a noble palace belonging to the duke of Orleans; it is adorned with fine paintings and ſculptures; and the garden is extremely magnificent, abounding with water works, as fountains, caſcades, ſheets of water; alſo with pleaſant walks, charming parterres, and all that can pleaſe the eye, and ſatisfy a ſpectator of the niceſt taſte; but a particular deſcription of all thoſe beauties would carry us too far. The manor of St. Cloud was erected into a duchy peerdom in favour of the archbiſhops of Paris to whom it belongs.

This town is much reſorted to, on account of its extraordinary pleaſantneſs. It has a manufactory of porcelain, and a fine bridge of ſtone over the Seine. In 1589, Henry III. was murdered in this place. Beſides the palace, here are a collegiate church, and a convent.

The town of Senlis, in Latin Auguſtomagus, is ſeated on an eminence on the banks of the little river called Nonette, twenty miles to the north-weſt of Paris, in a diſtrict called Valois. It is the reſidence of a governor, a diſtrict court, and a ſalt-office. In this city, and its three ſuburbs, are ſix pariſh-churches; among which is the cathedral, which has a ſteeple that is one of the higheſt in France, and the figures that adorn the front of the right wing of this church are very curious. Here are alſo a collegiate church, and a royal chapel. Its biſhop is ſubject to the archbiſhop of Rheims, and has within his dioceſe one hundred and ſeventy-ſeven pariſhes, forty-four chapels, three abbies, nine priories, with nineteen infirmaries, and his annual revenue amounts to eighteen thouſand livres, out of which he pays to the court of Rome one thouſand two hundred and fifty-four florins. The city is defended by a wall, a dry moat, and baſtions, and has its own laws.

The town of Soiſſons, which is the capital of a diſtrict called the Soiſſonnois, and of the whole government, is ſeated in a pleaſant and fruitful valley, on the river Aiſne, ſixty miles to the north-eaſt of Paris. It is a pretty large well-built town, and gives the title of count. Several councils have been held here. It is the reſidence of a governor-general, and the ſeat of a generalité, an intendency, a board of the finances, a ſalt-office, a court of juſtice, a foreſt-court, &c. In this city, beſides the cathedral, which has one of the moſt conſiderable chapters in the kingdom, are three collegiate churches, one college of the fathers of the oratory, ſix abbies, ſeveral convents, a French academy, and an ancient caſtle. Its biſhop is ſubject to the archbiſhop of Rheims, in whoſe abſence he performs the ceremony of the king's coronation: he has three huudred and ninety-ſeven pariſhes, and twenty-three abbies within his dioceſe, which produces a revenue of eighteen thouſand livres, out of which he pays the court of Rome's taxation of two thouſand four hundred florins.

The town of St. Denis is ſeated in a fruitful plain, in the iſle of France Proper, five miles to the north-weſt of Paris, owes its origin to a celebrated abbey of Benedictines, founded there by king Clotaire, in honour of St. Denis, ſo early as the year 600, but greatly improved by his ſon Dagobert. The abbey is now rebuilt with the fineſt free-ſtone, and has a garden laid out in the moſt elegant taſte. The church, though Gothic, is a handſome ſtructure, and not only contains a very rich treaſury, in which are kept the crown jewels; but is likewiſe the place of interment for the kings of France and their families; but no tombs have been erected here, for Henry IV. or any of the ſucceeding kings. The famous marſhal de Turenne has a noble monument here erected by the king's order, in a marble chapel built on purpoſe, where his effigy lies at full length, ſurrounded with laurels and trophies, and a Roman eagle retreating backward at the ſight of ſo formidable an enemy. Immortality with a radiant crown on her head, holds in one hand a crown of laurel, while ſhe ſupports with the other the dying hero. Wiſdom and Valour are alſo repreſented in their proper attitudes: the former ſeems aſtoniſhed at the ſtroke which deprives France of that great man, and the latter appears in conſternation. On the altar in this abbey is a croſs, ſaid to be of maſſy gold, ſeven feet high, ſet with diamonds and rich pearls, and by it a table of gold; the altar is plated over with ſilver. After the death of cardinal de Retz, its laſt abbot, its income, amounting to one hundred thouſand livres, was given to the houſe of St. Cyr. Its preſent revenue is ſixty thouſand livres. Beſides this church here are thirteen others, among which are the collegiate church of St. Paul, and five convents.

The ancient city of Novon is pretty large, and well-built; it ſtands in the diſtrict called Noyonnois, on the little river Verſe, twenty-two miles to the north-weſt of Soiſſons. It is the reſidence of a governor, and has a ſalt-office, a foreſt-court, &c. Beſides its cathedral and a royal chapel, it has ten pariſh-churches, two abbies, two convents, one community, one ſeminary, and two hoſpitals. Its biſhop, who is alſo ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Rheims, is a count and peer of France: his dioceſe conſiſts of four hundred and fifty pariſhes, and ſeventeen abbies; and his revenue amounts to twenty-five thouſand livres, out of which he pays three thouſand florins to the court of Rome. The principal trade of this city conſiſts in corn. It has been ſeveral times deſtroyed by fire. Calvin, the celebrated reformer, was born here.

The city of Laon, in the diſtrict called the Laonnois, ſtands on a ſteep eminence in the midſt of a large plain, twenty miles to the north-eaſt of Soiſſons. It is well-built, and has an old caſtle, and beautiful ſtreets. It has a governor, a ſalt-office, a foreſt-manor, and a court of juſtice. Beſides its cathedral, it has three collegiate churches, five abbies, two convents, a college maintained at the expence of the city, one general hoſpital, and an alms-houſe. Its biſhop, who is ſubject to the archbiſhop of Reims, is the ſecond duke and peer of France. Within his dioceſe are three hundred pariſhes, and twenty-four abbies. His revenue amounts to thirty-thouſand livres, out of which he pays four thouſand florins to the court of Rome. Excellent wine is produced in the neighbouring country.

The city of Beauvais, in the diſtrict of Beauvaiſis, is ſeated on the river Teraine, ſixteen leagues to the north of Paris, and is almoſt ſurrounded with hills. Cæſar having beſieged and taken this town, is ſaid to have given it the name of Cæſaromagnus. It is fortified, but is of no great ſtrength, it being commanded by the neighbouring mountains. Its cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter, is a magnificent building: it has alſo ſix collegiate churches, thirteen pariſh-churches, three abbies, a general hoſpital, and an alms-houſe. It has likewiſe a manor-court, which, together with a foreſt-court, are dependent on the biſhop. It has likewiſe a province-court, and a ſalt-houſe. The biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Rheims, is a count and peer of France, and has a dioceſe conſiſting of twelve chapters, fourteen abbies, forty-eight priories, four hundred and forty-two pariſhes, and three hundred chapels, with an annual revenue amounting to fifty-five thouſand livres, out of which he pays a taxation of four thouſand ſix hundred florins to the court of Rome. In this city is a conſiderable manufactory of tapeſtry, and great quantities of ſerge and woollen cloths are alſo made here.

This city was beſieged in vain by the Engliſh in 1443, and in 1472 it made a brave defence againſt Charles duke of Burgundy, when the women ſignalized their courage under the conduct of a brave heroine named Joan Hatchet, whoſe picture they preſerve in the town-houſe; and in memory of this action the women are allowed to march firſt in a proceſſion annually obſerved on the tenth of July. The adjacent country abounds in corn, paſture, and fruit, and affords ſome of the beſt mutton in France.

The town of St. Germain's, or St. Germain en Laye,

is well inhabited; it is ſeated on an eminence along the Seine, ten miles to the north-weſt of Paris, and has very good air and water. The Engliſh deſtroyed a palace which ſtood here in 1346; but a new building being raiſed by Francis I. it afterwards received the name of the Old Palace, to diſtinguiſh it from one built there by Henry IV. which was called the New. Louis XIII. added ſome conſiderable embelliſhments to it, and Louis XIV. enlarged it by the addition of five ſtately pavilions, whence, though it is no regular building, it makes a grand appearance.

The New Palace, as it is called, fronts the Old, and ſtands on the brow of a hill, with a garden of ſix beds of earth ſupported by arches ſloping into the valley. This building is a true image of the tranſitorineſs of all ſublunary things, the galleries in it being turned into granaries, and the paintings ſcarce diſtinguiſhable for filth. The very alcove in which Louis XIV. was born is now a duſt-hole, and the grand ſtair-caſe leading into the garden is wholly in ruins, while the arches for the beds in the garden are in many places ſunk into the ground. The Old Palace was the reſidence of James II. after his flight from England, and here too he died. The ſtreets of the town are well paved, the houſes are lofty and handſome, with ſome large ſquares and hotels, though only one pariſh-church, three convents, and an hoſpital, are contained in it.

The convent of St. Cyr, for nuns of the order of St. Auguſtine, was founded in 1686 by Madame de Maintenon, miſtreſs, if not the ſecret conſort of Lewis XIV. of which ſhe herſelf was abbeſs till the fifteenth of April, 1719, when ſhe died. It contains fifty ladies of quality, thirty-ſix lay-ſiſters, and two hundred and fifty pupils, who muſt be between the age of ſeven and twelve; but muſt prove their nobility for four generations, and have no defect in body or mind. Here they continue till they are twenty years of age, when ſuch of them as are diſpoſed to be nuns are diſtributed among the royal abbies, where they are admitted gratis: the others are married to gentlemen, with a portion of four hundred piſtoles, beſides a certainty of preferment to the bridegroom; or elſe they are ſent back to their parents. On the death of any one of the fifty ladies, her place is filled up by election from among the young ladies. The thirty-ſix lay ſiſters inſtruct them in every branch of education becoming their ſex. The convent is a very ſpacious and ſplendid ſtructure; and the foundation has an annual revenue of one hundred and eighty thouſand livres, one hundred thouſand of which ariſe from the extinction of the abbey of St. Dennis, excluſive of its lands and immoveables.

SECT. VIII.

Treating of the Government of BRITTANY and NORMANDY, their Situation and Extent, Hiſtory of the Country, its Produce, principal Cities and Towns, Trade and Manufactures of the Inhabitants, &c.

BRITTANY, called by the French Bretagne, is a kind of peninſula, ſurrounded, on the ſouth and weſt, by the Atlantic ocean; on the north, by the Britiſh channel; and joins Normandy, Maine, Anjou, and Poitou towards the eaſt. Its greateſt length, from eaſt to weſt, is ſixty leagues; and its greateſt breadth forty-five, but in many places it is very narrow. It received its name from the old Britons, who being driven out of Britain about the middle of the fifth century, by the Angles and Saxons, croſſed the channel into Gaul, and, after wandering about for ſome time, ſettled in this province, to which they at length gave their name. In ſucceeding times the Britons were obliged to ſubmit to the kings of France.

Charles the Great had a fleet here, to act againſt the Normans, and under his ſucceſſors, Numenius, a chief of the Britons, created himſelf king; but his ſecond ſucceſſor was taken off by ſome conſpirators, who made themſelves maſters of the country, under the title of counts. The Normans afterwards reduced the country, but were unable to keep the quiet poſſeſſion of it; till at length Conan, count of Brittany, married his only daughter Conſtantia to Gottfried, count of Anjou, the ſon of Henry II. of England, and duke of Normandy; and the daughter and heireſs of this Conſtantia marrying Peter of Dreux, Brittany fell to the royal family of France, Peter being a prince of the blood. It was then governed by the dukes of Brittany; and at length, by marrying their daughters to the kings of France, in 1532, it became united to that crown.

This province is intermixed with plains and mountains, of which there are more in Lower Brittany, which is croſſed by a chain of mountains, called Mount Arré. There are ſeveral fruitful plains, and alſo many ſandy and barren heaths. The air is every where pretty temperate, but thick and moiſt towards the ſea-coaſt. The ſoil here yields paſture, hemp, wood, minerals, corn, and but very little wine. The meadows feed abundance of cattle, eſpecially horſes, of which a very good race is bred here. Hemp and flax grow in great plenty, ſo that abundance of canvas and linen is made in this province. The foreſts are many and large, and contain great variety of game. There are alſo here ſome mines of iron, lead, copper, and tin. This province is happy in havens, having more good ſea-ports than any other parts of France. The inhabitants are good fiſhermen, being encouraged by the great variety of delicate fiſh taken on their coaſt, particularly ſalmon, herrings, ſardines, and a certain fiſh of a moſt delicious taſte, called imperator, or empereur, at Marſeilles, and gracieux ſeigneur, or gracious lord, in Brittany; beſides tunnies, porpuſſes, dolphins, &c.

They have their own parliament, which is held at Rennes; as alſo their own laws, and particular ſtates, the latter of which conſiſt of the clergy, nobility, burghers, and peaſants. They uſed to meet formerly every year, but ſince 1630 they meet once in two years. Their chief buſineſs is, to conſent to the free-gift demanded of the province by the king. The governor is likewiſe admiral of Brittany; and under him are two lieutenant-generals one of whom has the ſuperintendency of eight dioceſes, and the other only of the earldom and biſhopric of Nantes: beſides theſe, there are three ſub-governors. In the meeting of the ſtates, and aſſeſſment of taxes, the country is divided according to its nine biſhoprics, five of which belong to Upper, and four to Lower Brittany.

The principal places in this government are, 1. Rennes, the ancient Condate, the capital of the province being ſeated on the river Vilaine, about fifty-five miles to the north of Nantes, and forty-five to the ſouth of St. Malo's. It is divided by the river into two parts, which have a communication by three bridges. It is pretty large, populous, and the ſee of a biſhop; here is alſo held the parliament of the whole country, an intendency, a county-court, a foreſt-court, and a conſulate. The biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Tours, has a dioceſe conſiſting of two hundred and thirty-ſix pariſhes, with an income of fourteen thouſand livres, out of which his taxation to the ſee of Rome is one thouſand florins. This town contains many well-built houſes; but the ſtreets are narrow, dark, and dirty. Beſides the cathedral, it has eight pariſh-churches, and ſeventeen convents; the jeſuits had here a fine college, and the ſtates of the province have erected in this city a noble ſtatue of Louis XV.

2. Nantes, in Latin Nannetes, was called by the ancient Romans Condivictum: it is the ſecond city of Brittany, and the capital of a county of the ſame name, ſituated on the northern bank of the river Loire, near the confluence of the river Ardre, about eight leagues from the ſea to the eaſt, and eighteen from Rennes to the ſouth. It was the ſeat of the late dukes of Brittany, and gave the title of count to their eldeſt ſons. It is a pretty large city, ſurrounded with ramparts, and very deep ditches, with ſome fortifications; it has an old caſtle flanked with large round towers towards the city, and with ſome half-moons towards the ſuburb of St. Clement. This is an epiſcopal ſee, the biſhop of which is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Tours, and, by virtue of his dignity, a counſellor in the parliament of Rennes. There is alſo here a chamber of accounts, an office of the finances, a preſidial, and an univerſity. The public buildings are the cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter, a fair ancient ſtructure, beautified with two high towers; there are to be ſeen in this church the tombs of ſeveral dukes of Brittany; the collegiate church of the virgin Mary; ſeveral parochial churches; divers monaſteries; the town-houſe, built after the modern architecture; the palace of the chamber of accounts; that of the preſidial court, with a beautiful tower and clock; and a ſtately hoſpital. This city is a great mart for trade, vaſt quantities of all ſorts of merchandiſes are brought in by the river Loire, which flows up to its walls, and brings up very large boats, and ſhips of ſmall burthen; and from thence, by the ſame river, foreign goods are ſent to Anjou, Blois, Orleans, &c. and native commodities brought down. An excellent ſort of brandy is exported hence into foreign countries. By reaſon of this convenience for trade, the city has been, from time to time, conſiderably increaſed; and there are now four ſuburbs round it, which are much larger than the city itſelf, and very well filled with inhabitants.

bitants. One of the ſuburbs, called la Foſſe, is near the harbour, and inhabited by rich merchants. There is here a large key, along which are very fine houſes, and large warehouſes. There is a very particular kind of ſociety or partnerſhip eſtabliſhed above a century ago, between the merchants of Nantes and thoſe of Bilboa in Spain. This ſociety is called the contraction, and has in each of theſe cities a reciprocal tribunal, after the manner of a conſular juriſdiction; a merchant of Nantes, who happens to be at Bilboa, has a right to ſit in this tribunal, and has a deliberate voice; and the merchants of Bilboa are uſed after the ſame manner when they are at Nantes. It is becauſe of this ſociety, that the Spaniſh wool pays but a very ſmall duty at Nantes, and that in return the linen of Brittany is upon the ſame footing at Bilboa. Theſe two cities had even formerly ſhips in common, which traded for the profit of the partnerſhip; but this is now no longer practiſed. They have eſtabliſhed of late at Nantes a manufactory of cotton-linens, which ſucceeds as well as that which has been long ſince ſet up at Rouen, and may even exceed it in time, becauſe cotton and indigo are here much cheaper than at Rouen.

The famous edict in favour of the proteſtants, was made at Nantes by king Henry IV. in the year 1595, which was regiſtered in the parliament of Paris, and confirmed and ſworn by his ſucceſſors Louis XIII. and Louis XIV. notwithſtanding which the latter repealed it in the year 1685, and cruelly perſecuted his proteſtant ſubjects, as we have related in another place.

The city of St. Malo, or St. Malo's, in Latin Maclovium, and Maclopolis, is ſmall, but populous, ſeated on a little rocky iſland, formerly called St. Aaron, in the Engliſh channel, is in forty-eight degrees thirty minutes north latitude, and in the ſecond degree fifteen minutes weſt longitude; but is joined to the continent by a long mole, not above thirty fathoms broad, at the head of which is a ſtrong caſtle flanked with large towers. The harbour is ſpacious, and one of the beſt on the coaſt, but of difficult entrance, it being ſurrounded with ſeveral rocks, and at time of ebb left almoſt dry, ſo that it will not admit large veſſels, though it is very eaſy to build or refit ſuch ſhips as can enter it.

On the neighbouring rocks are ten different forts, and the town, which is ſurrounded with walls, and deep ditches, is always guarded by a ſufficient garriſon. As ſoon as the gates are ſhut, they let looſe upon the ramparts twelve or thirteen very fierce bull-dogs, which would infallibly tear in pieces any perſon that ventured to come near them, whence it is commonly ſaid that St. Malo is guarded by dogs, though theſe are only deſigned to prevent the garriſon from being ſurprized. This city is alſo ſecured towards the ſea by a ſhoal of ſand that encompaſſes it, and, beſides the rocks, by ſmall iſlands; ſo that the harbour is eſteemed one of the keys of France.

This city is very conſiderable, not only for its ſtrength, but alſo for its trade. The inhabitants, who are ſea-faring people, are famous for their ſkill in maritime affairs, on which account a great number of privateers are fitted out from hence in time of war, which very much diſturb the trade of the channel, and accordingly made many Engliſh captures during the reign of king William, which brought a bombardment upon the town, though it received but little damage. But in 1758, a ſelect body of above twenty thouſand Britiſh troops, under the command of the late duke of Marlborough, and a powerful ſquadron under commodore Howe, having landed at Cancalle bay between the ſixth and ſeventh of June, they burnt all the ſhips in the harbour, to the number of a hundred, great and ſmall; after which, finding the town impracticable, they re-embarked, and arrived ſoon after at Spithead, with little or no loſs. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Tours; his dioceſe conſiſts of one hundred and ſixty pariſhes; he is lord of the city, and his income amounts to thirty-five thouſand livres per annum, out of which he pays one thouſand florins to the court of Rome. The cathedral of St. Vincent is one of the moſt ancient in all France: ſeveral fine monaſteries, and other conſiderable public buildings, are alſo in this city.

Breſt, in Latin Breſcia, a famous ſea-port in the biſhopric of St. Pol de Leon, is ſituated on the north ſide of a large and commodious harbour, which opens to the ocean in the weſtern part of the continent of France, about fifty miles to the north-weſt of Belleiſle, in forty-eight degrees twenty-five minutes north latitude, and in four degrees thirty minutes weſt longitude. It is a ſmall fortified city; the ſtreets are narrow, and it is defended by a ſtrong caſtle which ſtands on a rock, very ſteep towards the ſea; and likewiſe by a tower oppoſite to the caſtle, which guards the entrance into the port on that ſide. It is encompaſſed on the land-ſide with a broad ditch, and ſome other works. It has a ſpacious fine road and harbour, and the latter is ſurrounded with very good quays; upon which are built warehouſes filled with naval ſtores of all kinds. The harbour lies between the city and the ſuburb of Recouvrance, which is half as big as the city. The road is extremely ſpacious, and might contain five hundred men of war; but the entrance to it, on account of its narrowneſs, is exceeding difficult, and particularly from the blind rocks which lie under water at high tide.

This port is the moſt ſecure retreat for the French ſhips of war, and is the beſt poſſeſſed by that nation on this ſide of the Mediterranean; whence that city is one of the grand magazines of the admiralty of France, the other being at Toulon, in the Mediterranean; and therefore in this harbour the greateſt number of the French navy is fitted out. It is ſaid that naval ſtores and neceſſary proviſions for ſeventy ſail of men of war are conſtantly laid up at Breſt, and ſhips of eighty or ninety guns are built here, which renders the place rich and populous. There is always a ſtrong garriſon in the caſtle, commanded by ſtaff-officers. Louis XIV. cauſed an arſenal to be built here, and erected an academy for the marine. Here are a court of admiralty and bailiwic, with only two pariſh-churches, and a convent. The jeſuits had alſo a ſeminary here, before their expulſion from France.

The Engliſh, in 1694, made an attempt upon Breſt, but the deſign tranſpired, ſo that the avenues being defended by a numerous train of artillery, and an army ſuperior to that of the invaders, general Talmaſh, who commanded the Engliſh, was mortally wounded in making the deſcent, and the forces were obliged to retire with loſs from the place.

The iſland of Belleiſle is about ſix leagues from the coaſt of Brittany, in the forty-fifth degree twenty minutes north latitude, and in the third degree five minutes weſt longitude. The ancients called it Coloneſus, or the Beautiful iſland, which is the ſignification of its preſent name. It is about ſix leagues long, two broad, and confers the title of marquis. It is ſurrounded on all ſides with rocks, and has only three landing-places, Palais, Sauzon, and Goulſard; every one of which labours under ſome capital defect, either in being expoſed, ſhallow, or dangerous at the entrance. It contains only one little city, called Palais, three country towns, a hundred and three villages; and there are about five thouſand inhabitants in the iſland.

The capital town, Palais, takes its name from a caſtle in its neighbourhood belonging to the duke of Belleiſle, afterwards converted into a citadel. This fortification is ſtrong and regular; it fronts the ſea, and is compoſed principally of horn-works, and provided with two dry ditches, the one next the counterſcarp, and the other ſo contrived as to ſecure the interior fortifications. The citadel is divided from the largeſt part of the town by an inlet of the ſea, over which is a bridge of communication. In the year 1759 admiral Hawke, with a ſquadron of Engliſh ſhips, off the ſouth coaſt of this iſland, burnt, ſunk, and deſtroyed moſt of the French fleet from Breſt under Conflans, who was himſelf either mortally wounded, or loſt in making his eſcape in his boat to ſhore. Two of the enemy's ſhips ſunk to the bottom with all the men, and the ſhattered remains of his fleet, to the number of ſeven ſail, ran up for ſhelter, after throwing their guns over-board, into the river Vilaine in Brittany, and there continued diſabled on account of the ſhallowneſs of the water. The Engliſh indeed loſt two of their men of war by too eager a purſuit of the enemy; but though they ran aground, all the crew were ſaved, and their loſs was inconſiderable in other reſpects.

This iſland was attacked in 1761, by an Engliſh fleet under the command of commodore Keppel, and the land forces under general Hodgſon. The Engliſh fleet after landing their troops and their cannon, which was accompliſhed with the greateſt difficulty, by dragging them up the rocks, laid ſiege to the city; and the garriſon, commanded by the chevalier de St. Croix, a brave and experienced officer, threatened a long and obſtinate defence. The enemy made ſome ſallies, which only animated the Engliſh troops by the difficulties with which they had to contend; but at length a furious attack being made upon the enemy's lines which covered the town, they were carried with no great loſs; this was principally owing to the uncommon intrepidity of a body of new-raiſed marines. No action of greater ſpirit and gallantry had been performed during the whole war. However, the garriſon held out till the ſeventh

of

of June, when they capitulated, and marched out with the honours of war. This iſland was reſtored to the French by the late peace, until which time it was kept by the Engliſh.

The government of Normandy, which derives its name from the antient Normans, is bounded on the eaſt by Picardy and the Iſle of France; on the ſouth, by Beauſſe, Perche, and Maine; on the weſt, by Brittany; and, on the north by the Britiſh channel: from north to ſouth, its extent is thirty leagues, and upwards of ſixty from eaſt to weſt.

This province is one of the moſt fruitful in the whole kingdom, and one of the moſt profitable to the king. It abounds in corn, flax, hemp, and vegetables for dying, but the little wine it produces is very indifferent. It, however, yields great quantities of apples and pears, of which the natives make cyder and perry for their uſual drink. It is alſo a fine country for cattle, it being full of excellent paſtures. The ſea ſupplies it with plenty of fiſh, and great quantities of ſalt are extracted from its waters. Here are ſome mineral waters. The many iron-works are of no ſmall advantage to the country, in which are alſo ſome mines of copper.

This province is watered by ſeveral rivers, the principal of which are, 1. The Lezon, which riſes here, and, being joined by the Orbiquet, is afterwards called the Tonques, and, becoming navigable, loſes itſelf in the channel. 2. The Carentone, which has alſo its ſource in this province, falls into the Rille. 3. The Orne, which riſes here, and, after receiving ſeveral ſmaller rivers, falls into the Britiſh channel. 4. The Eure. 5. The Andelle, which riſes in this province, and, falling into the Seine, is of great advantage in conveying to Paris wood for firing. 6. The Rille, or Riſle, which riſes here, and alſo falls into the Seine. 7. The Dive, which alſo riſes here, and, after receiving the Vic, becomes navigable, and diſcharges itſelf into the Britiſh channel.

With reſpect to the hiſtory of this province, is is neceſſary to obſerve, that the antient dukes of it roſe to great power, both here, and in foreign countries; and William, in the year 1066, became king of England by conqueſt. In 1135 the male line of this king became extinct in the perſon of Henry I. and his daughter Matilda marrying Godfrey, count of Anjou, the fruit of this marriage was Henry II. king of England, duke of Normandy, lord of Guienne, Poitou, and Saintonge. He leaving three ſons, Richard, Godfrey, and John, the laſt of them ſeized on the dominions of both his brothers, and even cauſed Arthur, the ſon of Godfrey, to be taken off, for which he was deprived of moſt of his territories in France, and in 1203, Normandy was annexed to that crown. Henry III. of England ceded to Louis the Pious and his ſucceſſors all his claim to this province; which afterwards, to the end of the fourteenth century, ſome kings beſtowed on their eldeſt ſons, with the title of duke of Normandy, till that of Dauphiné was inſtituted. And at length the animoſities between the houſes of Orleans and Burgundy afforded the Engliſh an opportunity of conquering not only Normandy, but a great part of France. This province was ſubject to England about thirty years, till at laſt, during the minority of that unhappy prince Henry VI. the Engliſh were driven out by Charles VII.

Normandy is governed by its own law, which is called, "the wiſe," and on this account the country is ſtyled, Le Pais de la Sapience, or, The Land of Wiſdom. Rouen has a parliament, on which all the other courts of the province are dependant. With reſpect to its finances, it has three generalities, namely, at Rouen, Caen, and Alençon, from which the king is ſaid to have drawn twenty millions of livres, (eighty-ſeven thouſand five hundred pounds ſterling) a year. Hence the government of Normandy is one of the moſt conſiderable in the whole kingdom. Under the governor, are two lieutenants-general, one for Upper, and the other for Lower Normandy; and each of the ſeven great diſtricts, into which the country is divided, has a deputy-governor of its own. Under the archbiſhop of Rouen are the ſix biſhoprics of Normandy; and theſe ſeven dioceſes contain eighty abbies, and four thouſand two hundred and ninety-nine pariſhes.

The principal places in this province, beginning with Upper Normandy, are the following, viz. 1. Caudebec, in Latin Calidum Beccum, that is, the Hot Bec. This is a ſmall, but populous town, ſeated on the river Seine, into which, near this place, falls a rivulet which runs through the town, and gives name to it. It is cloſely built, and has walls flanked with towers, and ſurrounded with deep ditches. It has three ſuburbs; and the ſmall river Caudebec, being divided into ſeveral canals in the town, turns a conſideral number of mills, that are very ſerviceable to the tanners and leather dreſſers ſettled here. In this town is a ſalt and treaſury office, with a provincial, an admiralty, and a foreſt court. It contains two convents, one pariſh-church, and an hoſpital. This place is a conſiderable thoroughfare for ſuch as go from Rouen to Havre de Grace, and other parts of the country of Caux, of which it is the capital. Among other manufactures, the inhabitants make hats, which were formerly in great repute, on account of their not letting in the rain, but this branch of trade has greatly declined.

The ſea-port town of Dieppe is ſituated on the ſhore of the Britiſh channel, oppoſite to Brighthelmſtone in England, and is much reſorted to, particularly by veſſels from Scotland. It ſtands thirty miles to the north of Rouen, on a level ſpot, between two rocks, or mountains, and the mouth of the river Betune, called at this town the river of Arques, which, falling into the ſea, forms the harbour. It is fortified with bulwarks next the ſea, with a fortreſs at the ſuburb called Pollet, and a caſtle, which, together with the craggy rocks that lie on the ſouth, render it a place of conſiderable ſtrength, though its fortifications are very irregular. Its natural ſtrength induced Henry the Great to chuſe it for his head quarters, when oppoſed by the league, at his acceſſion to the throne.

This town is pretty large, and well-built: it has a good harbour, which is long, but narrow, and on this account difficult of acceſs. In time of war, it is generally a ſtation of privateers; but has not a ſufficient quantity of water for large ſhips. It is chiefly inhabited by ſeafaring men, who are eſteemed very expert in maritime affairs; alſo by mechanics, who make curious works in ivory; and likewiſe by merchants, who carry on a conſiderable trade to foreign parts. The inhabitants were chiefly proteſtants, until the perſecution which enſued upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The pariſh-church of St. James is a very fine ſtructure; and has a tower, from which, in fine weather, the coaſt of England may be ſeen. It contains two ſuburbs, and has both a ſalt-office and a court of admiralty.

During the wars between England and France, this town was frequently taken and retaken. It was almoſt totally deſtroyed, in 1694, by bombs fired into it from the Engliſh fleet commanded by lord Berkely; and in the wars of Queen Anne it was alſo roughly treated, after which the court ſent thither an architect and engineer, who rebuilt it in a regular manner: this indeed gives the town an external air of beauty, but it is attended with very great inconvenience to the inhabitants. The chief trade of Dieppe conſiſts in herrings, with which they furniſh Paris and the province of Normandy: they alſo fiſh for whitings, mackarel, and oyſters, which they ſell in the neighbouring provinces: together with their ivory-works and laces made here. The ſea compaſſes made in this town were once much eſteemed; but its trade has of late years very much decreaſed.

The town of Rouen, the capital of Normandy, called by the antients Rothomagus, and afterwards Rothomum, is ſeated in a diſtrict called Le Vexin Normand, and is environed on three ſides by high hills covered with trees, and, on the fourth, is ſeated on the north bank of the Seine in forty-nine degrees thirty-ſix minutes north latitude, and in one degree ten minutes eaſt longitude. It is alſo watered by two little rivers called Aubette and Robec. The tide flows ſo high up the Seine, that veſſels of above two hundred tons burthen can come up hither, and load and unload at a large quay, which is built along the city. Its ſituation is ſo very commodious for trade, that Rouen is conſidered as the centre of the northern trade of France. It had formerly a ſtately ſtone bridge over the Seine, of thirteen arches, but it is now ruined; and there is another of boats of a very artificial ſtructure built near it, and extending two hundred and ſeventy paces in length; it riſes and falls with the tide, and is paved like the ſtreets. This bridge, however, coſts a great deal of money to keep it in repair; and they are obliged in winter to take it in pieces, leſt the ice ſhould damage or carry ſome part of it away. The city has no other fortifications than a wall, with round towers in the antique taſte, and irregular baſtions to defend the gates on the land-ſide, except an old caſtle which was begun in the year 1419, as ſoon as king Henry V. of England made himſelf maſter of Rouen, and was finiſhed in the reign of Henry VI. in 1443. It is an antique building of little ſtrength, flanked with five large round towers; it has a draw-bridge, the whole being encompaſſed with a wet ditch.

In this city there is no garriſon, though it has a particu-

lar governor. It is, however, very populous, for it contains ſeven thouſand two hundred houſes, in which are ſixty thouſand perſons; but is not very ſpacious. The ſtreets in general are very cloſe and narrow, and the houſes moſtly of wood and plaiſter; it has, however, ſix large ſuburbs, in which are five pariſhes, and thirty in the city; it has alſo fifty convents, and four abbies; the jeſuits had alſo a college here. Its archbiſhop has ſix ſuffragans, and a province of thirteen hundred and eighty-eight pariſh-churches, beſides chapels, and his annual revenue amounts to eighty thouſand livres, (three thouſand five hundred pounds ſterling) out of which he pays twelve thouſand florins to the court of Rome. He ſtyles himſelf primate of Normandy, though he has no archbiſhop in his province ſuffragan to him; but for this title he has no ſuperior in France, and he depends immediately on the holy ſee.

The city is adorned with many ſtately piles of building, among which is the cathedral dedicated to the Virgin Mary, the choir of which is lined round with copper. It has three very lofty towers, particularly that of the pyramid, the ſpire of which is only made of wood, and covered with lead gilt. It has two hundred ſteps, and the whole edifice upwards of ſix hundred to the top. In this cathedral are to be ſeen the monuments of ſeveral kings, lords, and prelates; and likewiſe the monument of John duke of Bedford, who was regent of France under our Henry VI. In the butter tower, as it is called, which is that juſt mentioned, is a great bell, ten feet in height, the ſame in diameter, and weighs thirty-ſix thouſand pounds. On the great gate is a triumphal arch in honour of king Henry the Great, with emblems of his conqueſt over the holy league. The body of the church is ſupported by twenty pillars; and, upon the whole, this church exceeds in beauty and regularity that of Notre Dame at Pars.

The other remarkable ſtructures are the church of St. Toin, a very lofty building, chiefly famous for its great bell; the convent of the Cordeliers; the church which lately belonged to the jeſuits; the church and the abbey of St. Owen; and the parliament-houſe; which are all beautiful ſtructures. The archbiſhop's palace is alſo a fine building, adorned with elegant paintings and pleaſant gardens. In the veal-market ſtands the image of the celebrated maid of Orleans, whom the Engliſh had the cruelty to burn as a witch, and is here repreſented kneeling before Charles VII. and in the new market is the ſtatue of Louis XV. erected in 1721; but the workmanſhip is very ordinary.

There is a very extenſive trade carried on in the city and diſtrict of Rouen, conſiſting of woollen and linen cloths, leather, hats, paper, and many other merchandizes. The woollen manufactories, which employ ſeveral thouſand workmen, are particularly advantageous to the whole province; but they are only ſo far profitable to the nation in general, as they prevent the money from being ſent abroad; but the linen manufactures of various ſorts exported to Spain are highly beneficial, and the returns generally made in the coin of that country.

This place has undergone various calamities and viciſſitudes of fortune: it has been almoſt entirely burnt thirteen or fourteen different times. In 841 it was taken by the Normans; the Engliſh made themſelves maſters of it in 1418, and in 1449 it was ſurrendered to Charles VII. the French king. It was afterwards ſtormed and taken by the French proteſtants, and re-taken and plundered in 1562 under Charles IX. Anthony of Bourbon, king of Navarre, received a mortal wound before it; but his ſon Henry IV. took it in 1592. William I. king of England, commonly ſurnamed the Conqueror, died in this city.

The town of Caen, in Latin Cadomus, is ſituated in a diſtrict of the ſame name, thirty miles to the ſouth of Havre de Grace, ſixty-five to the weſt by ſouth of Rouen, and a hundred and twenty-five to the weſt of Paris. It ſtands in a valley between two large meadows, at the confluence of the rivers Orne and Odon, by the united ſtream of which it is divided into the Upper and Lower Towns, that have a communication by means of the bridges of St. James and St. Peter, on the latter of which is erected a ſtately town-houſe, adorned with four large towers. The Upper town is defended by a caſtle built upon a rock and very well fortified, and the Lower is entirely ſurrounded with water. It is a place of good trade, veſſels of ſome burthen being able to come up from the ſea to St. James's bridge, and its inhabitants are ſuppoſed to amount to forty thouſand ſouls.

This is the ſecond town in Normandy, and contains an intendency, an admiralty, a provincial and foreſt-court, with a ſalt-office. It has twelve pariſh-churches, one collegiate church, two abbies, fourteen convents, with a houſe which till lately belonged to the jeſuits, and two hoſpitals. King Charles VII. founded an univerſity here about the year 1430, and likewiſe a mint. An academy of ſciences and belles letters was alſo eſtabliſhed in this city by Louis XIV. and in the royal ſquare, which is both ſpacious and regular, with fine houſes on three ſides of it, ſtands a marble equeſtrian ſtatue of that prince, ſurrounded with an iron baluſtrade. The principal trade of this town and its diſtrict conſiſts in fine linen and cloth.

The city of Bayeux, the capital of the country of Beſſin, is ſeated on the river Aure, fifteen miles to the north-weſt of Caen, and contains an admiralty, a ſalt-office, a foreſt and diſtrict-court, &c. It has ſeventeen pariſh-churches, nine convents, two hoſpitals, and a college and ſeminary, which lately belonged to the jeſuits. The biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Rouen, has a dioceſe of ſix hundred and fifteen pariſhes, with a revenue of ſixty thouſand livres, (two thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty-five pounds ſterling) out of which he pays four thouſand four hundred and thirty-three florins to the court of Rome. The cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a very ſtately ſtructure, beautified with a tower and two lofty ſpires. The city is divided into Upper and Lower, and manufactories of cloths, ſerges, and ſtockings, were ſet up here, which ſucceeded very well; but the high taxes impoſed on them, which the merchants were forced to pay, obliged them not only to abandon thoſe manufactories, but likewiſe the city itſelf.

The ſea-port town of Cherburg, in Latin Cæſaris Burgus, ſituated in the Engliſh channel oppoſite to Hampſhire, is fifty miles to the north-weſt of Caen, in a diſtrict called the Coutantin, and lies between Cape La Hogue and Barfleur. It contains an admiralty, a bailiwic, and a viſcounty-court: it has alſo one abbey, and a general hoſpital. Here they formerly made very fine glaſs, which, for clearneſs and beauty, even excelled that of Venice; but, for certain political reaſons, the work has been removed to Auxerre, in Burgundy. It was a very ſtrong place, from the fortifications that have been lately erected there, before they were deſtroyed, together with the famous baſon, by the Engliſh in the year 1758. The port is ſmall but pretty good, for veſſels of three hundred tons can come into it, and ſome merchant ſhips are built here. Off this place the confederate fleet under admiral Ruſſel obtained a ſignal victory over that of the French, commanded by M. de Tourville, in 1692, and afterwards burnt, took, or ſunk about fifteen of their ſhips of war, near Cape La Hogue; among which was the Soleil Royal, or the Royal Sun, the French admiral's ſhip. In the laſt war with France, in the reign of George II. the Britiſh forces, under the command of the late duke of Marlborough and lord George Sackville, landed here and took the town without the leaſt oppoſition in Auguſt 1758, together with the ſhips in the baſon; demoliſhed the fortifications, and ruined the other works, particularly the baſon and harbour, with the ſluice and all the forts, carrying away to England twenty-one pieces of braſs cannon and two mortars.

The town of Havre-de-Grace is ſituated at the mouth of the river Seine, forty-miles to the weſt of Rouen; it was built by Francis I. who alſo called it, after his own name, Ville François; whence it has been alſo called Franciſcopolis; but this name is now ſuperſeded by the other. This is the capital and ſeat of its little government, and contains a naval intendant, a viſcounty, an admiralty, a royal court of juſtice, and a ſalt office; with one pariſh-church, one ſeminary, and two convents. It has a good harbour between the town and citadel, which is ſmall but regularly fortified, and an arſenal. It is a pleaſant well-built town, and a place of good trade, many merchants reſiding here.

In the reign of Charles IX. this town was ſeized by the proteſtants, who in 1562 delivered it to queen Elizabeth, in conſideration of the aſſiſtance that princeſs had given them; but the following year it was vigorouſly beſieged by the French, and with equal courage defended by the Engliſh, under the earl of Warwick; but a peſtilence, which raged in the town, forced them to ſurrender in July, 1563. Afterwards, in 1694, the Engliſh deſtroyed this city by a bombardment.

The ſea-port town of Barfleur is ſituated forty miles to the north-weſt of Rouen, and about five to the weſt of Havre-de-Grace: it ſtands between two hills, the one on the eaſt, and the other on the weſt. It contains an admiralty-court, and a ſalt-office: it is the ſeat of a royal juſtice, and contains a ſmall magazine; but has only one pariſh-church and one convent. This place was twice taken by the Engliſh, viz. in the years 1415 and 1440.

It was formerly a conſiderable port; but that of Havre being found more convenient, it has been neglected, and is now only capable of receiving ſmall veſſels.

SECT. IX.

Containing a geographical Deſcription of FRENCH FLANDERS, together with the County of ARTOIS, and the Town thereunto belonging, their Situation and Boundaries, Hiſtory, Trade, Manufactures, Inhabitants, &c.

LOUIS XIV. having, in 1667, over-run French Flanders, then a part of the earldom of Flanders, it obtained its name from thence. This country alſo includes the Cambreſis, the county of Hainault, and a ſmall part of the earldom of Namur; and is bounded, on the north, by the Scine and German ocean; on the ſouth, by Artois; on the weſt, by the German ocean; and, on the eaſt, by the Auſtrian Netherlands. Its paſtures are excellent, and conſequently produce fine cattle; but for want of wood, or coal, the inhabitants are obliged to make uſe of turf for their fuel: it abounds alſo in corn and vegetables of all kinds, as alſo in flax.

In French Flanders are the following conſiderable places, viz. 1. Gravelines, or Gravelingen, a ſmall but ſtrong town ſeated near the mouth of the Aa, or the Engliſh channel, fifteen miles to the ſouth-weſt of Dunkirk, and, beſides its other fortifications, is defended on the land-ſide by a good citadel, and to the ſea by a fort. It was taken and burnt by the Engliſh in the year 1383, but afterwards rebuilt to better advantage, and walled round. In 1528 it was fortified by the emperor Charles V. but in 1644 it was taken by the French, and in 1652 by the archduke Leopold. In 1658 it was again taken by the French, and was at laſt yielded to them by the treaty of the Pyrenees; but in 1694 the Engliſh fleet laid it entirely in aſhes; but it was rebuilt, and its fortifications have ſince been greatly improved by marſhal de Vauban, ſo that it is now a place of ſtrength.

The town of L'Iſle, Liſle, or Ryſſel, the capital of French Flanders, and of all the French conqueſts in the Netherlands, is ſituated on the Deule, thirty-ſeven miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Dunkirk. It is beautifully built, and is large, handſome, and populous; it is the reſidence of the governor-general; and has an intendency, a mint, a caſtellany, a bailiwic, and foreſt-court. It has a collegiate church, and about thirty other churches, ſeven of which are parochial, a great number of convents, and a noble hoſpital called L'hoſpital Comteſſe. Several of the buildings are very fine, particularly the exchange, which is a ſquare ſtructure, ſurrounded with piazzas.

This city is ſtrongly fortified, which the Engliſh and their allies experienced in the reign of queen Anne, when prince Eugene, after the battle of Oudenarde, ſat down before it in 1708 for near three months, and though he at laſt took it, it was with the loſs of a great number of men; but it was reſtored to the French by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. Both the ancient and new fortifications are very numerous and conſiderable, they having been greatly improved by marſhal de Vauban. The citadel, which was the firſt built by that great engineer, is a pentagon, compoſed of five regular baſtions, defended by ſeveral works, and ſurrounded with a deep ditch, a covert-way, and glacis. To the fortreſs are two gates, one towards the city, and the other towards the country. The eſplanade, or ſpace between the city and citadel, is planted with four rows of trees, which form very pleaſant walks.

The general governor of French Flanders is alſo governor of this city, in whoſe abſence his place is ſupplied by the king's lieutenant. The citadel has alſo a governor, and a lieutenant of the king. The governor preſides at the meeting of the ſtates, which is commonly held about the cloſe of the year. The other members of this aſſembly are the magiſtrates of L'Iſle, who have always the firſt rank, the lords who have ſovereign juriſdiction, and the deputies from Douay and Orchis. The ſum demanded by the king from the ſtates generally amounts to two hundred and fifty thouſand livres, (ten thouſand nine hundred and thirty-eight pounds ſterling) which is always granted and raiſed from the twentieth part of the revenue of eſtates, and from duties on taxes. Beſides which the city of L'Iſle annually pays thirty-ſeven thouſand five hundred livres, (one thouſand ſix hundred and forty-one pounds ſterling) towards the repairs of the fortifications. The clergy and nobility pay no ſubſidy, and do not aſſiſt at the meeting of the ſtates; but three or four days after they break up, theſe are called together by the governor, &c. and a ſum demanded in the king's name; and then theſe two bodies commonly grant a twentieth part and a half of the income of their eſtates. The body of the magiſtracy of L'Iſle and its diſtrict is compoſed of a mayor, ſtyled revart, and twelve echevins, all of whom are annually changed. There are here conſiderable manufactories of ſilk, cambric, fine linen, and other ſtuffs; and their camblets are highly eſteemed. The trade of L'Iſle through France by land-carriage, or by the way of Dunkirk, is pretty conſiderable. The moſt profitable commerce is that to Spain and the Weſt Indies, either by commiſſion, or on their own account.

The city of Douay is pretty large and well fortified; it ſtands on the river Scarpe, twelve miles to the eaſt of Arras, and is of an oval form, larger than L'Iſle, but leſs populous by one-third. It is defended by fort Scarpe, which ſtands about a mile below the city, and the whole country may be laid under water by means of ſluices. Here is an univerſity founded in the year 1559, one collegiate church, and ſeven that are parochial, with a famous Engliſh ſeminary. The principal trade of this city conſiſts in the making and ſelling of worſted camblets, which are bought up by all the neighbouring people, eſpecially at the annual fair kept here in September. The magiſtracy conſiſts of twelve echevins, the firſt of whom is ſtyled the chief. In 1710 the confederates made themſelves maſters of the city; but in the year 1712 they loſt it again.

The territory, called the Cambreſis, is about ten leagues in length, and from five to ſix broad, though in ſome places not above two or three. It is fruitful and well inhabited.

The city of Cambray, in Latin Cameracum, and Camaracum, the capital of the Cambreſis, is ſituated on the Scheld, fifteen miles to the ſouth-weſt of Douay, and is a pretty large well-fortified city, defended by a citadel and fort. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and beſides its cathedral, contains two chapters, ten pariſh-churches, two abbies, and two hoſpitals. The archbiſhop ſtyles himſelf prince of the holy Roman empire, as indeed he formerly was, and count of Cambreſis. He is, however, lord of the city. His dioceſe conſiſts of eight hundred pariſhes, and his revenue is a hundred thouſand livres, (four thouſand three hundred and ſeventy-five pounds ſterling) out of which he is annually obliged to pay ſix thouſand florins to the court of Rome. This city has been ſubject to France ever ſince the year 1667: it is famous for its Cambric, which took its name from it.

The town of Chateau-Cambreſis, capital of the earldom of Cambreſis, lies thirteen miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Cambray, and was once fortified; but at preſent lies open, and contains one abbey. The archbiſhop, who has here a very magnificent palace, and fine gardens, is lord of this place. In the year 1559 the famous treaty of Chateau-Cambreſis was concluded here, between Henry II. king of France, and Philip II. king of Spain, by which the French gave one hundred and ninety-eight towns for Ham, Le Catelet, and St. Quintin.

Hainault is a part of the earldom of Henegau, and its principal city is the following; viz. Valenciennes, a large and populous city, ſeventeen miles to the north-eaſt of Cambray, is ſeated on the river Scheld, which not only divides it into two parts, but almoſt runs round it. The fortifications are after the manner of Vauban; it has a good citadel on the Scheld, and very fine ſluices. That part on the right of that river belongs to the dioceſe of Cambray, and has one collegiate church, and one abbey; the other ſide belongs to the dioceſe of Arras. This city was taken by the French in 1677. The inhabitants have manufactories of woollen ſtuff, and very fine linen.

In the government of Dunkirk there is only the town of the ſame name, and ſome neighbouring villages.

The town of Dunkirk, called by the French Dunquerque, is ſeated on the Colne, which here falls into the Britiſh channel, in fifty-one degrees two minutes north latitude, and in two degrees twenty-ſeven minutes eaſt longitude; twenty-ſix miles to the eaſt of Calais. It derives its name from a church built there on the Duns, or ſand-banks, erected, as it is ſaid, by St. Eloi, who firſt preached Chriſtianity among the Flemings. Some houſes were gradually built near it, ſo as to form a little town, which Baldwin, earl of Flanders, in the tenth century, encompaſſed with a wall; and it enjoying a harbour commodious for trade, the inhabitants engaged in commerce, by which it grew large and wealthy, and had even ſome ſhips of war; ſo that in the twelfth century the inhabitants fitted out a ſmall fleet againſt the Norman pirates, and performed ſuch eminent

eminent ſervices, that Philip, earl of Flanders, conferred ſome conſiderable privileges on the town.

In the thirteenth century, this town was ſold to the biſhop of Cambray, who enlarged the ſame, and improved the harbour. It was afterwards in the poſſeſſion of ſeveral different families, and in 1538 the emperor Charles V. erected a caſtle here; but in 1551 it was taken and deſtroyed by the French. It was afterwards poſſeſſed by Spain, and though the town recovered itſelf again, the inhabitants had a great ſhare in the diſturbances which aroſe in the Netherlands. In 1646 and 1658 it was taken by the French, and in the laſt mentioned year ceded to the Engliſh, for aſſiſting France againſt Spain. In 1662 Charles II. king of England, ſold the town to France for five millions of livres, (one hundred and ſixty-eight thouſand, ſeven hundred and fifty pounds ſterling) by which means Louis XIV. alſo acquired Mardyke, and the other villages which had been built round Dunkirk by the Engliſh.

After this, the French king ordered the city to be well fortified, erected a fine citadel, and built fort Louis, which ſtands to the ſouth on the canal of Bergen, about a mile and a half from the town. The harbour was alſo put into a moſt excellent condition, two moles of piers forming a canal in the ſea one thouſand fathoms in length, and about forty in breadth, and at each end of the moles were erected two batteries. Beſides theſe, on each ſide of the dyke, was a fort, together with the battery of Revers; the caſtle of Gaillard on the eaſt, and a little farther Fort Blanc. Between all theſe forts ſhips were able to paſs in their way to the harbour, and there was alſo a large baſon contiguous to it.

In 1706, this city enjoyed a flouriſhing trade, and contained one thouſand ſix hundred and thirty-nine houſes, in which were fourteen thouſand two hundred and ſeventy four inhabitants. The Engliſh, for the ſecurity of their commerce, which had ſuffered immenſe damage from the privateers of Dunkirk, compelled France to promiſe at the peace of Utrecht to deſtroy the fortifications, to fill up the harbour, to demoliſh the dams and ſluices, and never to repair them. This was actually begun; but it was found, or at leaſt pretended, that by filling up the harbour, the country round, for about ten French leagues, would be in danger of being overflowed. To remedy this inconvenience, ſeveral fruitleſs negociations paſſed between France and England, and in the mean while a new canal was made at Mardyke.

By a treaty concluded at the Hague between France, England, and Holland, in 1717, it was agreed, that the large entrance of the new ſluice at Mardyke, which was forty-four feet broad, ſhould be entirely demoliſhed; and that no harbour, ſluice, or baſon, ſhould ever be made either at Dunkirk or Mardyke, or within two French leagues round: and that the demolition of the works of Dunkirk ſhould be entirely compleated; but France making no great haſte in this work, it was, in 1748, made an article of the peace at Aix la Chapelle. After which France, inſtead of fulfilling theſe engagements, began ſome new works, which gave freſh umbrage to the court of England, who received certain intelligence that the city was again fortified on the land ſide, the baſon widened, and rendered as commodious for the reception of ſhips as ever the harbour had been. The French court replied, that theſe works had no other view than to free the inhabitants from the exhalations of the ſtagnating water, a pretence as falſe as it was ridiculous, ſince the French made the greateſt advantage of this place during the war in the reign of Louis XV. but at the concluſion of it, again agreed to demoliſh the works, and fill up the bar, which was the more neceſſary to be inſiſted upon, as the French have no other harbour in the channel, but that of St. Maloes, which is only capable of receiving ſhips of between thirty and forty guns.

By the late treaty, concluded in 1783, the French are permitted to fortify the harbour of Dunkirk, from which the merchants apprehend the moſt dreadful conſequences; as the next time we are at war with the French, they will be able to ſend, in a few hours, from that port, ten ſail of the line, which can ſweep the Downs, by capturing the whole fleet, which often conſiſts of two hundred ſail, and upwards, of merchantmen, with three or four men of war: the ſhips ſo taken can eaſily be conveyed in a few hours to Dunkirk, before any fleet at Portſmouth can hear of it, and the fortifications will prevent any fleet from retaking them.

The village of Mardyke is about four miles to the eaſt of Dunkirk, and was formerly conſiderable only on account of its fort, built on the ſea-ſhore, which has often been beſieged and taken, and was at laſt demoliſhed. Mardyke at length became celebrated for its noble canal, which Louis XIV. cauſed to be formed under the direction of Le Blanc, it being three thouſand three hundred and thirty-eight fathoms and two feet in length. It began at the canal of Bergen, near Dunkirk, and extending, with the breadth of between twenty-five and thirty fathoms, no leſs than one thouſand five hundred fathoms in length from eaſt to weſt; then winding from north to ſouth, three hundred fathoms farther it had an incomparable ſluice with two baſons, one of which was forty-four feet broad, it being contrived for the reception of large veſſels; the other twenty-ſix in breadth, and intended for thoſe that were ſmall.

Artois, which forms a part of the Netherlands, is bounded, on the north, by Flanders; on the eaſt, by Hainault; and on the ſouth and weſt, by Picardy. This county is twenty-ſix French leagues in length, and about half as much in breadth. It is one of the beſt and fineſt provinces in the whole kingdom, and, beſides its great fertility, has in it ſeveral linen manufactories, and carries on a conſiderable trade in flax, hops, wool, and oil of turnip-ſeed. The Scarpe, the Aa, and the Canche, are its principal rivers.

The county of Artois, together with Picardy, are ſubject to one governor-general, a lieutenant-general, and two deputy-governors; one for Arras and Bipauma, and the other for Air and St. Omer's. Here is a provincial council, which, in civil affairs, is ſubordinate to the parliament of Paris. The raiſing of the royal revenues is here adminiſtered by the conſent of the ſtates, which conſiſt of the clergy, a great number of abbots, and the deputies from every chapter: beſides theſe, there are the nobility, who amount to about ſeventy perſons; and the commoners, who conſiſt of the council of Arras, and the deputies of the magiſtracy of the eight principal towns of the country. No cuſtoms are paid here; the free gift required is in ſome meaſure ſettled at four hundred thouſand livres, (ſeventeen thouſand five hundred pounds ſterling) but as the number of cavalry in the country is not always alike, the charges of forage vary accordingly.

The following are the moſt conſiderable places in this province: viz. 1. Arras, the Origiacum of Ptolemy, and the Atrebatæ of Cæſar: it it ſituated in a diſtrict of the ſame name, and ſtands on the Scarpe, twelve miles to the ſouth-weſt of Douay. This is a very ancient and large place, divided into two parts, the one called the city, and the other the town, which is the more modern of the two; each of theſe is ſurrounded with old walls, which have round towers, built after the ancient manner, and a gate, over which was an inſcription in French, "That when the French ſhall take Arras, the mice ſhall eat the cats;" but the event ſhewed that it was not impoſſible, for in 1640, it was taken by the French.

The celebrated Vauban repaired the old walls, to which he added ſeveral baſtions, and a great number of new works in the ditch, which is large and very deep; particularly lunettes, built after Vauban's manner, and the firſt works of that kind which that excellent engineer performed. The ditch is ſurrounded with a covert-way, and a glacis as uſual, beyond which are ſeveral redoubts of a pentagonal figure, placed in the re-entering angles, and each has its particular ditch, covert-way, and glacis. The citadel is ſomewhat higher, towards the country; it is not very large, but is eſteemed one of the ſtrongeſt in the kingdom: it being an oblong pentagon, compoſed of five baſtions, as many half-moons, four tenailles, placed in the curtains, and a fauſſe braye, which covers the front on the city ſide. All theſe works are ſurrounded with a ditch, with which the Scarpe, or at leaſt a canal drawn from that river, communicates.

There are ſeveral handſome broad ſtreets, and it is inhabited by wealthy traders and artificers, who make ſail-cloth and tapeſtry, eſpecially the latter, which was invented here, and therefore that manufacture obtained the name of Arras: this is, indeed, very beautiful, though inferior to the tapeſtry made at Paris, Bruſſels, and Antwerp. The large market-place here is ſurrounded with fine buildings, among which is the governor's houſe. There are eleven pariſh-churches, ſeveral convents, one ſeminary, and there was lately a college of jeſuits. The cathedral, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a fine ſtructure, in which are preſerved ſome famous relics. The abbey of St. Vaſt has a magnificent church belonging to it; and among the chapels here, is one called the chapel of the Holy Candle, in which was kept a candle, which it is pretended was given by the bleſſed Virgin to the inhabitants, to cure them of an inward heat, which burnt and conſumed them. The biſhop, who is lord of the city, and preſident in the aſſembly of the ſtates, is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Cambray, and has a dioceſe of four hundred pariſhes, with

with a revenue of twenty-two thouſand livres a year, (nine hundred and ſixty-three pounds ſterling), and is taxed at the court of Rome four thouſand florins.

The ſtrong city of Aire, in Latin Aeria, and Aria, is ſituated on the river Lys, near the confines of Flanders, and is about ten miles to the ſouth-eaſt of St. Omer's. This is a well-fortified place, having, beſides the walls, baſtions, half-moons, horn-works, redoubts, counter-ſcarps, and ditches, with a moraſs, which encompaſſes it on three ſides. On that ſide which is acceſſible, at the diſtance of a cannon-ſhot from the city, and the river Lys, ſtands fort St. Francis, to which you go from the city by a regular canal. This fort is a ſmall, but regular pentagon, compoſed of five baſtions, encompaſſed by a ditch, a covert-way, and glacis. The Lys divides the city into two unequal parts, which contain a collegiate church, with ſeveral convens, and had till lately a college of jeſuits, with two hoſpitals, one of which is inſtituted for ſoldiers. But, notwithſtanding the ſtrength of this place, the French took it in 1641, and ſoon after it was retaken by the Spaniards. In 1676, it was again taken by the French, and was confirmed to them at the peace of Nimeguen. In November 1710, it ſurrendered to the allies, after a very vigorous ſiege, and the trenches had been open for ſix weeks; but it was reſtored again to the French, by the treaty of Utrecht.

The ruins of the once conſiderable city of Terouenne are between Aire and St. Omer's. This city formerly ſtood on the river Lys, and was famous on account of its being inveſted by Henry VIII. king of England, in perſon, in the year 1503, aſſiſted by the emperor Maximilian, who on this occaſion wore a St. George's croſs. At this ſiege the French, attempting to throw proviſions into the town, were defeated by the Engliſh, with great ſlaughter, and from the hurry with which they fled, this was called the Battle of the Spurs, intimating that theſe were the principal weapons they made uſe of to eſcape in ſafety. A fortnight after this battle, the city was taken, but diſmantled and quitted. The French afterwards repaired it, but the emperor Charles V. taking it in 1553, levelled it with the ground, and it has never been rebuilt ſince that time.

The city of St. Omer, capital of a bailiwic, is called in Latin Andomaropolis, and was formerly called Sithin. It is a conſiderable city, ſeated on the Aa, eight miles north-weſt of Aire, partly on an eminence, and partly on a moraſs, and is one of the beſt fortifications in the Netherlands: it being defended not only by a caſtle, but by large baſtions, between which are half-moons ſurrounded with large ditches, which are indeed too high to have any water in them; but are ſo deep, that it would be very difficult to mount from them to the walls of the ramparts. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Cambray, who has a revenue of forty thouſand livres, (one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty pounds ſterling) and is taxed one thouſand florins to the ſee of Rome.

There are ſeveral fine ſtreets, a large ſquare, and many handſome houſes in this city, and among the latter is the town-houſe. The cathedral dedicated to St. Omer, is a noble ſtructure, chiefly remarkable for its chapels, which are embelliſhed with fine marble and beautiful paintings. Beſides the cathedral, are ſix pariſh-churches, and a very rich abbey of the order of Benedictines. On each ſide of the portico belonging to it ſtands a large ſquare ſteeple of great height, where a conſtant watch is kept, to give notice whether there be an enemy in the neighbourhood of the city, the gates of which are never opened till it be daylight, and the watch has given notice, by a ſignal, that he has diſcovered no danger.

In this city are ſeveral convents and nunneries, two hoſpitals for maidens, a general hoſpital for the ſick, an orphan-houſe for poor boys, another for girls, and a houſe for twelve poor old men, in memory of the twelve apoſtles, beſides ſeveral other foundations, particularly one for annually giving a ſum of money to poor girls in marriage. Here is alſo an Engliſh ſeminary. The city is populous, and has ſome trade, a number of ſmall veſſels coming up here from the ſea by means of the river Aa. The government of St. Omer's is under a mayor, who is annually changed, and twelve echevins; and there are above an hundred villages under its juriſdiction.

Several floating iſlands are ſeen to the north-eaſt of St. Omer's: they move backwards and forwards, according to whatever motion is imparted to them. Upon theſe iſlands are ſeen graſs always growing, and the people draw them with ropes to the ſhore in order to drive their cattle into them: they have alſo ſome trees growing here, but theſe they keep very low, for fear the wind ſhould have too much hold of them, and drive the iſlands with too much impetuoſity.

SECT. X.

Deſcribing the ancient and modern Hiſtory of FRANCE; giving an Account of their Monarchs, from the earlieſt Times to the preſent Reign; the King's Titles, his Succeſſion to the Throne, Arms, Coronation, Enſigns of Royalty, &c. the ſeveral Orders of Nobility, and Knighthood; Parliaments, great Officers, great Councils of State and Courts of Juſtice; Laws, Taxes, Land Forces, and Navy of this Kingdom.

THE Celtæ were the moſt antient inhabitants of France: the Romans firſt conferred on them the name of Gauls, and Julius Cæſar reduced the country into a Roman province, calling it Tranſalpine Gaul, or Gaul beyond the Alps, to diſtinguiſh it from Ciſalpine Gaul, or Gaul on the Italian ſide of the Alps.

In the fifth century, the Burgundians, Viſigoths, and Bretons, ſettled in ſeveral parts of Gaul. Theſe were followed by the Franks from Germany, who under Merovic and Childeric conquered a part of Gaul, and under Clovis extended their dominions from the Rhine to the mouth of the Loire: for king Clovis, who began his reign in 468, quelled the Burgundians, Viſigoths, and inhabitants of Brittany, and became the firſt Chriſtian monarch of the Franks, whoſe kingdom was then divided into Auſtraria, on the eaſt part; and Neuſtria, on the weſt; and the four ſons of Clovis, on the deceaſe of their father, divided his kingdom among them.

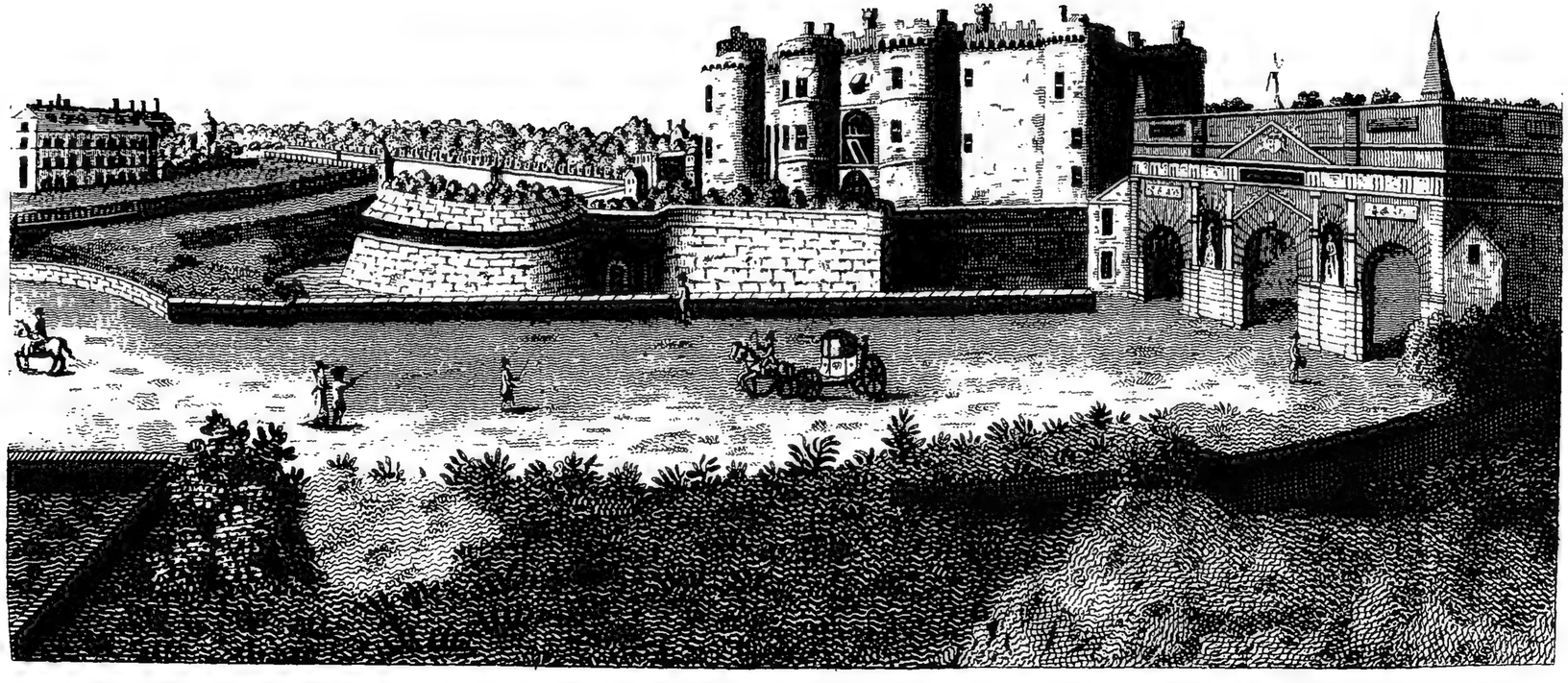
The Franks, when they had conquered the lands of Gaul, diſtributed them among their officers; and theſe, with the clergy, formed the firſt great councils or parliaments. Thus the government appears to have been a mixed monarchy, in which nothing of moment was tranſacted without the grand council of the nation, conſiſting of the principal officers, who held their lands by military tenures; while the conquered Gauls, who manured the lands for the Franks, were reduced to a ſtate of ſervitude.

The government of France continued under this conſtitution until Charles Martel, in 732, uſurped the ſovereignty. This nobleman was marſhal of France, or mayor of the palace, and had long exerciſed the ſovereign power in the name of Childeric, a weak and indolent prince. The Saracens, who had made themſelves maſters of the ſouth of France, penetrating into the heart of the kingdom, he entirely defeated them, and driving them out, was conſidered as the deliverer of Chriſtendom: he there became ſo popular, that with the conſent of the people, and even of the pope, he aſſumed the dominion of France; and having a victorious army at his command, not only depoſed the king, but deprived the nobility and clergy of their ſhare in the government, and thereby rendered himſelf an abſolute prince.

Pepin, the ſon of Charles, ſucceeded his father in the throne, but reſtored the privileges of the noblity and clergy, on their agreeing to exclude the former race of kings. He alſo divided the province among his principal nobility, allowing them to exerciſe ſovereign authority in their reſpective governments; till at length, aſſuming a kind of independency, they only acknowledged the king as their head: and this gave riſe to the numerous principalities, and their ſeveral parliaments, every province retaining the ſame form of government that had been exerciſed in the whole; and no laws were made, or taxes raiſed, unleſs the nobility and gentry gave their aſſent and concurrence thereto.

Their next monarch was Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, the ſon of Pepin: he conquered Italy, Germany, and part of Spain, and was crowned emperor of the Romans by pope Leo, in the year 800, and from him ſprang the race of kings called the Carlovingian line. About eighty years after the death of Charlemagne, the empire was ſeparated from France, and the Normans greatly diſtreſſed that country by their invaſions.

The race of kings of the Carlovingian line, continued ſovereigns of France till the reign of Louis V. when, in 987, Hugh Capet, a popular nobleman, began the Capetine line of monarchs. Cruſadoes, or expeditions to the Holy Land, for the recovery of Jeruſalem from the Saracens, being preached up by order of the pope, the princes of every kingdom in Europe engaged in thoſe falſely called holy wars, in which Chriſtianity was to be propagated by fire and ſword, and in which ſeveral hundred thouſand deluded zealots periſhed: but though they at length took Antioch,



View of the Baſtile, before its deſtruction in July, 1789 .

Antioch, Jeruſalem, and other ſtrong places, they loſt them all again within two hundred years. In one of theſe wild expeditions, Louis IX. with moſt of the nobility, were taken priſoners in Egypt, and an immenſe ſum was paid for their ranſoms.

The kingdom of Navarre was added, in 1285, to the crown of France, by the marriage of Philip IV. with Jane queen of Navarre. During this reign, the conſtitution of the government received a conſiderable alteration; for the nobility and clergy refuſing to grant the king the ſupplies he demanded, he ſummoned the deputies or repreſentatives of the commons to parliament, and conſtituted them a third ſtate, on their granting him his demands.

Hubert, count dauphin of Vienne, transferred his dominions to the crown of France in 1349, on condition that the king's eldeſt ſon ſhould be ſtyled dauphin ever afterwards, which has accordingly continued to this day.

A claim being laid to the crown of France by Edward III. king of England, on account of his being deſcended in a direct line from Philip IV. that prince invaded the kingdom; and in 1346 obtained a complete victory at Creſſy in Picardy, and the next year took Calais. In 1356 the French were again defeated at Poictiers, by the eldeſt ſon of Edward III. ſtyled Edward the Black Prince, who brought priſoners to England John king of France, and his ſon Philip.

The French king Charles VI. being ſeized with a kind of frenſy, and becoming unfit to govern, the dukes of Burgundy and Orleans contended for the adminiſtration; and the quarrel grew to that height, that the duke of Burgundy cauſed the duke of Orleans to be aſſaſſinated in the ſtreets of Paris, which laid the foundation for a civil war. About the ſame time Henry V. king of England, invading France, obtained a victory at Agincourt, in 1415. The French now propoſed a reconciliation between the duke of Burgundy and the Orleans family; and a conference was held between the young duke of Orleans and the duke of Burgundy, to accommodate matters; but at a ſecond conference, the dauphin and the duke of Orleans cauſed the duke of Burgundy to be murdered. Hereupon the queen and the young duke of Burgundy joined the Engliſh, with whoſe aſſiſtance king Henry made an almoſt entire conqueſt of France; and a parliament being held at Paris, the king of England was made regent of France during the life of the French king Charles VI. declared ſucceſſor to that crown, and at the ſame time married the princeſs Catherine, the French king's daughter. King Henry dying, and leaving an infant ſon, that infant was crowned king of France at Paris in 1431; but Charles the dauphin, alſo cauſing himſelf to be proclaimed king, recovered all the countries which the Engliſh had taken.

Charles VIII. the laſt of the firſt line of the houſe of Valois, dying in the year 1498, the crown deſcended to Louis XII. duke of Orleans. Three of his ſons ſucceeded him in order. Under the firſt, namely, Francis II. the religious diſputes began to break out in France; the proteſtants were perſecuted; and under Charles IX. theſe diſputes occaſioned two civil wars; after the concluſion of which, on the eighteenth of Auguſt, 1572, was perpetrated the barbarous maſſacre of Paris, which left an indelible ſtain on the hiſtory of France. Afterwards king Henry III. being thought to favour the proteſtants, was aſſaſſinated by one Clements, a monk. His legal ſucceſſor was Henry IV. king of Navarre, the firſt of the houſe of Bourbon that ſat on the throne of France: but he being a proteſtant, was obſtinately oppoſed by the popiſh party; and though he changed his religion in order to pleaſe his ſubjects, yet having paſſed an edict of Nantes, for the toleration of the proteſtants, he was aſſaſſinated in the ſtreets of Paris, by one Ravaillac, a monk.

After the death of Henry, which happened in 1610, Louis XIII. a minor of nine years of age, ſucceeding to the throne, Mary of Medicis, his mother, was declared regent. She continued to invade the liberties of the ſubjects, and to revive the perſecution againſt the proteſtants, which occaſioned another civil war. Cardinal Richlieu, being about this time introduced into the miniſtry, entirely ſubdued the Parliament of Paris, and put a final period to the liberties of the people.

On the death of Louis XIII. and that of cardinal Richlieu, which happened about the ſame time, his ſon Louis XIV. ſucceeded to the throne, and in his long reign carried the power of France to its greateſt height. To his kingdom he added the provinces of Alſace and Rouſſillon, with a conſiderable part of the Netherlands, Franche Comté, or the earldom of Burgundy, and the other principal city of Orange. He alſo enlarged his dominions in America and Aſia, and placed his grandſon Philip of Anjou on the throne of Spain, while navigation and manufactures were improved throughout the kingdom. But the bravery and ſkill of the great duke of Marlborough ſet bounds to his conqueſts, which had been carried on with the utmoſt cruelty; and particularly on his invading the Palatinate of the Rhine in 1689, he burnt and deſtroyed all the fine towns in that country. He alſo repealed the edict of Nantes, and began a ſevere perſecution againſt the Proteſtants, who fled into England and other countries, where they ſet up ſilk manufactories, &c.

Louis XV. the late king, ſucceeded his grandfather Louis XIV. on the firſt of September, 1715, and was crowned at Rheims on the twenty-fifth of October, 1722. Louis XVI. the preſent king of France and Navarre, was born in 1754, ſucceeded his grandfather Louis XV. in 1774, and married in 1770, to Maria Antonietta, ſiſter of the emperor of Germany, born in 1755. The dauphin, the iſſue of this marriage, was born October 29, 1781, and named Louis Xavier Benedict.

The king of France's title is, Louis XVI. by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre. The title of ſire, or lord, is given him by his ſubjects, as a mark of his unlimited power; and foreigners ſtyle him the moſt Chriſtian king, or his moſt Chriſtian majeſty; but the king's ſubjects are not to make uſe of it.

The French writers affirm, that their king never dies, but as ſoon as his eyes are cloſed, the next prince of the blood ſucceeds to the throne, and is inſtantly inveſted with the ſupreme authority; but where the king is a minor, that is, before he has entered the fourteenth year of his age, the adminiſtration of government is entruſted to a regent, uſually the queen-mother, or a prince of the blood, according to the determination of the parliament at Paris, in which the reſt of the kingdom generally acquieſce. But that is ſeldom diſputed, if the deceaſed king has appointed a regent by his will.

A new king, on entering into his fourteenth year, goes in great ſtate to the parliament of Paris, attended by the princes of the blood, the peers, and general officers of ſtate. This aſſembly is generally called the bed of juſtice, and here he is declared to be of age; yet the regent frequently procures himſelf to be conſtituted prime miniſter, and under that title ſtill continues to govern the kingdom till his majeſty thinks fit to aſſume the reins of government.

The French arms are three flours de lys, or, in a field azure, ſupported by two angels, in the habit of Levites, each holding in his hand a banner with the ſame arms: the creſt is an open crown: the whole under a grand azure pavilion ſtrewed with fleurs de lys, or, and ermine, and over it a cloſe ground with a double fleur de lys, or, on the ſides of which are flying ſtreamers, on which are written the words uſed in battle, MON JOIE S. DENNIS, and above them on the royal banner or oriflame, LILIA NON LABORANT NEQUE NENT; that is, lilies neither toil nor ſpin; which is ſuppoſed to be an alluſion to the ſalique law, that excludes females from the ſovereign power.

In France, the nobility are divided into four claſſes: the firſt includes only the princes of the blood, conſiſting of the houſe of Orleans, and the two branches of the family of Bourbon, thoſe of Condé and Conti. Next to theſe immediately follow the king's natural children who have been legitimated, and theſe precede all the nobility of the kingdom.

To the ſecond claſs belong the high nobility, as the dukes and peers of the realm, of which there are forty-five in all, including the ſix princes of the blood, who are peers by birth.

The third claſs is compoſed of the common ancient nobility, who in ſome provinces, particularly in Languedoc, are ſtyled nobles; but in moſt of the others ecuyers.

In the fourth claſs are the new nobility, whom the king has either raiſed by patent, or ennobled by their employments.

There are three orders of knighthood in France: firſt, that of St. Michael, inſtituted in 1469, and though originally compoſed of only thirty-ſix knights, was afterwards enlarged to one hundred. A perſon muſt be a knight of this order, before he can enter into that of, ſecondly, the Holy Ghoſt, which was founded in 1578, by Henry III. and is compoſed of one hundred perſons beſides the ſovereign, and conferred only on princes of the blood, and perſons of the higheſt rank. Thirdly, the order of St. Louis, which was inſtituted in the year 1693, by Louis XIV. merely as a diſtinction for military merit, and is worn by almoſt every officer, and even by ſubalterns.

The three ſtates of the kingdom formerly conſiſted of the repreſentatives of the clergy, the nobility, and the repreſentatives of the citizens: nothing of conſequence, in relation to the ſtate, was decreed or enacted without their conſent; but theſe aſſemblies are now entirely aboliſhed, and have never been convened ſince the year 1614.

The courts in which juſtice is now uſually adminiſtered, are, firſt, the parliaments, which are the laſt reſort when the court does not interpoſe. There are, at preſent, twelve, namely, thoſe of Paris, Toulouſe, Rouen, Grenoble, Bourdeaux, Dijon, Aix, Rennes, Pau, Metz, Beſançon, and Douay. They principally conſiſt of a certain number of preſidents and inferior judges, who purchaſe their places either of the crown, or of thoſe who are in poſſeſſion of them: for all magiſtrates and officers of juſtice in France openly purchaſe their places, and the government makes a conſiderable revenue by theſe ſales. They enjoy their poſts for life, except they have been guilty of ſome crime in the exerciſe of their office.

The parliament of Paris is the moſt conſiderable in the kingdom, for hither the king frequently comes in perſon, and here the royal edicts are recorded and promulged; till when they have not the force of laws. It is compoſed of the princes of the blood, dukes, and peers of France, beſides the ordinary judges, and takes cognizance of all offences committed by peers, where the court does not interfere. This parliament conſiſts of ten chief preſidents, ſome honorary counſellors, or judges, four maſters of the requeſts of the houſhold, twenty-one preſidents a mortier, ſo called from the form of their caps, and of two hundred and thirty-two other counſellors or judges; an attorney-general, advocates, ſolicitors-general, regiſters, notaries, ſecretaries, &c.

The principal officer of the crown is the chancellor, who preſides in all courts and councils of ſtate in the king's abſence; the others are, the keeper of the ſeals, four ſecretaries of ſtate, the marſhals of France, the colonel-general of the horſe, the great maſter of the artillery, the admiral of France, two vice-admirals, the general of the galleys, the four great officers of the order of the Holy Ghoſt, namely, the chancellor, the maſter of the ceremonies, the great treaſurer, and the ſecretary; the chief preſidents of the ſeveral parliaments, with the governors and the lieutenant-generals of the provinces. And the principal officers of the houſhold are the great maſter of the houſhold, the great maſter of the horſe, the great almoner, the great chamberlain, the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, the great butler, the great huntſman, the four captains of the garde du corps, and the great porter.

All affairs of ſtate are conducted by ſeven great councils. The firſt of theſe is, the ſupreme council of ſtate, in which, beſides the king and the prime miniſter, when there is one, it is compoſed of the comptroller-general of the finances, and the three ſecretaries of ſtate.

The ſecond is the ſecretary of ſtate's office, in which, beſides the king, the dauphin, and prime miniſter, there ſit the chancellor, the preſident of the council of finances, the four ſecretaries of ſtate, and the comptroller-general of the finances. Here all affairs of the provinces are tranſacted; commiſſions, letters, and orders ſent to the governors and other officers of the ſeveral provinces and cities. The ſecretaries of ſtate make the motion, and every one expedites the reſolution taken on the articles of his department: and the members divide among them the foreign and domeſtic affairs of ſtate.

The third council is that of the finances, which beſides the king and chancellor, conſiſts of a preſident, one of the ſix intendants of the finances, a member of the council of ſtate, and the comptroller-general of the finances. The royal revenues are under the direction of this council.

The fourth is the privy-council, which is convened by the chancellor on ſuch days as he pleaſes. On the king's abſence, there is always a chair ſet for him. This council at preſent conſiſts of the chancellor, or keeper of the great ſeal, twenty-one ordinary counſellors of ſtate, the ſecretaries of ſtate, the comptroller-general of the finances, the intendants of the finances, who are all ordinary members, and twelve ſtate-counſellors, who officiate only half-yearly. The ordinary ſtate-counſellors have each a ſalary of five thouſand five hundred livres, (two hundred and forty-one pounds ſterling) the half yearly, three thouſand three hundred livres, (one hundred and forty-five pounds ſterling). In this council alſo aſſiſt twenty-two maſters of requeſt, who belong alſo to the parliament, and lay before it any affairs they are entruſted with.

The fifth is the grand council, which has the deciſion of all cauſes relative to archbiſhoprics, biſhoprics, and abbies; and has alſo the power of determining all diſputes of the other ſovereign tribunals, in matters of juriſdiction and other conteſts. The chancellor of France preſides in this council: he is aſſiſted by ſeveral preſidents, counſellors, &c.

The ſixth is the high court of chancery; which conſiſts of the keeper of the great ſeal, who is frequently the ſame with the chancellor of France; of four grand audienciers who peruſe papers ſent from the ſecretary of ſtate's office to be ſealed, and make report to the chancellor: of four comptrollers of the audience, who give the papers allowed to be ſealed to an officer called chauff-cire, or chaff-wax, and receive them back from him; and four keepers of the rolls of the offices of France, who keep the regiſters of all the officers that require the great ſeal, with ſeveral clerks and other officers and aſſiſtants.

The ſeventh and laſt office is that pertaining to commerce, the members of which, beſides the king and prime miniſter, are the chancellor, the comptroller-general of the finances, and two ſecretaries of ſtate.

In this kingdom, juſtice is adminiſtered by inferior, middle, and ſuperior courts. The more important cauſes are cognizable only by the parliament, which decides cauſes in the laſt reſort. The middle tribunals pronounce definitively in certain ſmall cauſes, both civil and criminal. The inferior courts belong to the prevotes, mayors, judicatures, chatellanies, and other juriſdictions dependent on the crown, or particular lordſhips; from theſe, appeals lie to the bailiwics, or precinct courts, and from theſe again to the provincial courts.

The civil law prevails in many of the provinces; while others have their own cuſtomary laws. Thoſe of principal note among the latter are about ſixty; but, including the juridical cuſtoms of ſingle places, they make about two hundred and eighty-five. Beſides theſe, there are ordinances, edicts, and declarations, which are of univerſal force. The civil and criminal proceſſes were amended and reduced to a general uniformity, in 1666, under Louis XIV.

There is a ſtrict diſtinction made in France between the canonical and papal eccleſiaſtical law; and by the obligatory canons, or church ordinances, are only underſtood thoſe canons of the firſt ages of Chriſtianity, and the œcumenical councils, that have been confirmed by the conſent of the churches bound by them, which could not be tranſacted without the approbation of the civil power. Thus the interpolated decretals of the ſee of Rome are abſolutely excluded. The king's ordinances iſſued for the protection of the liberties of the Gallican church, conſtitute the moſt conſiderable part of the eccleſiaſtical law of France.

The French king's revenues are both ordinary and extraordinary. The ordinary revenues comprehend the domains, which conſiſt in lands, lordſhips, and foreſts: the aids or duty on wines, which are the twentieth part of the wine ſold by wholeſale, and the eighth or tenth of that retailed: the gabelle or ſalt-duty, which is here extremely high. The other duties are the taille, or land-tax, the capitation, or poll-tax; the cuſtoms of all kinds, the duty on ſtamped paper, and other impoſts.

The cuſtoms, ſuch as wine-licence, ſalt and ſtamp-duty, tobacco, poſts, &c. are farmed out to the farmers-general, who have their under farmers and receivers. The great officer for levying the taxes is the comptroller-general, who keeps a duplicate of all receipts and diſcharges relative to the royal revenue.

It is reckoned that the ordinary revenues of the crown, ariſing from the above taxes, amount to about ten millions ſterling. An amazing ſum conſidering the lands belonging to the church, and what is payed to ſupport the clergy; and the many thouſand drones who, ſhut up in convents, are ſupported by the labour of the induſtrious.

In time of peace, the land forces of France amount to about two hundred thouſand men, among which are a great number of Swiſs, Germans, and other foreigners; and in time of war they are frequently augmented to four hundred thouſand.

The French have alſo a very conſiderable navy. Claſſes are inſtituted through all the maritime provinces, where the ſea officers and ſailors, and others belonging to the navy, reſide. Each claſs ſerves three or four years alternately, and thoſe who are not in actual ſervice on board the king's ſhips, may enter on board thoſe of the merchants. In the beginning of the war in the late king's reign, France had upwards of a hundred and eleven men of war.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

THE NEW HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF

SPAIN.

SECT. I.

Containing a general Deſcription of SPAIN, its Name, Situation, Extent, and Boundaries; alſo an Account of the Country, with reſpect to its Mountains, Rivers, Climate, Produce, Cattle, &c.

SPAIN was anciently called Iberia, from the river Iberus; and Heſperia, from its weſtern ſituation; but Hiſpania, from which its modern name is derived, is ſuppoſed to have been formed from the Phœnician word Sepana, implying a rabbet, with which animals this country hath always abounded. It is ſituated between thirty-ſix and forty-four degrees north latitude, and between three and ten degrees weſt longitude, being the moſt weſtern part of the continent of Europe. Its length is ſeven hundred, and its breadth five hundred miles; it is bounded to the eaſt and ſouth, by the Mediterranean, the ſtreights of Gibraltar, and part of the Atlantic ocean; towards the weſt, by Portugal; and on the north, by the bay of Biſcay and the Pyrenean mountains, which ſeparate it from France. It was formerly conquered by the Romans, afterwards overrun by the Goths, then ſubdued by the Moors, from whom the Chriſtians recovered it.

There are ſeveral remarkably high mountains in Spain, the principal of which are the Pyrenees, which ſtretch from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic ocean; but not in a direct line, for near two hundred miles: their breadth is, in ſome places, not leſs than eighty. That called the Pic de Midi is of a prodigious height. Over theſe mountains there are only about five paſſages out of Spain into France, and thoſe alſo very narrow: even the vallies between the mountains are covered with thick and lofty woods. The other ridges of hills in Spain are the Sierre d'Occa, Sierra Molino, Sierra Morena, and Sierra Novada, or the ſnowy mountains. Near Gibraltar, oppoſite to mount Abyla in Africa, ſtands the celebrated mount Calpe: theſe were anciently called Hercules's Pillars. The mountains yield great quantities of timber for ſhipping, which are conveyed by the Ebro, and other rivers, to the Mediterranean.

According to ancient and modern writers, the mountains abound with gold, ſilver, iron, lead, tin, cinnabar, quickſilver, allum, vitriol, copperas, lapis calaminaris, &c. beſides gems, and mineral waters both hot and cold. The gold and ſilver mines are not worked at preſent, but thoſe of iron are. The neglect of the former is owing partly to the indolence of the Spaniards, and partly to the gold and ſilver imported from America.

Beſides the rivers Minho, Douro, Tagus, Menda, Lima, and Guadiana, which run through Portugal, but have their ſources in Spain, the moſt conſiderable are the Ebro, olim Iberus, Gaudalavier or Turio, Gaudalguivir, olim Perea Bœtis, and Tarteſſes, Segura, and Zucar. From the falſe notion of the Guadiana loſing itſelf under ground, it is ſuppoſed to have had the name of Anas, or the Duck.

The air, during the months of June, July, and Auguſt, is exceſſively hot in the day-time; but the reſt of the year it is pleaſant and temperate. Even during the above months, it is very cool in the ſhade; and ſo cold in the night, that it makes a traveller ſhiver; and in the day-time the violent heat continues only for about four or five hours. In the north, on the mountains and near the ſea-coaſt, the air is much leſs ſultry in ſummer than in the ſouth, eſpecially in the lower parts of the country, and at a diſtance from the ſea. It ſeldom rains here, except about the equinoxes, and the froſts are very gentle towards the ſouth; but on the mountains in the north and north-eaſt, the ir is very ſharp in winter. Both in the ſouth and north, the air is generally clear and ſerene; and, as in the northern countries, diſtempers for the moſt part proceed from colds; ſo, in Spain, they are commonly the effects of heat.

In ſome parts of Spain there are ſandy deſarts, and in others barren mountains: the greater part of the country, however, has a good ſoil, and is very fertile, producing a great variety of rich wines, oils and fruits, particularly oranges, lemons, prunes, citrons, almonds, raiſins, dates, figs, cheſnuts, capers, pears, peaches, pomegranates, &c. Grain, however, is ſcarce, which is owing to the almoſt general neglect of tillage; and but very ſmall quantities of flax, hay, and hemp, are produced. Some parts produce rice and ſugar-canes; and in others, honey, ſalt, ſilk, cotton, and wool abound.

Good horſes are produced here, but mules are more numerous, and in general much admired, which makes the fine breed of aſſes particularly valuable. Deer, wild fowl, and other game, are very numerous. Here are many goats, particularly the chamois, or Shamoy goat, and wolves are almoſt the only wild beaſts in the country.

The herb kali, which is uſed in making ſalt, ſoap, and glaſs, grows in great plenty about the ſea-coaſt. The locuſt-tree, an ever-green, is common in Valencia; the trunk is about two feet in diameter, the leaves green, ten on a twig, viz. five on each ſide; the fruit is an inch broad, reſembles kidney-beans, and grows in cluſters from the branches and body of the tree in a ſingular manner; the pods are thick, mealy, ſweet, and when dry, are given to horſes and cattle as provender.

The beautiful bird avelucos, or bee-eater, is found in no part of Europe but Granada and Andaluſia, It is of the ſize of a black-bird, and has a black bill, thick at the baſe, bending downward, and near two inches long. The legs and feet are like thoſe of a king's fiſher; the eyes are of a fine red, and there is a black ſtreak on each ſide of the head, which begins at the corner of the mouth, and runs beyond the eyes. The baſe of the upper chap, and under the chin, are covered with bright pale and blue feathers; but the upper part of the back of the head is of a duſky yellow, as well as the back and wings, only theſe laſt are ſhaded pretty ſtrongly with green. The tips of the quill feathers are brown, the breaſt and belly green, and the under part near the vent of a pale yellow, with a ſmall mixture of green. The outermoſt feathers of the tail are variegated with green and yellow, and the two middlemoſt feathers are twice as long as the reſt, that is, nine inches, and terminate in ſharp points of a brown colour.

There is great plenty of fiſh in the Spaniſh ſeas, among which is the anchovy. The wild bulls uſed in the bull-fights are principally bred in Andaluſia; and the ſheep in Spain are innumerable, as may be eaſily gueſſed by the number of ſhepherds, which are computed to amount to forty thouſand. The ſheep that bear the fine wool are driven every ſummer from ſouth to north, through the whole extent of the kingdom, and towards winter return again.

SECT. II.

Giving a geographical Deſcription of the ſeveral grand Diviſions or Provinces of SPAIN; together with an Account of their principal Cities, Towns, and Places, and the Trade, Manufactures, Manners, Cuſtoms, &c. of the Inhabitants.

THERE are fourteen diviſions or provinces in this country; namely, 1. Galicia; 2. Aſturias; 3. Biſcay; 4. Navarre; 5. Arragon; 6. Catalonia; 7. Leon; 8. Eſtra-

8. Eſtramadura; 9. Old Caſtile; 10. New Caſtile; 11. Valentia; 12. Andaluſia; 13. Granada; and, 14. Murcia, which we ſhall treat of in the order here laid down.

1. The province of Galicia, which was anciently a kingdom, has the ocean on the weſt; Aſturias and Leon on the eaſt; Portugal on the ſouth; and the bay of Biſcay on the north. It is of a ſquare figure, one hundred and twenty miles each way, very mountainous, had formerly mines of gold and ſilver, but is at preſent the pooreſt and coldeſt part of Spain.

The principal places are, 1. St. Jago de Compoſtella, the capital of the whole province, is ſituated in forty-two degrees fifty minutes north latitude, and in eight degrees twenty minutes weſt longitude, between the rivers Tambra and Ulla, in a moſt fertile plain, ſurrounded with hills of a moderate height, which ſhelter it from the nipping winds that blow from the mountains. The public ſquares and the churches are very magnificent; it has alſo a great number of monaſteries for both ſexes, and about two thouſand houſes. The cathedral is particularly worthy of notice, and in it is kept the pretended body of the apoſtle James the Younger, the tutelar ſaint and patron of all Spain. The order of St. Jago takes its name from this city, which alſo maintains a certain number of knights. The univerſity was erected in 1532; according to Major Dalrymple it has but few ſtudents. Here is alſo a tribunal of the inquiſition.

2. Orenſe, a city ſeated forty-ſeven miles to the ſouth-eaſt of St. Jago de Compoſtella, on the banks of the Minho, in a delightful country, and abounding in excellent wine and fine fruit. One part of it ſtands at the foot of a mountain, on which is felt a ſharp cold that is of long continuance; while the other part of the city, which lies on the ſide of the plain, enjoys all the pleaſures of ſpring, and the fruits of autumn.

3. The ſea-port town of Corunna, called by our ſeamen the Groyne, is ſituated on the bay of Biſcay. This is a place of conſiderable trade, having a ſpacious harbour, with walls and forts, ſeveral chapels, churches, and hoſpitals. It ſtands thirty miles north of Compoſtella, and is the ſeat of the governor and royal audience of Galicia. There is a quarry of jaſper in its neighbourhood.

4. The ſmall town of Lugo, anciently called Lucus Auguſti, is about ſeventy miles eaſt of Compoſtella. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of St. Jago, and has a revenue of eighteen thouſand ducats. This town is incloſed with a ſtrong wall, ſo broad, that two coaches may go abreaſt upon it; and its neighbourhood produces turnips of fifty pounds weight, and very well taſted. Here are many warm and ſome hot baths.

5. Tui is a walled city on the river Minho, about forty miles ſouth of Compoſtella, and not far from Valença in Portugal. It enjoys a good air, being delightfully ſituated among gardens and vineyards; and is the ſee of a biſhop, who has a revenue of ſeven thouſand ducats.

6. The town of Vigo is ſituated on a ſmall bay, where, in 1702, the Engliſh and Dutch burnt the Spaniſh plate-fleet. 7. Ferrol, two leagues from Corunna, is an agreeable town, with a fine harbour, where ſeveral Spaniſh men of war are uſually at anchor. 8. Finiſterre is an inconſiderable town near the cape of that name. 9. Montforte la Lemos is a town belonging to the count of Lemos, who has a ſtately palace here. On the top of a neighbouring mountain is a ſpring that ebbs and flows as the ſea does, and is alternately hot and cold. 10. Mondonnedo, ſixteen leagues from the ſea-coaſt, is the ſee of a biſhop. 11. Betanzos, on the Mandeo, has a good harbour.

II. Aſturias, which is a principality, and gives title to the hereditary prince of Spain, has Galicia on the weſt, the bay of Biſcay, on the eaſt; the ſea on the north; and Old Caſtile and Leon, on the ſouth. It is one hundred and ten miles long, fifty-four broad, fertile, but thinly inhabited. The people, who are very poor and proud, plume themſelves upon being the genuine deſcendants of the ancient Goths.

The principal places are, 1. Oviedo, the capital, ſituated twenty miles from the bay of Biſcay, between the little Ove and Duva, from the former of which it is ſuppoſed to take its name. Here is an univerſity, founded in 1580, ſeveral convents, chapels, churches, and hoſpitals; and here Pelayo, and the firſt Chriſtian kings, after the conqueſt of Spain by the Moors, reſided. The town has ſtrong walls, and is the ſeat of the royal audience for the province. It is alſo the ſee of a biſhop, who is immediately ſubject to the pope, and has an income of twelve thouſand ducats. The neighbouring country is very mountainous, but abounds in grain, cattle, and cheſnut-trees.

2. The ſmall town of Gyon, near the ſea, has a good wall, caſtle, and port. It was called by the Romans Aræ Sextiæ, or Seſtinæ, and was once the capital of Aſturias, and the reſidence of Pelayo, whoſe ſucceſſors ſtyled themſelves kings of Gyon, for ſome time.

3. St. Andero, in Latin Portus Sancti Emederi, is a ſmall town, but has a large, ſecure, and well-fortified harbour, which, however, has a dangerous rock at the entrance of it.

4. Santillana is a ſmall town on the bay of Biſcay, belonging to the duke del Infantado, to whom it gives the title of marquis. It is ſuppoſed to be the Caulana, or Caucana, of the Greeks and Romans.

5. Liebana, an earldom, belonging to the dukes del Infantado. The Moors could never get footing in this province, which is one of the moſt craggy and mountainous parts of Spain.

III. The province of Biſcay has the bay of the ſame name on the north, and Old Caſtile on the ſouth, the Aſturias on the weſt, and Navarre on the eaſt. It is one hundred and ſixteen miles long, eighty broad, is famous for its oranges, lemons, and apples, of which good cyder is made, but in many places it is mountainous, and the ſoil ſtony and barren. This province is divided into three parts, viz. Biſcay Proper, Guipuſcoa, and Alaba.

The principal places in Biſcay Proper are, 1. Bilbao, vulgarly called Bilboa, the capital of the province: it is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Ybaicabal, ſix miles from the ſea, where it has a good port, and a great trade in iron, wrought and unwrought, wool, ſaffron, and cheſnuts. It is large and populous, ſtanding where was formerly the Portus Amanus, and taking its name from a ford near the town, as having been at firſt called Bello Vado, which was at laſt corrupted into Bilbao, or Bilboa. The city is large and populous, containing twelve hundred houſes, five pariſh-churches, the like number of monaſteries, and ſeven nunneries. It has a good air, and is ſurrounded by a fruitful country, whence proviſions are cheap and plentiful.

There is alſo in this province Orduna, a ſea-port city, ſeated in a pleaſant valley formed by high mountains, twenty-five miles to the ſouth-weſt of Bilbao; and two other ſmall towns, one of which is Durango, fifteen miles ſouth-eaſt of Bilbao.

The city of St. Sebaſtian is of conſiderable ſize, has a ſecure harbour at the mouth of the little river Gummea, by the ancients called Menaſcum. It is a handſome place, well defended by a citadel, carrying on alſo a conſiderable trade in iron, ſteel, and wool; here is alſo a company which trades to the Caraccas. It enjoys a pleaſant proſpect of the ſea on one ſide, and the Pyrenean mountains on the other.

Fontarabia, or Fuentarabia, is a little neat town, ſituated on a peninſula on the ſea-ſhore, twenty-two miles to the ſouth-weſt of Bayonne. It is fortified both by nature and art; and has a good harbour, though it is dry at low water. The town is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the declivity of a hill, and on the land-ſide is ſurrounded by the lofty Pyrenean mountains. It is a very important place, being accounted the key of Spain on that ſide. Near the city runs the river Bidaſſoa, or Vidoſſo, which is here very broad, and is the boundary between France and Spain. This place held out a ſiege againſt the French in 1638, for which it was honoured by the king with the title of a city; but in 1719 was taken by them.

The town of Toloſa, capital of Guipuſcoa, is ſeated between two mountains in a delightful valley, at the confluence of the Araxis and Oria, over which there are two handſome bridges, and at a ſmall diſtance ſeveral fine natural caſcades. This place is not large, but inhabited by a great number of perſons who are employed in making ſword blades.

Salmas is noted for its ſalt-ſprings; the Sierra de Adriane, in this diſtrict, is the higheſt mountain among the Pyrenees; and Mondragon is celebrated for its mineral ſprings.

Alaba, the third diviſion of Biſcay, contains no place worthy of mention but Victoria, its capital, which is ſurrounded by a wall; has in it many magnificent monaſteries, and carries on a trade in wine, ſword-blades, iron, ſteel, and wool.

IV. The province of Navarre, called Upper Navarre, to diſtinguiſh it from Lower Navarre, belonging to France, was formerly part of the ancient kingdom of Navarre. It has

has Arragon on the ſouth; the Pyrenean mountains on the north and eaſt; and Old Caſtile and Biſcay to the weſt; being ninety miles long, and ſeventy broad. By a particular compact, no part of the revenues of this province is permitted to go into the royal treaſury, but all are obliged to be appropriated to the public ſervice. This country abounds with horned cattle, ſheep, game, horſes, honey, oil, wine, ſome grain, a few medicinal waters, and ſome minerals.

The principal places are, 1. Pampeluna, the capital, ſituated at the foot of the Pyrenees, and walled. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſubject to the archbiſhop of Burgos, and has a revenue of twenty-eight thouſand ducats. In 1608 an univerſity was founded in this city, where are alſo two caſtles, ſeveral churches, and a great many convents. Two high roads lead from hence over the Pyrenees, to France; one to Bayonne, through the valley of Batan; and the other, which is the beſt, to St. Jaen pied de Port, by the way of Taraffa. This city is ſaid to have been built by Pompey the Great, and thence called Pompeiopolis.

The city of Tafalla, on the Cadaço, is large and handſome, contains an univerſity, and is defended by a caſtle; and Oleta, on the ſame river, was formerly the reſidence of the kings of Navarre, though it is now an inconſiderable place.

3. Fifty-eight miles ſouth of Pampeluna ſtands the city of Sudela, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Ebro. It is walled, has a ſtately bridge over the Ebro, and contains ſeveral churches and convents.

4. Eſtella is a handſome town on the river Ega. Its name ſignifies a ſtar, having been built to guide and chear, like a ſtar, the weary pilgrims paſſing through theſe wild mountains, in their way to Compoſtella. 5. Viana, on the Ebro, formerly gave title of prince to the eldeſt ſon of the king of Navarre. 6. Songueſſa is a ſmall town on the river Arragon. 7. Caſcante, a ſmall city on the banks of the river Quelles, in the diſtrict of Tudela. Its Roman name was Caſcantum; and ſome coins of Tiberius, inſcribed Municeps Caſcantum, are ſtill extant.

V. The province of Arragon, which was antiently a kingdom, has the Pyrenees on the north, Valencia on the ſouth, Catalonia on the eaſt, and Caſtile and Navarre on the weſt, being one hundred and ſeventy miles long, and one hundred and ten broad. It is barren, though well-watered. The principal places are,

1. Saragoſſa, or Saragoza, the capital, ſituated on the banks of the Ebro, and almoſt in the heart of the province. It was antiently a Roman colony, and called Cæſaria, or Cæſar Auguſta, of which its preſent name is a manifeſt corruption. It is a large, magnificent, and populous city, ſtanding in a pleaſant fertile plain, watered by four rivers, and containing a great many ſplendid convents and churches; but the cathedral is an old irregular building. The archbiſhop has a revenue of fifty thouſand ducats. The univerſity here was founded in 1744. Of the churches, that of our Lady of the Pillar; and of the convents, that of St. Francis, are the moſt remarkable. Here are two ſtately bridges over the Ebro; and the walls of the city, though old, are ſtrong and lofty. A great many perſons of quality reſide in this city, which has alſo a conſiderable trade, and is the ſeat of the court of royal audience for Arragon, of the governor and captain-general, and an office of inquiſition.

2. Thirty-ſix miles north-weſt from Saragoza, is a conſiderable town on the little river Queiles: it is mentioned by Pliny, Ptolemy, and Strabo, under the name of Turiaſſo. Near it is Mon Cayo, antiently Mons Caci, which name the Spaniards pretend it had from the tyrant Cacus, who was killed by Hercules. This town is the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Saragoza, and has a revenue of twenty-thouſand ducats per annum. It is well built, and walled, and drives a good trade.

3. Forty-eight miles from Saragoza, ſtands Daroca, a conſiderable town on the banks of the river Xiloca. It is walled, and ſituated on an eminence, amidſt a fertile and delicious plain. Here are ſeveral convents, chapels, ſquares, and fountains; and in the neighbourhood is a large cave, of which they relate many wonders. They pretend alſo to have in one of their churches ſix linen cloths, ſtained with the blood that came from ſo many conſecrated wafers, which upon an alarm of the approach of the Moors, were wrapped up in them.

4. About eighty miles ſouth of Saragoza, ſtands Turriel, a city on the banks of the Turias or Guadalaviar, where it is joined by the Alhambria. The river is called by Ptolemy Turiolus, and much extolled by Claudian for the rich flowery verdure of its banks. Here is a citadel, and the ſee of a biſhop, who has a revenue of ſix thouſand ducats, and is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Saragoza.

5. On the banks of the Guadalaviar, towards the borders of Caſtile, is ſituated Albarraccin, a walled city, antiently called Lobetum and Turia. Here is a caſtle, and the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſuffragan to Saragoza, and has an income of ſix thouſand ducats per annum.

6. About thirty miles north-eaſt from Saragoza ſtands Hueſca, a handſome town on the Iſuela. The city ſtands in a healthy pleaſant air, and a fertile ſoil. Here is an univerſity, founded in the year 1354; and the ſee of a biſhop, who has a revenue of thirteen thouſand ducats per annum, with ſeveral monaſteries.

7. Xavier, on the river Callego, has its name from the famous St. Xavier. 8. Boria, a ſmall, but pleaſant city, near Mon Cayo, about thirty miles from Saragoza towards the weſt-north-weſt, called by antient writers Belſinum, and Balſio. It is walled, and has a caſtle, with ſeveral convents. 9. Xaca, at the foot of the Pyrenees, ſixty miles north-eaſt of Saragoza, is a well-built walled town, has a ſtrong caſtle, and is the ſee of a biſhop. 10. Barbaſtio is ſituated on the Vero, over which it has a ſtately bridge. It ſtands in a fertile plain, is ſurrounded by a wall, contains ſeveral convents, and is the ſee of a biſhop. 11. Calatayud, forty-five miles ſouth-weſt of Saragoza, is pleaſantly ſituated, has a fine air, ſtrong walls, many convents, and is celebrated for its fine-tempered ſteel. 12. Alcanitz, on the Gaudalupe, appertains to the order of Calatrava. 13. La Puebla de Alſuideu, is a handſome town near the river Ebro. 14. Montalvan is a fortified town belonging to the order of St. Jago.

VI. The province of Catalonia has the Mediterranean ſouth and eaſt; the Pyrenees north; and Arragon and Valencia weſt. It is one hundred and fifty miles long, one hundred and twenty broad, is well watered, has a fertile ſoil, and temperate air. The principal places are the following; namely, 1. Barcelona, or Barcino, the capital of Catalonia. This is a large and well-fortified ſea-port, ſeated at the foot of Montjoui, in the forty-firſt degree twenty minutes north latitude, and in the ſecond degree five minutes eaſt longitude. It opens to the ſea in a beautiful ſemicircle, between the rivers Llobregat and Beſes. It is a large and well-fortified place, divided into the Old and New Town, which are ſeparated from each other by a wall and ditch. Moſt of the ſtreets are broad, well paved and clean. It has many beautiful ſtructures, a large and ſuperb cathedral, with ſome other fine churches and convents, and ſeveral handſome ſquares.

2. Tarragona, an antient and ſtrong city, is ſituated on an eminence near the mouth of the little river Francoli, forty-five miles to the north-eaſt of Tortoſa, and about the ſame diſtance to the weſt of Barcelona. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, who enjoys a revenue of twenty thouſand ducats a year. It has an univerſity, founded in the year 1532. Its harbour, on account of its many rocks, will not admit of ſhips of burthen; but it has a pretty good trade. The neighbouring country produces corn, oil, flax, and very good wine; and there are to be ſeen the ruins of magnificent buildings, and other ornaments of antiquity, both within and without the town.

3. The town of Girona, antiently Gerunda, ſtands in the eaſt part of the province, about twenty-one miles from the ſea, and ſixty north-eaſt of Barcelona. It is ſeated at or near the conflux of the Ter and Onhar; has ſtrong old walls, and other fortifications; with a great many convents, and an univerſity; being alſo the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Tarragona, with a revenue of three thouſand ducats per annum. The town carries on a pretty trade, and gives the title of count: the neighbouring country is reckoned the moſt fertile in Certalſnia.

4. The antient city of Tortoſa, on the Ebro, ſtands near the ſea, and has a bridge of boats over the river, with a ſtrong caſtle, and other fortifications, an univerſity, and ſeveral churches and convents. This place is walled, carries on a good trade in ſilk and earthen-ware, is the ſee of a biſhop, and gives the title of marquis.

5. In the heart of the province ſtands Salſona, which is ſtrongly fortified, and the ſee of a biſhop. 6. Balagner, on the Legre, is nine miles north-eaſt from, 7. Lerida, on the ſame river; which is an antient, handſome, and ſtrong city, one hundred and five miles north-weſt of Barcelona. It contains ſeveral convents and monaſteries, an univerſity, a court of inquiſition, and is a biſhop's ſee. 8. Terroſis, near Lerida, has an air which is remarkably ſalubrious, and particularly in caſes of infanity; ſo that it is common all over Catalonia to ſay to a paſſionate man,

"You muſt be ſent to Terroſis for a cure." 9. Palames, a little town on a bay of the ſea, near cape Palaſugel, with a good harbour. It is fortified, has a good citadel, and gives the title of count. 10. Urgel, anciently Orgia and Orgelium, an ancient city, earldom, and biſhopric, not far from the Pyrenees, on the banks of Segre, about nine miles north-eaſt from Barcelona. It is ſtrongly walled, has an ancient caſtle, and ſeveral convents, and its territory is extremely fertile. 11. Roſes, a ſtrong town with a good harbour, on a bay of the ſea. It owes its name and origin to the ancient town of Rhoda, which ſtood a little way off, near cape Cruz. 12. Peucerda, a large town, and the capital of the earldom of Cerdagne. It is fortified in the modern manner, and ſtands at the foot of the Pyrenees, betwixt the rivers Carol and Segre.

VII. The province of Leon, which was anciently a kingdom, is bounded by the Aſturias, on the north; Eſtremadura, on the ſouth; Galicia and Portugal, on the weſt; and Old Caſtile, on the eaſt. It is one hundred and eighty miles long, and upwards of eighty broad; has a fruitful ſoil, abounds in cattle and game, and contains ſeveral quarries of ſtone, and mines of jewels. The dukes of Negera are hereditary governors.

The principal rivers of Leon are the Piſuerga and the Carrion, which riſe in Old Caſtile; the Eſſa and Orbego, both which have their ſources near the city of Leon; the Torto and Tera, which run into the Orbego; and the Formes, or Rio de Salamanca, which falls into the Douro on the frontiers of Portugal.

In this province are the following remarkable places; viz. 1. Leon the capital of the province, was built by the Romans in the reign of the emperor Galba, and called Legio Septima Germanica, from whence it derived the name of Leon. It is ſeated in the forty-third degree ten minutes north latitude, and in the ſixth degree twenty minutes weſt longitude, between both the ſprings of the river Eſta, and at the end of a large plain bounded by the mountains of the Aſturias, fifty miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Oviedo. The biſhop, whoſe annual revenue is twelve thouſand ducats, is immediately ſubject to the pope. The cathedral is famous not only for its beauty, but for its being the burial place of ſeveral ſaints, thirty-ſeven kings of Spain, and one emperor.

2. Salamanca is ſituated in forty-one degrees five minutes north latitude, and in ſix degrees ſixteen minutes weſt longitude. This city is of a peculiar form, built on three hills and two valleys, and on every ſide ſurrounded with proſpects of fine houſes, noble ſeats, gardens, orchards, fields, and diſtant villages; and is ancient, large, rich, and populous. Its walls are ſix thouſand three hundred and ſixty paces in circuit, and adorned with thirteen handſome gates and ſtately towers. Within the city are one hundred and ſixty-two ſtreets, five thouſand houſes, many of which are magnificent buildings, ſeventeen ſquares, twenty-five pariſh-churches, twenty monaſteries, eleven nunneries, two houſes of retirement for young women to lead a penitent life, ſixteen chapels, ſix hoſpitals, and twenty-five colleges. The river Tormes, which runs by it, fertilizes the neighbouring country.

3. Roderigo, an epiſcopal city, which, after its being ruined by the Goths, was, in 1102, rebuilt by Don Roderigo Gonzales Giron, and from him received its name, It ſtands on the little river Agneda, or Agujar, twelve miles from the frontiers of Portugal, and has good ſtrong walls, nine gates, three ſquares, fifty-four ſtreets, two thouſand houſes, eight pariſhes, two monaſteries, two nunneries, ten chapels, and three hoſpitals. The biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of St. Jago, and has an annual revenue of ten thouſand ducats. This city is one of the three places of rendezvous for the Spaniards, when they are at war with the Portugueſe.

4. Zamora, ſituated on the Douro, over which it has a fine bridge, and ſtands in a fertile country. The biſhop of this place has an annual income of twenty thouſand ducats, and is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Toledo. The body of St. Ildefonſo, formerly biſhop of Toledo, is kept in this city.

5. Palenſia, which is a conſiderable walled city, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Carrion, anciently Nubis, one hundred and twenty miles north-and-by-weſt from Madrid. Here are a great many convents, churches, chapels, and it is the ſee of biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Compoſtella, and has a revenue of twenty-four thouſand ducats per annum. This city was deſtroyed by the Romans, but rebuilt by Sancho the Great, anno 1033.

6. Medina del Rio Secco, a flouriſhing town, one hundred and twenty miles north and-by-weſt from Madrid. 7. Medina del Campo, a conſiderable town, about ſeventy-two miles north-weſt from Madrid. 8. Torto, on the Douro, one hundred and five miles north-weſt from Madrid. 9. Zamora, on the ſame river, and at the ſame diſtance from Madrid. 10. Tordeſillas, on the ſame river, about one hundred miles north-weſt from Madrid. 11. Aſterga, on the Aſturias, one hundred and fifty miles north-weſt from Madrid.

VIII. The province of Eſtremadura is bounded by Portugal on the weſt, Leon on the north, Andaluſia on the ſouth, and New Caſtle on the eaſt. It is one hundred and thirty miles long, one hundred and ten broad, is well watered; and the ſoil is ſo remarkably luxuriant, that it is juſtly deemed one of the moſt fruitful places in Europe. This province is now united to New Caſtile; but we ſhall conſider it ſeparately.

The principal places are, 1. Plazencia, or Placentia, from which the diſtrict takes its name, is a beautiful well-built city, and a biſhop's ſee, on the banks of the little river Xerte, over which it has three bridges; it is about ſeventy miles ſouth-weſt from Madrid, and one hundred and twenty ſouth from Merida. It takes its name from the delightfulneſs of its ſituation, in the midſt of that moſt agreeable ſpot called La Vera de Plazencia, or the Orchard of Plazencia, which is diverſified with beautiful ſeats, villages, gardens, and groves of the fineſt citron, lemon, orange, and fig-trees. Here ſeveral of the ancients placed the Elyſian fields, knowing of no place more agreeable; and here the emperor Charles V. having reſigned all his dominions, retired into the famous monaſtery of St. Juſtus, where, after living two years as recluſe, he ended his days. The biſhop, who has a revenue of fifty thouſand ducats per annum, is ſubject to the archbiſhop of San Jago de Compoſtella. This city is defended by ſtrong walls and a caſtle, and is well-built and handſome.

The other towns and places are, 2. Badajoz, now the largeſt city in the province, and well-fortified, ſtanding on the ſouth ſide of the Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal, about one hundred and fifty miles ſouth-weſt from Madrid, and forty weſt from Merida. In the Roman times it was called Pax Auguſta, and Colonia Paconſis, the former of which was corrupted by the Moors to Bax Augus, and afterwards to Badajoz. Here is the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Compoſtella, and has a revenue of ſixteen thouſand ducats: in the town are ſome handſome ſtreets, churches, and monaſteries, two modern caſtles, and a fine bridge of ſtone.

3. The town of Merida was originally built by Cæſar Auguſtus, and is ſituated on the Anas, over which it has a bridge. It is ſmall, but well-fortified: here is a triumphal arch called Arco de San Jago, and ſome other fragments of its ancient ſplendor.

4. Medellin, on the Guadiana, is ſuppoſed to be the ancient Colonia Matalmouris. 5. Bejar is only remarkable for a lake in its neighbourhood, which, previous to bad weather, always appears to be unuſually agitated. 6. Alcantara is a ſtrong town ſituated on the Tagus, over which it hath a magnificent bridge, built in the days of the emperor Trajan, and belonging to the knights, who take their names from it. 7. Trurillo, one hundred and thirty miles ſouth-weſt of Madrid, is defended by a ſtrong citadel, and is celebrated for being the native place of Francis Pizarro, the famous conqueror of Peru. 8. Coria, on the Alagon, is the ſee of a biſhop, and belongs to the Alva family. 9. Albuquerque is a walled town near the frontiers of Portugal. 10. Guadalupe is ſituated on a river of the ſame name.

IX. The kingdom or province of Old Caſtile is bounded on the north, by the Aſturias and Biſcay; on the eaſt, by Navarre and Arragon; on the ſouth, by New Caſtile; and, on the weſt, by Leon. Its figure is very irregular, and conſequently its dimenſions extremely different; however, its greateſt length from Valladolid to Tarracona, is about one hundred and twelve Engliſh miles, and its greateſt breadth about one hundred and eighty. Its principal rivers are the Douero and Ebro, the firſt of which is joined by the Attayada, the Andaja, the Arebarillo, and the Piſuerga, which alſo receives the Arlança and Arlançon. The ſources of all theſe rivers are in this province, which is mountainous, and leſs fertile than New Caſtile.

The moſt remarkable places in this province are, 1. Avila, or Avila de Rey, forty miles to the eaſt of Salamanca, is an ancient city, ſeated on a fine plain environed with mountains, and producing excellent grapes and other fine fruits; it is ſurrounded with a wall, on which are eighty-ſix towers, and ten gates. It has nine pariſh-churches,

churches, as many monaſteries, ſeven nunneries, eighteen chapels, two colleges, nine hoſpitals, and an annual charitable donation of ten thouſand ducats given by the city, for maintaining poor orphans and other needy perſons. The royal caſtle ſtands on a rock, and is provided with a garriſon and artillery for its defence.

2. Segovia is a city of great antiquity, and ſtill a conſiderable place. It ſtands high between two hills, and is large, populous, and handſome. It has excellent manufactories of cloth and paper, and alſo exports a very fine ſort of wool. It has twenty-ſeven pariſh-churches, as many monaſteries, eight nunneries, five hoſpitals, three chapels, ſeven ſquares, and forty-three ſtreets of the firſt rank, beſides a great number of lanes.

In this city are ſeveral fine churches, beſides the cathedral; that of St. Milan is very old. The arches of this church are all round and large; and the pillars, which are lofty, have carved capitals, containing many figures both of men and animals; ſome with beautiful foliage: the ſhafts are round and plain, placed upon ſquare baſes extremely large. At the entrance is a ſort of alcade, with beautiful ſmall columns of black marble, and a ſort of ſpiral line joins the pillars together. The church dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt is ſaid to be the oldeſt in the city, it being built in 923.

The royal palace, or Alcazar, is ſuppoſed to have been built in the eighth century. The front is about fifty feet long: there are two conic turrets at each wing; and the façade is adorned with ſeveral diminutive turrets in the ſame ſtyle. Above the ſkilling or ſpan-roof of the firſt front, there riſes another ſkilling-roof adorned with turrets in the ſame ſtyle; and between the wings in the middle riſes a lofty ſquare brick tower, ſurrounded with ſmall circular turrets ending in a conſole. Along the front of the firſt building runs a neat, ſmall, open gallery, juſt under the cornice. The whole of the fabric appears to be in the old Mooriſh ſtyle, and is extremely pretty and light.

Here is the famous tower or caſtle of Segovia, ſo celebrated in Gil Blas and other romances, the antient receptacle of ſtate priſoners. There is another large priſon in the middle of the city; but that is only for common malefactors.

Here is a famous univerſity in this city, which is the ſee of a biſhop, who has a revenue of twenty-four thouſand ducats per annum.

Though the town-houſe is a good modern ſtructure, yet the city, upon the whole, has a ſtrange appearance: the buildings look wild and odd, ſometimes being raiſed upon the uneven and craggy parts of the rock, and conſiſting of all the ſtyles of architecture, Roman, Gothic, Spaniſh, Mooriſh, and Saxon.

The moſt remarkable curioſity among the buildings of this city, is the Segovian aqueduct, which exends to a ſmall river, called Rio Frio, which riſes in the ſkirts of a paſs in the mountains, and takes from it as much water as would fill a duct that would contain a human body.

The principal mint of all Spain is in this city: when at work, they can coin thirty thouſand ducats in a day. Here they make a good paper; but the woollen manufacture of this city is the beſt and moſt conſiderable in all Spain; the blankets of Segovia are, perhaps, the fineſt in the world; for they have a vaſt quantity of the fineſt wool, produced from the numberleſs flocks bred in the neighbouring plains. Here are alſo ſeveral other manufactories, particularly of linen, which is carried on very ſucceſsfully.

The city of Valladolid, antiently called Pindia, is large, beautiful, and populous, eighty-ſix miles to the north-weſt of Madrid. It is ſituated in a ſpacious and delightful plain, watered by the Piſuerga, over which it has a ſtately bridge: beſides which, it has about nineteen ſmall ones over the Eſquera, a ſmall river that runs through ſeveral of the ſtreets, and thence through a delightful landſcape of gardens, orchards, meadows, and fields, which it waters in its courſe. The city is walled round, and has ſix gates; but it is a place of no great ſtrength. It has long broad ſtreets, with large and lofty houſes, ſplendid palaces, ſpacious and elegant ſquares, and fountains; ſeventy convents, among which the dominican convent of St. Paul has a magnificent church; the college of the jeſuits is particularly worthy of notice, as is likewiſe that of St. Gregory.

Here is a great ſquare, or piazza, built after the model of that at Madrid, and conſiſts of five hundred arches with gilt balconies, three thouſand windows all in view, and three hundred and thirty gates or doors. It is ſeven hundred paces in circuit, and is capable of containing thirty thouſand perſons. A large well-built ſtreet, chiefly inhabited by gold and ſilver-ſmiths, ſtands near one ſide of this ſquare.

Near the Dominican convent, is a royal palace; here is alſo an univerſity, founded in 1346; a geographical academy, lately erected; a court of inquiſition; and a tribunal of juſtice, compoſed of one preſident, fifteen counſellors, four criminal judges, one ſupreme judge for Biſcay, four judges of nobility, two fiſcals, and an alguazil mayor; yet the revenue of its biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Toledo, does not exceed twelve thouſand ducats per annum. The inhabitants of this town not only carry on a conſiderable trade abroad, but are employed in ſeveral manufactures at home, in which they are very ingenious and expert, and are as polite and well-bred people as any in Spain.

3. The city of Burgos, capital of the province, is ſituated on an eminence by the little river Arlançon, one hundred and twenty miles north of Madrid. It has a bridge over the river, and is a large, but not a fine city; though it has ſome handſome ſquares, public buildings, and palaces. It is ſaid to have nine months of winter, and three of fire, on account of their exceſſive heat. Among other convents, here is one for ladies of quality, called Las Huelgas, the revenue of which is ſaid to be eighty thouſand ducats per annum. The abbeſs, who is generally a lady of one of the firſt families in Spain, has ſeventeen other convents, fourteen towns, and fifty villages ſubject to her.

This city, which was built in the ninth or tenth century, on the ruins of Auca, claims the precedence of all others in the cortes or parliaments of Caſtile. The walls are antient, but ſtrong. On the north-ſide, on an almoſt inacceſſible rock, ſtands the citadel. The cathedral here is one of the nobleſt and richeſt in Spain. The archbiſhop has a revenue of forty thouſand ducats per annum; and the king is always the firſt of the canons. There are a great many elegant fountains to ſupply the city with water.

X. The province of New Caſtile, which was formerly a kingdom, has Old Caſtile on the north, from which it is parted by ridges of mountains; Eſtramadura, on the weſt; Andaluſia, on the ſouth; and Valencia and Arragon, on the eaſt. It is two hundred miles long, and in the wideſt place one hundred and ninety broad, well watered, fertile, and has a good air. The inhabitants ſpeak the pureſt Spaniſh.

4. The city of Madrid, which is the metropolis of all Spain, and the reſidence of the court, ſtands in the centre of a large plain, ſurrounded with mountains, and in the very heart of the kingdom, on the banks of the little river Manzanares, which is always very low and ſhallow, except when it is ſwelled by the melting of the ſnow on the mountains. The ſtreets are wide, ſtrait, and handſome, and adorned with ſeveral fine fountains; the houſes are fair and lofty; but built of brick, with lattice-windows, excepting thoſe of the rich, who have glaſs in their windows. There are two ſtately bridges here over the Manzanares, ſeveral beautiful ſquares, ſeveral magnificent churches, convents, palaces, and hoſpitals. The compaſs of the whole city is computed at about nine miles, and the number of its inhabitants at about one hundred and fifty thouſand.

This was formerly a very diſagreeable place, but has been greatly improved of late, and is now one of the neateſt in Europe. It is well ſupplied with proviſions of all kinds at reaſonable rates; and the court, with the reſort and reſidence of the quality, and the high colleges and offices that are kept here, occaſion a briſk trade and circulation of money. There are three royal academies here, one for medicine, another for hiſtory, and the third for the improvement of the Spaniſh language.

The moſt magnificent palace, not only in this country, but perhaps in the whole world, is the Eſcurial, which takes its name from a ſmall village, near which it ſtands, about twenty-two miles north-weſt from Madrid. It was built by Philip II. and is a vaſt ſpacious ſtructure, all of curious white ſpeckled ſtones, with ornaments of various ſorts of marble, jaſper, &c. It was twenty-two years in building, and has the appearance of a town, having, it is ſaid, about eleven thouſand windows, and containing, beſides the royal apartments and offices, a moſt ſplendid church, in which are forty chapels, and as many altars, rich beyond imagination; a convent of jeremites, a college, ſeveral hoſpitals or infirmaries, and a noble library, containing a large and choice collection of books in all languages and faculties. Here is alſo the burial-places of the kings and qu ens of Spain, called the Pantheon, which, amidſt all its riches and ſplendor, is an affecting monument of the vanity and tranſitorineſs of human grandeur. In fine, it is ſaid, that it would take up above four whole days to go through all the rooms and apartments of this

palace,

palace, which exceeds all that can be imagined for variety of jaſper, marble, and curious ſtones, painting, ſculpture, plate, tapeſtry, guns, &c.

5. The town of Aranjuez, which is about thirty miles ſouth of Madrid, is ſituated on the banks of the Tagus, and was chiefly built within theſe twenty years; whoever chuſes to build houſes here, may have a free gift of the ground from the king, on condition of conforming to the general plan. The ſtreets are broad and parallel, and interſect each other at right angles. The houſes are of two ſtories in height, and are all painted white, with green doors and ſhutters. There are at preſent about five thouſand inhabitants, who live by letting their houſes to perſons who come with the court, and who reſide here annually from the middle of April to the end of July, during which time the number of inhabitants is increaſed to fifteen thouſand.

The royal palace of Aranjuez is a ſquare, and has twenty-one windows in front, and a turret at each end; but there is nothing remarkable either in its exterior or interior parts. Before the palace are three very large walks, each planted with four rows of tall elms. Small canals run between each row, which keep the roots conſtantly ſupplied with water, and make the trees grow to a very great ſize.

The antient fortified city of Toledo is ſituated in fifty-nine degrees forty-ſix minutes north latitude, and in four degrees twenty minutes weſt longitude, and ſtands on a ſteep and craggy rock, encompaſſed by the Tagus, in the form of a horſe-ſhoe, over which it has two ſtately bridges. The land-ſide is fortified by a double wall, in which are one hundred and fifty towers, and five large gates, beſides poſterns. It was formerly eſteemed a place of ſtrength; but in the laſt wars about the ſucceſſion, it always ſubmitted to thoſe who were maſters of the field. The city is divided into twenty-three wards, and has twenty-ſeven pariſhes, about twenty chapels, thirty-eight monaſteries and nunneries, four grand houſes of retirement for women, two large colleges, and twenty-five hoſpitals, one of them for lunatics. The ſtreets are narrow and ſteep; but there are no leſs than ſeven ſquares or market-places. There are here a magnificent and ſpacious old palace taken from the Moors, the ſtables of which can hold at leaſt five hundred horſes. The plain around the city is ſpacious, fertile, pleaſant, and ſo well watered by the Tagus, that it produces corn, wine, oil, fruit, and in ſhort every thing that can contribute to the convenience and delight of man. The air is particularly ſerene and healthy, and there is plenty of proviſions, which are very cheap.

In this city is a large cathedral of gothic ſtructure, rich in carving, but the building is neither light nor in a good taſte. It is three hundred and eighty-four feet long, one hundred and ninety-one broad, and one hundred and ſeven high, all of white ſtone. The roof is ſupported by eighty-eight lofty pillars, which divide it into five leſſer, the middlemoſt of which is very handſome, it being divided into two choirs neatly carved and inlaid. This is one of the richeſt cathedrals in the univerſe; and the archbiſhopric, both in power and revenue, the greateſt next to that of Rome; ſo that the late queen of Spain obtained it from the pope for one of her ſons, though a minor. The lands for the repairs of the church are ſaid to bring in annually thirty thouſand ducats, and for the dignitaries and canons two hundred thouſand more. The whole number of perſons belonging to the cathedral, is ſaid to amount to ſix hundred.

The remains of the alcaſſar, or altar built by Charles V. or according to others, by the archduke Charles, appear very noble; but it was burnt by the allies and Auſtrian party in the partition or ſucceſſion war, leſt it ſhould fall into the hands of Philip V.

One of the greateſt inconveniencies of this city is, the inhabitants having no water but what is brought from the Tagus, or ſaved from the eaves of their houſes, when it rains. There is here a remarkable common ſewer, which is ſaid to run under every houſe, to carry off all the ſoil into the river. Beſides the above ſtructures, there is an univerſity, founded in the year 1475, and a court of inquiſition. The city is populous, and carries on a great trade in wool, ſilk, ſtuffs, and fine ſword-blades.

Beſides the above, here are, 1. The town of Alcala de Henares, on the river Henares. 2. Guadlaara, on the ſame river, about thirty miles to the north-eaſt of Madrid. 3. Talavera la Reyna, on the Tagus, about thirty-ſix miles weſt from Toledo. 4. Cuença, about fifty miles from Madrid, towards the eaſt.

XI. The province of Valentia, which was formerly conſidered as a kingdom, has the Mediterranean ſea to the ſouth and eaſt; Murcia and New Caſtile to the weſt; and Arragon and Catalonia, to the north. It is two hundred miles long, eighty broad, is well watered, has a temperate ſerene air, and a ſoil remarkably fertile.

The moſt conſiderable places in this diſtrict are, 1. Valentia, the capital, one hundred and eighty miles ſouth-eaſt from Madrid: it is ſituated on, and has five bridges over, the Guadalquiver. This is a large, handſome, populous, trading city, and has a port within two miles of it. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contains a tribunal or inquiſition, a ſovereign court of judicature, an univerſity, and a flouriſhing manufactory. Almoſt every houſe has a deep wall, and here is a grand common ſewer, ſaid to be the work of one of the Scipios, by which the filth of every houſe is carried off under ground.

2. The ancient city of Segorve, or Segorbe, in Latin Segobriga, is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Morviedro about one hundred and fifty miles eaſt from Madrid, thirty from the ſea, and as many north from Valentia. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Valentia, and has a revenue of ten thouſand ducats per annum: it alſo gives the title of duke.

3. The city of Orihuela, in Latin Orſelis, is the capital of a particular diſtrict, ſituated on the banks of the river Segura, about one hundred and ninety-four miles ſouth-eaſt from Madrid, and eighty ſouth from Valentia. Its preſent name is thought to be a corruption of Auriolla, i. e. the Pot of Gold, as it was called by the Romans, on account of the gold mines that were formerly about it. This place is the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſuffragan to Valentia, and has a revenue of ten thouſand livres: here is now an univerſity.

4. The famous city and ſea-port of Alicant, is ſituated on the Mediterranean, about two hundred and ten miles to the ſouth-eaſt of Madrid, and about ſixty ſouth of Valentia. It has a commodious harbour, from whence a great quantity of delicious fruits, with excellent red and white wine, ſoap, and aniſe, are exported. It has a caſtle, ſtrong walls, and a few baſtions, for its defence.

5. The town of St. Denis, ſtands at the foot of a high hill, called Mongon, about thirty-four miles north-eaſt from Alicant, on the ſea-coaſt, where it has a convenient harbour, with a caſtle, and watch-tower of an extraordinary height. It is alſo well-fortified. This place is ſuppoſed to have been antiently called Diana, from a temple dedicated to that goddeſs.

6. The ſmall town of Morviedro is ſituated on the ſame ſpot where the antient Sagunhun ſtood, on the banks of the river formerly called Palantia, but which now bears the ſame name as the town, independent of the walls which mark the limits of the antient Sagunhun. The remains of an amphitheatre and palace are to be ſeen in this town; they are ſituated about three miles from the ſea, at the foot of a hill, on the ſummit of which is a fort, twelve miles north of Valentia.

7. Cape Artenues is the antient Artemyſium. 8. Gaudia, on the Alcay, gives the title of duke to the noble family of Borgia, contains an univerſity, and is defended by a caſtle. 9. La Mata contains the moſt conſiderable ſalt-work in Spain. 10. Uche is a handſome town, very pleaſantly ſituated near Alicant.

XII. The province of Andaluſia is eſteemed the beſt in all Spain, it abounding in exquiſite fruits of all kinds, honey, excellent wine, grain, ſilk, ſugar, fine oil, numerous herds of cattle, particularly horſes, with metals, cinnabar, and a certain ſpecies of quickſilver. The heat in ſummer indeed is very great; but the inhabitants generally ſleep by day, travelling and following their other employments in the night. The air is, however, in other reſpects, good, and is ſometimes refreſhed with cooling breezes. This province is properly compoſed of three ancient kingdoms, which in the king's title, inſtead of the common names, are expreſſed by that of Andaluſia. Theſe are the kingdoms of Seville, Cordova, and Jead.

The river Guadalquiver, by the antients called Bœtis and Tarteſſus, traverſes the whole country, and the Guadiana ſeparates it to the weſt from the Portugueſe Algarva.

The city of Seville, the ancient Hiſpalis, and capital of the kingdom of the ſame name, is ſeated in thirty-ſeven degrees fifteen minutes north latitude, and in ſix degrees five minutes weſt longitude, two hundred miles to the ſouth-weſt of Madrid, in a large plain on the banks of the Guadalquiver. It is ſaid to be three leagues and a half in circuit, including the ſuburbs, and ſix miles round the walls. The ſtreets in general are very narrow and irregular; and though there are many conſiderable houſes,

yet

A New MAP of the UNITED STATES of Nth AMERICA,

Drawn from the latest Authorities

By Thos Kitchin Geog.r

Hydrographer to his MAJESTY.



East Florida Continued

Gulf of Florida or Straits of Bahama

Cape Florida

British Statute Miles

0 30 50 100 150 200 300

Longitude West from London

yet they do not preſent very ſplendid appearances. The city and ſuburbs, according to Major Dalrymple, contain fourteen thouſand private houſes, and its inhabitants are computed at three hundred thouſand.

There is, in this city, a very celebrated cathedral church built in the gothic ſtile; it was begun in 1401, and finiſhed in 1520: it is immenſely rich in treaſure; the ſilver altar, which is exhibited on particular feſtivals, is moſt magnificent. The Giralda, built by the Moors in the year 1000, is a ſquare tower, which ſerves as belfry to the church, from the top of which is an extenſive and beautiful proſpect. This is an archbiſhop's ſee, with an annual revenue of three hundred thouſand dollars, which is equal to fifty thouſand ſix hundred and twenty-one pounds ſterling, to which belong forty canons, whoſe incomes are very conſiderable.

The city of Cadiz ſtands on an iſland, which is ſeparated from the continent by a narrow channel, or arm of the ſea, over which there is a bridge well-fortified, on the Atlantic ocean, being about three hundred miles to the ſouth-weſt of Madrid, eighty from Seville to the ſouth-weſt, and fifty-eight from Gibraltar. The iſland is about ſixteen or ſeventeen miles long, and about ſix in breadth, producing little grain, but ſome good wine and paſture. This celebrated city is of pretty large circumference; moſt of the ſtreets are narrow, crooked, ill paved, and dirty; but a few of them are broad, ſtraight, and well paved. The houſes are generally three or four ſtories high, and many of them are handſome buildings; but houſe-rent and proviſions are dear, and good freſh water very ſcarce. It contains about thirteen convents, among which the college of the jeſuits is the fineſt in Andaluſia; but has only one pariſh-church, which is the cathedral. Major Dalrymple informs us, that in 1774, this town was ſuppoſed to contain between ſeventy and eighty thouſand inhabitants. The biſhop of this city is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Seville, and has an annual revenue of twelve thouſand ducats. Cadiz is the centre of the whole American trade, to which the Engliſh, French, Dutch, and Italian merchants ſend their goods, which are ſhipped off here in Spaniſh bottoms to America, by Spaniſh factors in their own names. Beſides theſe nations, all others who carry on any traffic here by ſea, have alſo their agents, correſpondents, and factors in this city; and the conſuls of thoſe nations make a great figure. The number of inhabitants is computed at forty thouſand.

The harbour and bay of Cadiz are ſpacious and ſecure, the entrance being defended by fort Matagorda, which covers the harbour and bay; and by fort Puntal, which ſtands oppoſite to it, on a point of that neck of land on which the city is built. The Spaniards commonly call both theſe Los Puntales.

As the fortreſs of Gibraltar is of the utmoſt importance to Great Britain, it has been celebrated upon many occaſions in the annals of hiſtory, and, during the late ſiege by the Spaniards, has attracted the attention, and engroſſed the converſation of all Europe, we ſhall therefore give an ample deſcription and account of it from the lateſt, beſt, and moſt authentic information.

Gibraltar is a large promontory in the province of Andaluſia, in Spain, joined by a narrow neck of land, only three thouſand and ninety feet in its narroweſt, and four thouſand five hundred and fifty feet in its wideſt part; in length it is four thouſand four hundred feet from the northern part of the mountain to where the neck widens on the continent. The extreme length of the peninſula from the northern plain to the ſouthermoſt point, is two miles, two thouſand nine hundred and forty feet: the extreme breadth of its baſe line is four thouſand two hundred and ninety-ſix feet. The town is on the weſt ſide of the mountain, occupying a ſmall inclined plain of five thouſand eight hundred and twenty feet long, and one thouſand one hundred feet broad, which ſize cannot poſſibly be increaſed, as it is bounded on the weſt and north by the bay, and on the eaſt and ſouth by the riſing of the mountain. The ſummit of the rock is about one thouſand four hundred feet perpendicular above the ſea; it riſes not with a ſudden elevation, but by hill placed upon hill.

In July 1773 there were ſeven regiments at Gibraltar, and about ſix hundred men were always on guard at a time: the diſcipline obſerved here is very ſtrict. There are three hundred and forty guns mounted on the fortifications, and there is room for one hundred more: thoſe of the grand battery are of bronze, the reſt of iron. No perſon is allowed to quit the Engliſh territory, either by ſea or land, without a paſs from the governor. Gibraltar has undergone no fewer than twelve ſieges, beſides the late one.

In 1310 Alonzo Perez de Guzman firſt took it from the infidels, which ſo enraged them, that they murdered their king, Mahomet.

The ſecond ſiege was in 1316, when Iſmael, king of Granada, in vain attempted to retake it.

The third commenced in February 1332, under Abamelique, when the Spaniards, after enduring almoſt intolerable fatigue, and ſubſiſting for weeks on the leather of their ſhields, were ſtarved into a ſurrender in the middle of June.

The fourth ſiege was begun by Don Alonzo XI. in the end of the ſame month, he having been within four days march of the place on its ſurrender. This inveſtment was attended with uncommon circumſtances of hardſhip, both to the beſieged and beſiegers. The latter were blocked up in the neck of Gibraltar by the king of Grenada and Abamelique, who marched with an army to the relief of the garriſon. At laſt, on the twentieth of Auguſt, a peace was concluded, and the ſiege was raiſed.

Don Alonzo again ſat down before it in the ſummer 1349, and during this, which was the fifth ſiege, and which continued for nine months, the garriſon was reduced to great ſtraits. But Don Alonzo was carried off by the plague in March 1350.

The emperors of Fez neglecting their Spaniſh territories, Juzaf, third king of Grenada, took it in 1410. This was the ſixth ſiege, but the inhabitants drove out the conquerors, and put themſelves under the protection of Muley Bueld, emperor of Fez.

Juzaf beſieged it in form the January following, with a fleet and army, and the garriſon was ſtarved into a ſurrender. This was the ſeventh ſiege.

The eighth ſiege was in 1438, when Don Emique de Guzman attacked it with a ſtrong force, but was defeated by the Moors, and drowned; his ſon, however, brought off the remains of his army.

In 1462 the ſon returned with a greater force, and took the place, which ever ſince has remained in the poſſeſſion of the Chriſtians. This was the ninth ſiege.

The tenth was in 1704, when it was torn from the Spaniards by the Engliſh, under the command of Sir George Rooke. Upon this occaſion the conqueſt was particularly aſcribed to the ſeamen, whoſe irregular enterprize hurried them to ſeveral poſts which commanded the garriſon, and which brought the enemy to ſurrender.

The Spaniards were ſorely hurt with the loſs of this important ſtation. They knew its conſequence, and, added to the value conferred by its ſtrength and ſituation, the circumſtance of giving to an antient enemy ſuch a footing in the kingdom, was a mortification which the proud ſpirit of the Spaniards could not bear. An expedition was immediately formed, and the eleventh ſiege commenced under the marquis de Villadarias. The ſiege laſted four months; and finding all their efforts, though vigorous, were vain, it was abandoned in 1705.

Great Britain, fully ſenſible of its importance, hath maintained it at an immenſe coſt, and hath taken ſuch advantage of its natural powers in diſpoſing the works that have been raiſed, as to make it indubitably the ſtrongeſt fortification in the univerſe.

The late ſiege, which was the thirteenth, continued inceſſantly for four years, it having been inveſted by ſea and land in the month of July 1779; by ſea under the command of Don Barcelo, and by land under Don Juan de Mendoza: and the garriſon preſented to Europe a picture of the moſt gallant defence. They reſiſted the efforts of the moſt numerous and beſt equipped band of beſiegers that, perhaps, ever beſet any fortreſs. The Spaniards bent every endeavour to this ſingle object. They ſtarved their marine, and neglected their power in every other quarter of the globe, that they might employ all their reſources, and direct all their attention to this great end. Their works were immenſe, their induſtry, indefatigable. They endeavoured to accompliſh its reduction by the conſtancy of their attack: by their numbers they were able to make their operations inceſſant, that the garriſon might have no relaxation from fatigue, no opportunity for repoſe. All their ſtruggles, however, were rendered abortive. Our fleets have annually relieved the garriſon, and on the only occaſion when they were oppoſed, had the glory to gain a ſignal victory over the Spaniſh ſquadron, commanded by Don Juan de Langara. The Engliſh fleet was commanded by the gallant Admiral Rodney, who took from the enemy the Phœnix, Don Juan de Langara, admiral, commander, eighty guns, and ſeven hundred men: the Minorca, Princeſſa, and Diligente, ſeventy guns, and ſix hundred men each: the San Julian and San Eugenio were alſo

taken; the former went on ſhore, the latter was driven on the breakers, and loſt: the San Juſti and San Lorenzo eſcaped, very much damaged: the San Domingo of ſeventy guns and ſix hundred men, blew up in the action, and all on board periſhed. The loſs, upon this occaſion, on the ſide of the Engliſh, was one hundred and thirty-two men killed, and one hundred and two wounded. The happy conſequence of this victory was, the effectual relief and ſecurity of the garriſon.

Gibraltar, however, continued to be inveſted by the combined forces of France and Spain, till the month of September, 1782, when the enemy made their grand but ineffectual attack on the place, both by ſea and land, of which the following account was publiſhed by authority, on the ſixteenth of November, in the ſame year; in a letter from the right honourable General Elliot, the brave governor, to the ſecretary of ſtate; dated

Gibraltar, September 15, 1782.

"My Lord,

"THE enemy having collected his whole force by ſea and land; forty-four ſail of the line, beſides three inferior two-deckers; ten battering ſhips, five bomb-ketches, ſeveral frigates and zebeques, a great number of guns and mortar boats, a large floating battery, many armed veſſels, and near three hundred boats, purpoſely conſtructed for carrying troops:

"Their land batteries mounted with above one hundred pieces of cannon, and an equal number of mortars and howitzers:

"An army of near forty thouſand men:

"On the thirteenth inſtant, at eight in the morning, all the battering ſhips, commanded by Don Buenventura Moreno, rear-admiral, were put in motion, and came forward to the ſeveral ſtations previouſly determined they ſhould take up: the admiral being placed upon the capital of the King's Baſtion, the other ſhips extending three to the ſouthward of the flag, as far as the church battery; five to the northward, about the height of the Old Mole; and one a very little to the weſtward of the admiral; by a quarter before ten they were anchored in line, at the diſtance of a thouſand to twelve hundred yards: immediately a heavy cannonade began from all the ſhips, ſupported by the cannon and mortars in the enemy's lines and approaches: at the ſame inſtant our batteries opened with hot and cold ſhot from the guns; and ſhells from the howitzers and mortars. This firing continued, without intermiſſion, on both ſides, until noon, when that of the enemy from their ſhips ſeemed to ſlacken, although but little. About two o'clock the admiral's ſhip was obſerved to ſmoke, as if on fire, and a few men buſy on the roof, ſearching for the cauſe. Our batteries never diſcontinued: the enemy's fire from the ſhips gradually decreaſed. About ſeven in the evening they fired from a few guns, and that only at intervals. At midnight the admiral's ſhip was plainly diſcovered beginning to burn; an hour after it was compleatly in flames: eight more of the ſhips took fire in ſucceſſion. Signals of diſtreſs being now made, the launches, feluccas, and boats of the wole fleet, began to take out the men from on board the burning ſhips. Many ſhots were ſtill fired from thoſe in which the flames had yet made no conſiderable progreſs; and the fire from the enemy's batteries on ſhore did not in the leaſt diminiſh. Brigadier Curtis, who, with his ſquadron of gun-boats lay ready to take advantage of any favourable circumſtance, left the New Mole at two o'clock, and about three formed a line upon the enemy's flank, advancing and firing with great order and expedition; which ſo aſtoniſhed and diſconcerted the enemy, they fled precipitately with all their boats, abandoning the ſhips, in which ſome officers, and numbers of their men, including many wounded, were left to periſh. This unavoidably muſt have been their wretched fate, had they not been dragged from amidſt the flames by the perſonal intrepidity of brigadier Curtis, at the utmoſt hazard of his own life, a life invaluable to his Majeſty's ſervice. For ſome time I felt the utmoſt anguiſh, ſeeing his pinnace cloſe to one of the largeſt ſhips at the inſtant ſhe blew up, and ſpread her wreck to a vaſt extent all round. The black cloud of ſmoke being diſperſed, I was again revived by the ſight of the pinnace, little apprehending that the Brigadier was in the utmoſt danger of ſinking, ſome pieces of timber having fallen into, and pierced the boat, (killing the cockſwain, and wounding others of the men) ſcarce any hope left of reaching the ſhore: providentially he was ſaved by ſtopping the hole with the ſeamens jackets, until boats arrived to their relief. One of our gun-boats was ſunk at the ſame moment.

"In the courſe of the day the remaining eight ſhips ſeverally blew up with violent exploſions: one only eſcaped the effects of our fire, which it was thought proper to burn, there being no poſſibility of preſerving her.

"The admiral's flag remained flying on board his ſhip, till ſhe was totally conſumed."

"Extract of a letter, from Captain Curtis, dated Gibraltar, September 15, 1782.

"At eight o'clock in the morning of the 13th, the ten battering ſhips of the enemy lying at the head of the bay, under the command of admiral Moreno, began to get under ſail, in order to come againſt the garriſon; every thing was in readineſs for their reception. At ten the admiral's ſhip was placed about one thouſand yards from the King's Baſtion, and commenced his fire. The others were very ſhortly afterwards poſted to the north and ſouth of him, at ſmall diſtances aſunder, and began their cannonade. They were all fixed on the ſtations allotted them in a maſterly manner. Our batteries opened as the enemy came before them: the fire was very heavy on both ſides: the red-hot ſhot were ſent with ſuch preciſion from the garriſon, that in the afternoon the ſmoke was ſeen to iſſue from the upper part of the Admiral, and one other, and men were perceived to be uſing fire-engines, and pouring water into the holes, endeavouring to extinguiſh the fire. Their efforts proved ineffectual; by one o'clock in the morning the two before-mentioned were in flames, and ſeveral others actually on fire, though as yet not in ſo great a degree. Confuſion was now plainly obſerved among them, and the numerous rockets thrown up from each of the ſhips, was a clear demonſtration of their great diſtreſs: their ſignals were anſwered from the enemy's fleet, and they immediately began to take away the men, it being impoſſible to remove the ſhips. I thought this a fit opportunity to employ my gun-boats, and I advanced with the whole (twelve in number, each carrying a twenty-four or eighteen-pounder) and drew them up ſo as to flank the line of the enemy's battering ſhips, while they were annoyed extremely by an exceſſive heavy and well-directed fire from the garriſon. The fire from the gun-boats was kept up with great vigour and effect. The boats of the enemy durſt not approach: they abandoned their ſhips, and the men left in them to our mercy, or to the flames. The day-light now appeared, and two feluccas, which had not yet eſcaped, endeavoured to get away; but a ſhot from a gun-boat killing five men in one of them, they ſubmitted. The ſcene at this time before me was dreadful to a high degree, numbers of men crying from amidſt the flames, ſome upon pieces of wood in the water, others appearing in the ſhips where the fire had as yet made but little progreſs, all expreſſing by ſpeech and geſture the deepeſt diſtreſs, and all imploring aſſiſtance, formed a ſpectacle of horror not eaſily to be deſcribed. Every exertion was made to relieve them; and I have inexpreſſible happineſs in informing my Lords, that the number ſaved amounts to thirteen officers, and three hundred and forty-four men. One officer and twenty-nine wounded (ſome of them dreadfully) taken from among the ſlain in the holds, are in our hoſpital, and many of them in a fair way. The blowing up of the ſhips around us, as the fire got to the magazines, and the firing of the cannon of others, as the metal became heated by the flames, rendered this a very perilous employment; but we felt it as much a duty to make every effort to relieve our enemies from ſo ſhocking a ſituation, as an hour before we did to aſſiſt in conquering them. The loſs of the enemy muſt have been very conſiderable, (private accounts make it two thouſands.) Great numbers were killed on board, and in boats. Several launches were ſunk. In one of them were fourſcore men, who were all drowned, except an officer and twelve men, who were floated under our walls upon the wreck. It was impoſſible that greater exertions could have been made to prevent it, but there is every reaſon to believe that a great many wounded periſhed in the flames. All the battering ſhips were ſet on fire by our hot ſhot, except one, which we afterwards burnt. The admiral left his flag flying, and it was conſumed with the ſhip."

By the late treaty of peace between England, Spain, and the other belligerent powers, which was concluded in the begining of the year 1783, this important place, ſo gallantly defended, is allowed ſtill to remain in the hands of the Engliſh, no ſtipulation having been made concerning it.

The town of Algeziras is at preſent but a mean, old place in the Streights, and has a decayed harbour, with only a few ſhattered houſes. The Moors firſt landed here, and held the place almoſt ſeven hundred years. The word Algezira, in Arabic, ſignifies an iſland; and the harbour being formed by two iſlands, it has been called in the plu-

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ral number Algeziras. This port was, however, ſerviceable to the Spaniards, for ſheltering and repairing their ſhips of war during the ſiege of Gibraltar.

The next kingdom included in the province of Andaluſia, is Cordova, which though much ſmaller than that of Seville, is equal to it in fertility.

Cordova, the city, anciently called Corduba and Colonia Patricia, lies in thirty-ſeven degrees fifty minutes north latitude, and in four degrees fifty-three minutes weſt longitude. It is a very ancient city, ſituated in a beautiful and very ſpacious plain on the banks of the river Guadalquiver, over which there is a ſtone bridge of ſixteen arches. On the north ſide of the town runs the Siera Morena, a remarkable chain of mountains that ſtretch themſelves from the ſea above two hundred miles inland. The walls are in many places entire, partly Roman, partly Mooriſh. It is at preſent a conſiderable city, but badly built, the ſtreets narrow and irregular: the houſes are chiefly ſtone, conſtructed in the Mooriſh taſte, on each ſide of a ſquare court-yard. The biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Toledo, has an annual revenue of forty thouſand ducats. The cathedral is a large antique and magnificent ſquare building. The eſpiſcopal palace is a large ſtructure. The Alcazar, or Mooriſh palace, is now made uſe of for the inquiſition. In 1586 Cordova ſuffered very much by an earthquake. This town has been famous for its leather; whence the Engliſh word cordwain, from Cordovan. There is alſo a conſiderable ſilk manufactory carried on in this place.

The neighbouring mountains are covered with delightful gardens and plantations of olives, oranges, lemons, and figs. They are alſo interſperſed with pleaſant valleys, refreſhed with ſprings of good water. When the abovementioned trees are in bloſſom, they diffuſe a fragrancy all over the country. Beſides the excellence of the wine, and the plenty of fruits and vegetables, there is the fineſt breed of Spaniſh horſes in this country.

The town of Andujor, one hundred and fifty miles ſouth of Madrid, is ſituated in a fertile ſoil, and has a bridge over the Guadalquiver; Lucena, forty-five miles ſouth-weſt from Seville, is a conſiderable city, very pleaſantly ſituated; and Vaena is a large pleaſant town belonging to the town of Sexi.

Jean is the ſmalleſt of the three kingdoms comprehended in the province of Andaluſia. The principal city it contains is Jean, which ſtands at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by a caſtle. It is populous, and has ſome fine churches and monaſteries; but the greateſt devotion is paid here to St. Veronica. Its biſhop, who is under the archbiſhop of Toledo, has a yearly income of twenty thouſand ducats. It was once the capital of a Mooriſh kingdom; and the country particularly abounds in ſilk, beſides producing great plenty of corn, wine, oil, and fruit.

The other towns of leſs note, are, 1. Ubeda, the Ubea, or Vetala of the Romans, a ſmall city, one hundred and fifty miles ſouth from Madrid, and fifty-ſeven north from Grenada. 2. Baeza, anciently Vatia, Beathia, and Beatia, a conſiderable city, three miles from the Guadalquiver, and about fifteen ſouth-weſt from Ubeda.

Beſides the above-mentioned, there are ſeveral other places of ſome note in the province of Andaluſia; namely, 1. Alcantara, between Seville and St. Lucar, which has a fine Roman bridge over the Moraſus. 2. Oſſuna. 3. Medina Sidonia, twenty-ſeven miles eaſt of Cadiz. 4. Traigueros, about thirty miles north of Palos. 5. San Lucar de Barameda, at the mouth of the Guadalquiver, forty-five miles below Seville. 6. Port St. Mary's, a walled town, at the mouth of the river Guadalete. 7. Palos, at the mouth of the Trino, about thirty miles north of St. Lucar. Chriſtopher Columbus ſet out from hence, in the year 1492, on the diſcovery of America. 8. Xeres de la Frontera, a pretty conſiderable town on the river Guadalete, ſix miles from the ſea, and fifty ſouth of Seville. The horſes bred here are reckoned the beſt in all Spain.

XIII. The province or kingdom of Granada, which is ſometimes called Upper Andaluſia, is bounded to the ſouth and eaſt by the Mediterranean; to the weſt and north by Lower Andaluſia; and to the north-eaſt by Murcia. Its extent, from weſt to eaſt, is two hundred and ten miles; but its greateſt breadth is about eighty.

The air is temperate and healthy; and though there are many mountains in the province, and ſome of them very high, yet they are almoſt every where covered with vines and fruit trees, together with laurel, myrtle, ſweet baſil, thyme, lavender, marjoram, and other aromatic herbs, which give an excellent taſte to the fleſh of their cattle and ſheep. The vallies are extremely beautiful, and the whole is well watered. This was the laſt of the Spaniſh kingdoms poſſeſſed by the Moors, who did not reduce it till the year 1492. The principal places are the following, viz. 1. Granada, the capital, which is ſituated at the conflux of the Zemland Daro, one hundred and eighty miles ſouth of Madrid. It ſtands in the midſt of a fruitful country, has a fine air, is capacious and populous, being one of the largeſt cities in Spain, and containing upwards of ninety thouſand inhabitants. It is of a circular form; and the ſnowy tops of the Sierra Nevada mountains, which are ſeen at the diſtance of three leagues, greatly diverſify and add to the verdure of the circumjacent ſcene. The cathedral is very large; and the inſide, within theſe fifteen years, has been incruſted with the fineſt marble highly poliſhed, and enriched with ornaments of bronze; but though the whole is expreſſive and coſtly, the workmanſhip is executed in a deſpicable manner. In the adjoining chapel royal ſeveral crowned heads, and other great perſonages, lie buried. The church of St. John of God has a handſome ſtone front, and elegant cloiſters, which, in 1749, were painted in freſco.

The royal palace of the Alhumbra is one of the moſt entire, as well as moſt magnificent of any of the edifices which the Moors erected in Spain. It is ſituated on a hill, which is aſcended by a road bordered with hedges of double or imperial myrtles, and rows of elms. On this hill, within the walls of the Alhumbra, the emperor Charles V. began a new palace in 1658, but which was never finiſhed; the ſhell of it remains; it is built of yellow ſtone; the outſide forms a ſquare of one hundred and ninety feet. The inſide is a grand circular court, with a portico of the Tuſcan, and a gallery of the Doric order, each ſupported by thirty-two columns, made of as many pieces of marble. The Alhumbra is a maſs of many houſes and towers walled round, and built of large ſtones of different dimenſions. Almoſt all the rooms have ſtucco walls and ceiling, ſome carved, ſome painted, and ſome gilt. All the floors are either marbled or tiled.

The ſilk manufactory in Granada is very conſiderable, and the arſenal is the beſt furniſhed of any in Spain. There is likewiſe a theatre, which is but mean and dark; a circular amphitheatre for bull-feaſts, built of brick, with wooden ſeats, and conſiſting of two rows of boxes ſixty-eight in each row; the inner area being one hundred and eighty-five feet in diameter; a court of inquiſition, a royal tribunal, &c. There is a large plain without the city, called La Vega de Granada, which is full of hamlets, villages, and other ſmall buildings.

2. The ancient city of Malaga is large, well-built, ſtrongly fortified, and populous: it has a fine harbour on the Mediterranean, two hundred and ſixty miles ſouth of Madrid, and ſeventy-five ſouth-weſt from Granada. The city is encompaſſed with a double wall, and defended by two caſtles. So great is the exportation from hence of wines, raiſins, almonds, figs, lemons, oranges, and other fruits, beſides wool and oil, that the duties on them are ſaid to yield to the king eight hundred thouſand ducats per annum. The harbour runs up into the town five hundred and thirty common paces, with a good breadth, and four ſtairs to take water at, and twenty-four pillars of jaſper ſtone to faſten the ſhips to. The biſhop is ſubject to the archbiſhop of Seville, and has a revenue of twenty thouſand ducats per annum.

3. Seventy miles ſouth-weſt from Granada ſtands Antiquera, which is a pretty large and handſome town, with a caſtle. Near it is a famed ſalt-pit, which ſupplies the whole territory with that commodity; with a ſpring, which is ſaid to be an excellent lithontriptic, or diſſolvent for the ſtone in the urinary paſſages: here are alſo a parcel of rocks, called El Torcal, which at a diſtance repreſent men, beaſts, buildings, &c. and ſome caverns, that are ſaid formerly to have contained gold. This place is ſuppoſed to be the Singilium of Pliny, and the Antiquaria of the Itinerary.

4. The ſmall city of Almeria, on the Mediterranean, is ſituated two hundred and ten miles ſouth-eaſt from Madrid, and ſixty-four ſouth-eaſt from Granada. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſuffragan to Granada, and has a revenue of four thouſand ducats: this place has a ſafe and commodious harbour.

5. Guadix, twenty-four miles eaſt of Granada, is the ſee of a biſhop. 6. Alhama, twenty-eight miles ſouth-eaſt of Granada, has ſome admirable warm baths. 7. Gueſcar, between the Guadadar and Dravate, belongs to the duke of Alva, and has a great trade in wool. Loxa Santa Fé,

Fé, Baza, Velez-Malaga, and Ronda, are too inconſiderable to merit attention.

XIV. The laſt province we have to deſcribe is Murcia, which was anciently a kingdom: it has New Caſtile on the north; Andaluſia on the weſt; Valentia on the north-eaſt; Granada on the ſouth-weſt; and the Mediterranean on the ſouth. It is one hundred miles long, ninety in the broadeſt part, well watered, and tolerably fertile.

This province contains, 1. Murcia, from which it takes its name, ſituated in a ſpacious and delightful plain, on the river Segura, about two hundred miles ſouth-eaſt from Madrid, and about twenty north from Carthagena. This is a large and populous city, having a great many convents, churches, ſquares, and gates, with a good wall, a court of inquiſition, a ſtately palace, and a caſtle. It hath often ſuffered by the inundations of the Segura. The adjacent country abounds in mulberry trees, olives, ſugar canes, and fine fruits.

2. The town of Carthagena has a noted ſea-port on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Guadalantin, not far from Cape Palos, one hundred and eighty miles ſouth-ſouth-eaſt, from Madrid, and forty-two ſouth-weſt from Murcia. It is ſaid to have been built by Aſdrubal, the Carthaginian general, two hundred and twenty-five years before Chriſt, and called Carthage Nova, or New Carthage.

The air here is temperate in ſummer, and ſo mild in winter, that the roſes blow as fair and freſh at Chriſtmas, as in England in June. Both city and harbour are well fortified. The bay on which it ſtands abounds in fiſh, eſpecially mackarel; and the neighbouring country affords diamonds, rubies, amethyſts, garnets, agates, and mines of allum. The city is pretty large, and its harbour one of the beſt in Spain. The biſhop is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Toledo. Under the Romans and Carthaginians this was one of the moſt flouriſhing cities in all Spain; for, from hence they ſhipped off thoſe vaſt quantities of gold and ſilver which they dug in the Pyrenees and other mountains.

3. Almacaſon, a little ſea-port at the mouth of the Guadalantin, is celebrated for the mines of allum in its neighbourhood.

4. Lorea, forty-two miles ſouth-weſt from Murcia, is pretty populous: it is ſituated on the Guadalantin.

SECT. III.

Deſcribing the Manners and Cuſtoms of the SPANIARDS; their Language, Religion, Diverſions, Bull-feaſts, Plays, &c.

THE inhabitants of Spain are grave and ſolemn in their behaviour; they are remarkable for frugality, love of pomp, fidelity, valour, intrepidity, and abhorrence of drunkenneſs: they are very jealous of their honour, when once engaged; and a celebrated author obſerves, that "the Spaniards have been, in all ages, famous for their honeſty." Juſtinian mentions their fidelity in keeping whatever was entruſted to their care: they have frequently ſuffered death rather than reveal a ſecret, and have ſtill the ſame fidelity for which they were formerly diſtinguiſhed.

The Spaniards, however, on the other hand, are univerſally too much given to women; and their jealouſy, where either their wife, daughter, ſiſter, or even miſtreſs is concerned, ſeldom fails to end in bloodſhed; for they think no means too cruel, baſe, or unjuſt, to wipe off any ſtain that is caſt upon their honour, or to gratify their revenge. Pride of birth is no where carried to a greater height; and the inſinuation, that a man is deſcended from the Moors, is ſufficient to make him ſtab the ſlanderer, or procure his being privately aſſaſſinated. In ſhort, they have a mixture of the moſt amiable virtues and the moſt ſhocking vices; and while they affect a haughty air to ſtrangers, no people in the world are more courteous to thoſe with whom they are intimately acquainted.

They are very moderate in their diet, and can make a meal of olives, a ſallad, a little garlic, or a few roots; but perſons of fortune have ſeveral expenſive diſhes. The men dine by themſelves, and their wives and children at ſeparate tables.

The Spaniſh women are for the moſt part very lean, and very amorous; they have black eyes, flat boſoms, ſmall feet, and long garments. They ſit croſs-legged on carpets, a cuſtom which they derived from the Moors. They are much addicted to painting, though their huſbands, through jealouſy, keep them very much at home.

It is computed, that the kingdom of Spain contains about ſeven millions and a half of inhabitants; but it would ſupport more than twice that number, were it properly cultivated. In the time of the Goths and Moors, it was ſuppoſed to contain between twenty and thirty millions of people; and might yet be very powerful, if it had no poſſeſſions in America, but now it is thinly inhabited.

The number of inhabitants is but ſmall, yet their poverty is remarkable, for they not only live in a country capable of ſupporting many millions more than it does, in the greateſt plenty, but have prodigious ſums poured in from America. Savala computes that, from the year 1492 when America was diſcovered, to 1731, above ſix thouſand millions of pieces of eight in regiſtered gold and ſilver have been imported into Spain, excluſive of far greater ſums unregiſtered, beſides thoſe received by foreign merchants from the Spaniſh dominions in America. It even appears that one year with another, Spain receives from their American colonies above twenty-ſix millions of pezoz, or pieces of eight: yet Uſtariz computes, that all the coined and wrought gold and ſilver in Spain, including that belonging to churches and private perſons, ſcarcely amounts to one hundred millions of piaſtres of four ſhillings and ſixpence each.

The poverty of the Spaniards is generally aſcribed to two cauſes; the firſt of which is their want of induſtry in agriculture, handicrafts, and manufactories, which occaſion the country to be annually drained of many millions for corn and foreign goods: and ſecondly, to the inſatiable avarice of the clergy, who practiſe a thouſand arts to obtain the poſſeſſion of the wealth of the country.

Moſt of the provinces uſe what they call the Caſtellano, and Eſpannol, or Spaniſh, which has the neareſt affinity to the Latin, both in the words and the compoſition, of any language in Europe: but in Catalonia and Valencia the common people uſe a dialect of the Old French, or rather Gaſcon; but ſo mixed and corrupt, that none of the other provinces underſtand it.

In Spain the popiſh religion is practiſed with the greateſt ſcrupuloſity and pomp. In no country is there more praying and ceremony, and leſs real Chriſtianity. The Virgin Mary is more reſpected and adored among the Spaniards than God himſelf, as appears even from their compliments. The Spaniards are mere ſlaves to the clergy, who ſo artfully hoodwink them, that they do not perceive the chains of their ſlavery, or, if they do perceive them, bear them willingly: and when they gall them, dare not ſo much as vent a ſigh after freedom. Under any diſappointment, either in views of avarice or ambition, the clergy have their dreadful inquiſition at hand, which ſeizes both on honour and life; ſo that perſons of the moſt unſpotted innocence eſteem it a particular favour to come off only with the loſs of their fortunes. This infernal court was firſt introduced in 1478, by king Ferdinand the Catholic, and queen Iſabella, at the ſuggeſtions of John de Torquemada, a dominican, who was the firſt inquiſitor. At Madrid it conſiſts of an inquiſitor-general and ſix counſellors, one of whom is always a dominican, two judges, one fiſcal, and ſeveral other officers and aſſiſtants. The number of the families who are diſperſed all over Spain, as ſpies and informers, are computed at about twenty thouſand. Under this ſupreme court are others in the principal cities in the kingdom, and even in the Canary iſlands, Mexico, Carthagena, and Lima. But according to the lateſt accounts the power of this tribunal is now declining very viſibly, and ſeems haſtening to its fall.

It is neceſſary, however, to obſerve, that, amidſt the great decreaſe of the inhabitants in Spain, the body of the clergy have ſuffered no diminution; but has rather been gradually increaſing, inſomuch that Uſtariz computes the number of eccleſiaſtics and their ſervants at two hundred and fifty thouſand. The king nominates all biſhops and archbiſhops, who are afterwards confirmed by the pope.

A ſtranger finds many inconveniencies in this country, from the miſerable accommodations to be met with on the public roads; for, it ſeems, you muſt abſolutely carry your proviſions and bedding along with you; and even then, without you can bear fatigue well, lie down in your clothes, eat eggs, onions, and cheeſe; unleſs you can ſleep when your mules reſt, riſe the moment you are called, and ſet out early in the morning before the heat comes on, you will fare ill as a traveller. It is a good method to carry dried tongues with you, hard eggs, ſome portable ſoup, tea, ſugar, and ſpirituous liquors, not forgetting even pepper and ſalt; and whenever you meet with good bread, meat, fowls, and wine, always to buy them, whether you want them, or not, becauſe you know not what to-morrow may produce. A knife, fork, and ſpoon, are abſolutely neceſſary.

neceſſary, for you will find none; nor ſhould you omit a pair of ſnuffers, a candleſtick, and ſome wax candles; but great care muſt be taken to carry neither tobacco nor rum, for they are contraband, and may occaſion the detention, if not the ſeizure of your baggage. You ſhould likewiſe have but few books, leſt they ſhould be ſeized.

In deſcribing the diverſions and paſtimes of the Spaniards, we ſhall firſt take notice of the bull-feaſt exhibited in the Plaça Mayor at Madrid as related by Carlton:

The ſport being to laſt three days, on the firſt, all the gentry of the place, and the neighbouring country, in their richeſt habits, reſorted to the great ſquare, and took their place on the ſcaffolds, while the populace, having provided themſelves with ſpears and darts, ſtood ready for the encounter; for the bull does not only fight with the tauriro (who is a perſon uſually hired on theſe occaſions, in the leſſer cities) but with the whole multitude, who throw their darts at him as often as they have opportunity. As ſoon as the door of the ſtall is opened, and the bull perceives the light, he comes out, ſnuffing the wind, and ſtaring about him, ſtamps on the ground, as in defiance of his enemies. Soon after the tauriro cloathed in white, and holding his cloak in one hand, and a ſword in the other, enters the liſts; on whom, when the brute has ſet his eyes, he moves at firſt gently towards him; then gradually mending his pace till he comes within twenty yards of the tauriro, he ſprings forward and runs at him with all his force. The tauriro having ſlipt on one ſide, and avoided him, throws the cloak over his horns, and cuts him over the neck if he can, there being one particular place, which if he hits, he eaſily brings him to the ground. Carlton alſo ſays, he ſaw a bull ſo ſtunned with one ſtroke that he could not move, and the blood flowing plentifully out of the wound, after a violent trembling, the creature fell down dead. But this rarely happens, for he uſually receives a great number of wounds by ſwords and darts before he dies; and whenever he feels a freſh wound, he redoubles his fury againſt the tauriro, who having avoided him again, ſeldom fails to give him another wound. When the tauriro is wearied out, they bring in their dogs, hamſtring the beaſt, and pierce him till he expires; after which he is carried out of the barrier, with the loud acclamations of the people, as if ſome ſignal victory had been obtained. Our author relates, that he ſaw the tauriro, who was hired on this occaſion, and was eſteemed one of the beſt in Spain, mount one of theſe bulls, cutting and ſlaſhing him, till he had wearied the beaſt out, and then diſmounting, killed him with eaſe, to the great ſatisfaction of the multitude, who made the air ring with their ſhouts; and on ſuch occaſions, money is thrown to the tauriro, by the ſpectators, for his encouragement. On the third day of the feaſt, a young gentleman of quality, named don Pedro Ortega, performed the part of a tauriro, on horſeback, when the ſeats were covered with people of faſhion, who came from diſtant places to ſee the encounter. He entered the liſts, finely mounted on a managed horſe, attended by four footmen in rich liveries, who after their maſter had rode round the ſquare, and paid his compliments to the company, withdrew from the danger. Then the bull was let out, and having ſtood a little while ſtaring about, fixed his eyes upon his adverſary, and run at him with the utmoſt fury. The cavalier having dexterouſly avoided the brute, wounded him with a dart in the ſhoulder, whereupon the people ſhouted, their vivas were repeated, and the lady of his affections waved her handkerchief, as a mark of her ſatisfaction. The cavalier endeavoured always to keep his horſe on the ſide of the bull, for the advantage of ſtriking him, and throwing another dart, fixed it in his flank: but notwithſtanding the gentleman behaved to admiration, and often received the vivas and huzzas of the people; the bull, at length, getting his horns between the horſe's hinder legs, threw both man and horſe to the ground, and it was expected he would have killed them both, when, to the ſurprize of every one he withdrew to the farther ſide of the ſquare, and ſtood ſtaring about him. In the mean time the cavalier was carried off not much hurt.

The foot tauriro hereupon entered the liſts again, imagining he ſhould have met with an eaſy conqueſt; but the ſame bull made him frequently retreat into the places contrived for the ſecurity of footmen; nor was he able to diſpatch the creature at laſt, without the general aſſiſtance, the bull having near one hundred darts ſtuck in him before he fell, beſides many cuts and gaſhes in his fleſh. This ſport ſeemed to be ſo very barbarous to the late king, that he has been heard to ſay, it deſerved very little encouragement: at the ſame time, his ſubjects were ſo enchanted with the diverſion, that he did not think fit entirely to aboliſh it. Theſe entertainments, however, are of late much leſs frequent than they were formerly.

The court never exhibit the bull-feaſt in the Plaça Mayor but upon ſome extraordinary occaſion, as the acceſſion or marriage of their kings, for it is attended with very great expence, both to his majeſty and the city. But there is a theatre built without the walls, where there are bull-feaſts every fortnight, which to connoiſſeurs are greatly preferable to the others, the bulls being more furious, and the danger greater to thoſe who fight them; bur their manner of engaging them is pretty much alike.

The theatrical exhibitions in Spain are generally abſurd. The prompter's head appears through a trap door above the level of the ſtage, and he reads the play loud enough to be heard by the audience. There are two theatres in Madrid for the performance of Spaniſh plays. Rope dancing is exhibited in one of them, which was called El Theatro de la Cruz (the theatre of the Croſs), where there are three rows of boxes, fifteen in each row. Part of the pit has benches, with arms dividing them into diſtinct ſeats. The Spaniſh tragedies are for the moſt part ridiculous bombaſt, yet contain ſome elevated ſentiments: and their comedies are a jumble of religion and buffoonery mingled together in a moſt whimſical and inconſiſtent manner, though much humour and many ſtrokes of wit are diſcernible through their manifeſt abſurdities.

The Spaniards ſeem to give a military turn to many of their diverſions, and even in the very terms and language they uſe at cards: hombre in Spaniſh ſignifies a man, and from thence we derive our game at ombre; the four principal cards are called matadores, or murderers, becauſe they win all others. Spadillo is the little ſword, or, as we call it, the ace of ſpades; for ſpado, in Spaniſh, ſignifies a ſword, and their cards are painted with a figure of that weapon.

The Spaniards uſually breakfaſt and ſup in bed; their breakfaſt is frequently chocolate, tea being ſeldom drank by them. Their dinner is generally a pochero, or beef, veal, mutton, pork, bacon, and greens, &c. all boiled together. If it be a richer or more expenſive mixture of meats and delicacies, it is then termed an olla podrida, or what we call an olio. They are fond of garlic; and it is a proverb among them, that olives, ſallad, and radiſhes, are food for gentlemen. After dinner they commonly ſleep.

Men and women all wear the ſame dreſs in the ſtreets and at maſs; but on other occaſions, and in their private viſits, the ladies wear as great a variety of dreſs, and of a much richer ſort than thoſe of England. The ſpirit of jealouſy is ſo far worn out, that the married ladies of Madrid have each their profeſſed lover, like the cicisbeo of the Italian ladies.

With reſpect to their evening's airing, it is to the laſt degree inſipid: you ſee nothing but a ſtring of coaches following one another, filled with people of faſhion; here a duke and his confeſſor; there a couple of ſmart young abbés; here a whole family grouped together, huſband, wife, and children. When they take their airing on gala or court days, all their footmen wear plumes of feathers in their hats, and are dreſſed in laced liveries.

The grandees, and people of the firſt faſhion, keep a great number of ſervants. Some of them have three or four hundred domeſtics, and the Engliſh embaſſador, in compliance with the taſte of the country, keeps near a hundred. As their coaches are uſually drove with four mules, they have two poſtillions; with generally four and ſometimes ſix footmen behind their coaches. They take out the ſides and backs of their coaches, for the ſake of the air, in hot weather.

The Spaniards ſeldom uſe ſedans; and when they do they have always two footmen who go on each ſide the hindmoſt chairman, in order to hold him up leſt he ſhould fall: there are two on each ſide of the ſedan, and two who follow behind with lanterns, though it be in the middle of the day. Thus, excluſive of thoſe who go before, they have generally nine ſervants with a coach, and ten with a ſedan.

SECT. IV.

Of the Genius, Learning, Religion, Trade, and Commerce, Coins, Weights, and Meaſures, Conſtitution, Orders of Knighthood, Revenue, Forces, &c. of the SPANIARDS.

THOUGH the inhabitants of Spain are not wanting in capacity for the ſciences, yet little progreſs can be expected from them while they are debarred the uſe of their

natural talents. The clergy not being very learned themſelves, it is a point of policy with them to ſuppreſs all ſcientifical knowledge among the laity; and in order to keep them in ignorance and ſubjection, they brand all literary reſearches with the name of hereſy.

The preſent ſtate of divinity conſiſts much as it formerly did, in the ſtudy of the fathers, councils and decrees of the popes and their canons, and in ſyſtems of Thomatic and Auguſtine theology. The knowledge of the learned languages, and explication of the text of the ſacred writings, have little to do with it. To this tract of criticiſm they are almoſt utter ſtrangers, though they are well verſed in caſuiſtry, which makes a conſtant part of the ſtudies preparatory to the office of a clergyman.

The Spaniards have had many valuable writers in hiſtory; but it is dangerous to deſcend too near to the preſent time; beſides, his preſent majeſty has abſolutely forbid any of his ſubjects to write the hiſtory of Charles V. of Spain.

They are ſaid to be at leaſt two centuries behind the Engliſh, in phyſic and ſurgery; but where the people are perſuaded that ſaints, miracles, and charms can be procured to cure the moſt inveterate diſeaſes, there muſt be little inclination to have recourſe to art. However, they ſtill practiſe copious bleeding in moſt diſeaſes, and botany is much ſtudied among them.

They have many writers in poetry, beſides the celebrated Lopez de Vega, who wrote the Jeruſalem Conquiſtada, tragedies, comedies, &c. Their ſongs have a wonderful air of ſimplicity, and in ſome of them are much ſentiment as well as dignity: thoſe upon love are exceedingly chaſte; and ſome have a pleaſing air of romance, but like the people, are moral, grave, majeſtic, and penſive.

Cervantes and Guevara are their moſt celebrated writers of humour in proſe: the moſt famous work of the latter is the El Diablo Caxuelo, which la Sage modernized into a romance, known in Engliſh by the title of the Devil on two Sticks; and Diable Boiteux, in French.

Here is a want even of the moſt neceſſary trades; and of the few they have, the greateſt part are in the hands of the French, who are very numerous in this country: for the natives, beſides their averſion to work, diſdain to ſtoop to laborious employments. They are not, however, entirely without manufacturers, eſpecially of ſilk and wool; but theſe fall far ſhort of that flouriſhing condition to which they might be brought: and as tradeſmen and merchants are looked upon with contempt, they have no ſooner amaſſed a competent fortune, then they leave off trade, procure a title, and ſet up for perſons of quality.

This kingdom is extremely well ſituated for trade and navigation; they might be their own carriers; but this advantage they neglect, and leave it to other maritime nations, who turn it to a very good account. The Spaniards indeed deny them all acceſs to their poſſeſſions in America, and are ſo jealous of having that trade confined only to themſelves, that no foreign ſhips muſt even approach their coaſt: yet of this commerce, which is carried on in their own ſhips, they have the leaſt profit, they being little more than factors for the French, Engliſh, Dutch, and Italians, who ſend their goods to America by them, and have the greateſt ſhare in their returns of gold, ſilver, and other valuable merchandize.

The Spaniſh trade to America was formerly carried on by the flota and galleons; but ſince the years 1735 and 1737, the flota and galleons have been diſcontinued, and the trade to America carried on in regiſter ſhips, which any merchants may ſend, on obtaining permiſſion from the council of the Indies. Theſe ſail from Cadiz directly to Lima, Buenos Ayres, Maracaibo, Carthagena, Honduras, Campeche, Vera Cruz, &c.

The Spaniards alſo carry on a very conſiderable trade to the coaſts on the South ſea, between the town of Manilla, in the iſland of Luconia, and the harbour of Acapulco on the coaſt of Mexico.

The Spaniſh money is not eaſily underſtood; for the Spaniards make up moſt of their accounts, and form their calculations chiefly in theſe two ſpecies, the real de vellon, and the marevedi. The latter is the loweſt of the denominations of their copper money, and in this the king's accounts are kept; conſequently the revenues of Spain, and the wealth brought from Peru and Mexico, are annually computed by an integer of copper, that is three times leſs than our farthing. The real de vellon is the ſmalleſt piece of their ſilver money, and equals our twopence half-penny, and two thirds of a farthing.

Our Engliſh merchants traffic chiefly in pieces of eight, and compute uſually by the piaſtre, an old diſuſed piece of eight, conſiſting of fifteen reals and two maravedis: or if they recon by piſtoles, they mean the piſtole of ſixty reals, which is the common piſtole, and not the gold one of ſeventy-five and ten maravedis, called the doubloon effectivo de oro by the Spaniards.

That the reader may form a more perfect idea of the Spaniſh coin, we have reduced it to the Engliſh weights and value, as follows: The old Engliſh piſtole, four penny weights, eight grains: ſeventeen ſhillings and four-pence. The new Seville piſtole, four penny weights, eight grains; ſeventeen ſhillings and four-pence. The old double doubloon, ſeventeen penny weights, eight grains; three pounds nine ſhillings and four-pence. The old double piſtole, eight penny weights, ſixteen grains; one pound fourteen ſhillings and eight-pence. The new Seville double piſtole, eight penny weights, ſixteen grains; one pound fourteen ſhillings and eight-pence. And the half and quarter of theſe in proportion.——The piaſtre of Spain, or Seville pieces of eight, four ſhillings and ſix-pence. The new Seville piece of eight, three ſhillings and ſeven-pence. The Mexico piece of eight, four ſhillings and five-pence. The pillar piece of eight, four ſhillings and five-pence. The rial, or bit, ſeven-pence.

The weights commonly uſed in Spain, are, the arrobe, which is exactly twenty-five pounds Engliſh weight, four of which make a quintal or hundred: but as the pound of Cadiz and Seville are much larger than thoſe of Caſtile, conſequently the arrobe is not the ſame throughout all Spain.

Almoſt every thing in Spain, whether dry or liquid, is ſold by the averdupoiſe pound of ſixteen ounces, and conſequently by the arrobe, thus wood, coals, corn, wine, oil, bread, and ſalt, are ſold by the pound, and by the arrobe in large quantities.

The weights uſed by the gold and ſilver-ſmiths are, 1. The quilate, or carat, of four grains. 2. A tomin, equal to three carats, twelve grains. 3. A caſtillan, equal to eight tomins. 4. The ounce, equal to ſix caſtillans and two tomins. 5. The mark is equal to eight ounces.

The Spaniſh liquid meaſures are, 1. Dos açumbres, or a gallon. 2. An açumbre, or two quarts. 3. Half an açumbre, one quart. 4. A quartillo, equal to a pint.

Spain is, at preſent, with reſpect to its conſtitution, an abſolute hereditary monarchy, where the females inherit in default of the male line. The king, in his title, enumerates moſt of the provinces, and particular parts of the dominions he has been, or is poſſeſſed of. In ſpeaking of him, he is commonly called his Catholic majeſty, or the Catholic king. The hereditary prince is commonly ſtyled prince of Aſturias, and the other royal children infantas. The kings of Spain are never crowned; they ſeem to have a power to diſpoſe of the crown to what branch of the royal family they pleaſe, of which we have an inſtance, when Charles II. gave his dominions to the duke of Anjou.

Here are ſeveral councils and tribunals for the adminiſtration of the government and of juſtice; as, the junta or cabinet council, the privy council, the council of war, the council of Caſtile, the council of the inquiſition, the council of the finances, the council of the Indies, the ſeven courts of royal audiences, the great court of the civil law, &c. Since the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, the cortes, or parliaments of this kingdom, have been diſcontinued.

The higher nobility of Spain conſiſts of counts, marquiſſes, and dukes. The grandees, who have precedence of all others, next the king and princes of the blood, are named out of theſe. Like thoſe of Portugal, they have the privilege of being covered in the king's preſence, who ſtyles them, in his letters, Illuſtrious; and in ſpeaking to them, or of them, their Eminences; but there are others, beſides the grandees, who are covered before the king, namely, cardinals, nuncios, archbiſhops, the grand prior of Caſtile, and the grand prior of Malta; the generals of the order of St. Dominic and St. Francis, ambaſſadors of crowned heads, the knights of the golden fleece, and of the three military orders of St. James, Calatrava, and Alcantara, when the king aſſiſts at their reſpective chapters, in quality of grand maſter. The inferior nobility ſtyle themſelves cavalleros and hidalgos. No grandee can be apprehended for any crime, but by the expreſs order of the king; and they have many other privileges beſides theſe.

With reſpect to the orders of knighthood in Spain, that of the golden fleece is the principal; which was inſtituted in 1430 by Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, and is common now to the kings of Spain and the houſe of

Auſtria. The order of Jago de Compoſtella was inſtituted in 1175, by Ferdinand II. king of Leon. The order of Calatrava was founded by Sancho III. of Caſtile. The order of Alcantara owes its inſtitution to Ferdinand II. king of Leon. The three laſt orders have large commanderies, or eſtates, annexed to them. The maſters of them were once ſo powerful, that they diſputed the king's authority over them: whereupon the king procured thoſe maſterſhips to be conferred on himſelf by the pope, that they might no longer aſſume an independency of the ſtate. Beſides theſe, here is the order of Charles III. which was inſtituted September 1771, in honour of the birth of his majeſty's grandſon, the order of Santiago, and the order of Monteſa.

The dominions of the crown of Spain in Africa are, the towns of Cetua, Oran, and Maſalquiver, on the coaſt of Barbara; in Aſia, the iſlands of St. Lazarus, the Philippines, and Ladrones: the greateſt part of the main land of South America; and in North America, Mexico, New Mexico, California, the iſland of Cuba, part of Hiſpaniola, Porto Rico, the two Floridas, &c. &c.

The royal revenue ariſes principally from the tenth of every thing ſold, to which may be added, the tithes and fourths of a hundred; the exciſe on wine, oil, tallow, ſoap, paper, ſalt-fiſh, &c. the uſual aid of four hundred and forty-one thouſand one hundred and ſeventy-ſix crowns, paid by all under the rank of nobility; the wine-gauge money; the ſtamp-duties, and the half-annetes; the duties on proviſions, which is fourteen per cent. thoſe on ſalt, tobacco, the poſt-office, the regulations of the crown of Arragon, and the bull of the cruſado, by virtue of which the clergy and laity pay a contribution towards carrying on a war with the infidels, even whether there be any ſuch war or not; indulgencies; licenſes for eating butter, cheeſe, milk, and eggs in Lent; the ſubſidies and tithes of church and abbey-lands; the money paid by thoſe orders in lieu of the lances and galleys they were bound to furniſh; the taxes on downs, commons, and other paſtures; the Madrid exciſe; the thirds, tenths, and patrimonial rents of Catalonia, Arragon, Valencia, and Majorca; the eccleſiaſtical payments for the military hoſpitals; the quickſilver, and other American revenues; the Weſt-India trade; the coinage, &c. all which together amount at preſent to about three million three hundred ſeventy-three thouſand two hundred and eighty-eight pounds ſterling.

The land forces of Spain conſiſt of ninety-ſix thouſand five hundred and ninety-ſeven men. The kingdom is well defended on all ſides: towards France it has a ſecure fence in the Pyrenean mountains: and the ſea-coaſts are lined with redoubts, forts, and towers; and up the country the army of an enemy would, for want of forage, be put to very great inconveniencies, particularly the horſe.

The Spaniſh naval forces conſiſted, in the late war, of upwards of fifty ſhips of the line, twenty-one frigates, fourteen xebecs, four packet-boats, and ſeventeen bomb-veſſels; the complement of all which amounts to about fifty thouſand nine hundred and ſixty men.

CHAP. XIII.

THE NEW HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF

PORTUGAL.

SECT. I.

Containing the natural Hiſtory and Geographical Deſcription of the Country, its Towns, Rivers, Climate, Soil, Produce, &c. alſo of the Inhabitants, their Trade, Manufactures, Religion, Laws, Cuſtoms, &c.

THIS is the moſt weſtern kingdom in Europe; it is bounded, on the north, by the province of Leon, Eſtremadura, and Andaluſia; and on the ſouth and weſt by the Atlantic ocean; extending from the thirty-ſixth degree fifty minutes, to the forty-ſecond degree three minutes north latitude, and between the ſeventh and tenth degrees of weſt longitude from London. Its length from Valença, the moſt northern town in it, to Sagres, the moſt ſouthern, near cape St. Vincent, is about three hundred and ten miles; and its greateſt breadth, from Peniche, a ſea-port in Eſtremadura, to Salvaterra, on the frontiers of Spain, is one hundred and twelve miles.

Here the climate is much more temperate than in Spain, though it is a little different in the ſeveral provinces. The northern parts feel a kind of painful cold in winter, though this is chiefly owing to the rains which fall at that ſeaſon, and in the ſouthern the ſummer heats are very great. However, both winter and ſummer are very ſupportable; for cooling ſea-breezes during the latter refreſh the country, which is extremely delightful in the ſpring ſeaſon.

Portugal is, in many parts, a mountainous country, and theſe mountains contain the ores of ſilver, copper, tin, and iron, but the Portugueſe being ſupplied with metals from their poſſeſſions in other parts of the globe, and particularly with abundance of gold from America, no mines are worked in their own country. Gems of all kinds, as turquoiſes and hyacinths, are alſo found in the mountains; and particularly a beautiful variegated marble, with many other curious foſſils of the lapidary kind, of which ſeveral ſorts of work are made; here are alſo very good mill-ſtones, and here is a remarkable ſalt-petre mine on the hill of Alcantara, not far from Liſbon.

The ſoil is very fruitful, but as agriculture is much neglected, above half the country lies waſte, and the inhabitants are ſupplied with a great part of their corn by the Engliſh and Dutch, and have alſo Indian corn from Africa. Portugal, however, abounds in excellent wine and oil; the greateſt part of the latter is made in the province of Alentejo, for the olive-trees thrive better here, near the ſea, than up in the country. Here are alſo abundance of oranges, lemons, figs, pomegranates, raiſins, almonds, cheſnuts, and other fruit. Great plenty of fine honey, and conſequently of wax, is likewiſe produced here.

The principal rivers in Portugal have their ſources in Spain; there are the Minho, the Luna, or Lethe, the Douro, the Tajo, or Tagus, the largeſt in the kingdom, the Guadiana and Cavado; which laſt riſes in the mountains of Trazos, and diſcharges itſelf into the ſea below Barcelos. The three principal, namely, the Tagus, the Douro, and Guadiana, divide the kingdom into three parts. All theſe rivers abound in fiſh.

Portugal contains the ſix following provinces, viz. I. Entre Douro E Minho. II. Tralos Montes. III. Beira. IV. Alentejo. V. Algarve. VI. Eſtremadura.

I. The province of Entre Douro E Minho is ſo called from its ſituation, which is between the rivers Douro and Minho; having Galicia on the north; a ridge of mountains on the caſt; Beira on the ſouth; and the ocean on the weſt. It is ſeventy miles long, fifty broad where wideſt, and is remarkable for its fertility.

The principal places are, 1. Broga, between the rivers Cavado and Deſte: here is the ſee of an archbiſhop who is primate of Portugal, and ſpiritual and temporal lord of the city and neighbouring country. In this town are, a ſtately cathedral and archiepiſcopal palace, a great many convents, ſeveral pariſh churches, about twelve thouſand inhabitants, a noble hoſpital, a large college, and a houſe of mercy, which is a charitable foundation for the relief of good families

lics fallen to decay, and for marrying young maidens, and putting boys to employments. There are ſome remains of antiquity in this place, particularly of an amphitheatre and an aqueduct. The archbiſhop's revenue is ſaid to be forty thouſand cruſadoes, or ſix thouſand pounds ſterling.

2. The town of Porto, or Oporto, on the river Douro, which, a little below, falls into the ſea. Here is a commodious harbour, much frequented by the Engliſh; but the bar at the entrance into it is ſomewhat dangerous. Next to Liſbon, it is a city of the greateſt opulence, beauty, and trade in the kingdom. At the mouth of the river is a caſtle to guard it, called St. John's. Here are above twenty thouſand inhabitants, ſeveral hoſpitals and pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral, a great many convents, a mint, ſeveral courts of juſtice, and is the ſee of a biſhop, who ſtiles himſelf Epiſcopus Portuealenſis, and has a revenue of fifteen thouſand cruſadoes, or two thouſand pounds. The city is fortified only with an old wall and towers. It had formerly its particular lords; but now belongs to the crown, and ſtands one hundred and twenty miles north of Liſbon. Here is an Engliſh conſul, and an Engliſh factory concerned in the wine trade, conſiſting of about thirty families, that maintain a clergyman, who performs ſervice on Sundays at each houſe alternately. The church Dos Clerigos, which is ſituated on the higheſt part of the city, ſerves as a land-mark to ſailors. A gate and priſon have lately been erected; chairs and horſe litters are common; the merchants aſſemble in the ſtreets to tranſact buſineſs, being ſhielded from the rays of the ſun, or from rain, by means of ſail-cloths; and the principal trade is in wine, corruptly called port wine by the Engliſh.

Oppoſite the town, on the other ſide the river, is Gaya, a ſmall place, which was antiently called Cale; and Oporto, when firſt built, was called Portucale, or the harbour of Cale: hence alſo, as ſome think, the kingdom derived its name.

3. The ſmall, but antient town of Guimarenes, belonging to the crown, is ten miles eaſt of Broga, and about one hundred and fifty north of Liſbon. It is encompaſſed with a good wall, and defended by an old caſtle; contains about five thouſand inhabitants, ſeveral convents, hoſpitals, and courts of juſtice, and has manufactories of linen and fine thread.

4. The town of Viana de Fez de Lima is pleaſantly ſituated near the mouth of the Lima, thirty miles north of Liſbon. It contains about ſeven thouſand inhabitants, ſeveral courts of juſtice, churches, convents, and a ſpacious magazine. This place has a conſiderable trade; it is large, well built, ſtrong, and has a commodious harbour.

5. Villa Nova de Porto, oppoſite to Oporto, on the ſouth ſide of the river Douro. 6. Villa Nova de Carveira, on the Minho. 7. Pont de Lima, one hundred and eighty miles north of Liſbon. 8. Villa de Conde, a ſea-port at the head of the mouth of the Ave. 9. Caminha, at the mouth of the Minho. 10. Valença, a ſtrong town on the ſame river.

II. The province of Tra Los Montes has Leon to the eaſt, Beira ſouth, Galicia north, and ſome mountains weſt. It is one hundred and twenty miles long, eighty broad, abounds in game and fruits, produces but little corn, and is watered by the Douro.

The principal places are, 1. Braganza, a city near the river Fervença, at the extremity of the province, and near the borders of Leon and Galicia, about one hundred and twenty miles northward from Liſbon. It contains about three hundred inhabitants, ſeveral convents, and a good caſtle; has a variety of ſilk manufactures, and is well-fortified. This town is ſuppoſed to have been the antient Cælia Briga Brigantia, or Brigantium. The anceſtors of the preſent royal family, were dukes of Braganza, before they were advanced to the throne, in the perſon of John, the eighth duke and fourth king of that name.

The town of Chaves, on the river Tamega, is about ſix miles from the borders of Galicia, and two hundred north-eaſt from Liſbon. It was built by the emperor Flavius Veſpaſian, anno 78, and called Aquæ Flaviæ: it is well fortified, and contains about two thouſand ſouls. There is ſtill a Roman bridge of ſtone over the Tamega, with other marks of its antient grandeur.

3. Miranda de Douro, ſtands on the frontiers of Spain, about one hundred and twenty miles ſouth from Braganza, and one hundred and eighty north-eaſt from Liſbon, belongs to the king, and contains about ſeven hundred inhabitants. It is well-fortified, pleaſantly ſituated on the north ſide of the Douro, and is the ſee of a biſhop who has a revenue of ten thouſand cruſadoes, or one thouſand four hundred pounds.

4. The town of Villa Real, or the Royal Town, was ſo called becauſe founded by king Dennis, anno 1289: it ſtands between the rivers Corgo and Ribira, about one hundred and fifty miles north of Liſbon. This is the beſt and largeſt town in the province, and belongs to the infanta. 5. Torre de Monconvo, containing about one thouſand inhabitants, is ſurrounded with a wall.

III. The province of Beira is the largeſt in the kingdom, has Tra los Montes, and Entre Douro e Minho north, Portugueſe Eſtremadura ſouth, Spaniſh Eſtremadura eaſt, and the ocean weſt. It is about one hundred and forty miles each way, well-watered, and naturally fertile; but the inhabitants are remarkably lazy.

The moſt conſiderable places are, 1. Coimbra, on the Munda, or Mundego, over which it has a ſtately bridge about ten miles from its mouth, and ninety north from Liſbon. It was antiently a famed Roman colony. Here are now a great many convents, colleges, and churches, beſides the cathedral, courts of juſtice, one of the tribunals of the inquiſition, an univerſity, and the ſee of a biſhop, who is count of Arganil, and has a revenue of forty-three thouſand two hundred cruſadoes, or ſix thouſand pounds. The monks of the convent of the Holy Croſs here are all noblemen, and of the order of St. Auguſtine. The univerſity is a very magnificent ſtructure: the profeſſors belonging to it are ſaid to be about fifty, and the ſtudents about two thouſand. The cathedral is admired for its architecture, its ornaments, and riches. The number of inhabitants is about twelve thouſand.

The other places are, 2. Lamego, a city near the Douro, about one hundred and forty miles north-eaſt from Liſbon. 3. Guarda, a ſtrong city, one hundred and forty miles north-eaſt of Liſbon. 5. Caſtello-Branco, a town with a caſtle. 5. Pentrel, two hundred miles north of Liſbon. 6. Almeida, a fortified town near the river Coa. 7. Penamacor, a ſtrong town on the Spaniſh frontiers. 8. Figuera, a ſmall port, eight miles from Liſbon. 9. Aveiro. 10. Viſeu, a city on a ſmall river, which falls into the Mundego, about one hundred and twenty miles north-eaſt of Liſbon. The biſhop of this place is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Braga, and has a revenue of eighteen thouſand cruſadoes, or twenty-five hundred pounds ſterling.

IV. The province of Alantejo borders to the north, on Eſtremadura and Beira; to the ſouth, on Algarve; to the eaſt, on Spain; and to the weſt, on the ſea. It is one hundred and twenty miles long, nearly the ſame broad, and has a very fertile ſoil.

The principal places are, 1. Portalegre, formerly Portus-Alacer, a fortified city, about ninety miles eaſt-north-eaſt from Liſbon, and ten from the Spaniſh frontier. Here are betwixt five and ſix thouſand inhabitants, ſeveral courts of juſtice, fountains, convents, and churches, beſides the cathedral, a manufactory of coarſe woollen cloth, and the ſee of a biſhop, who has about five hundred pounds ſterling a year.

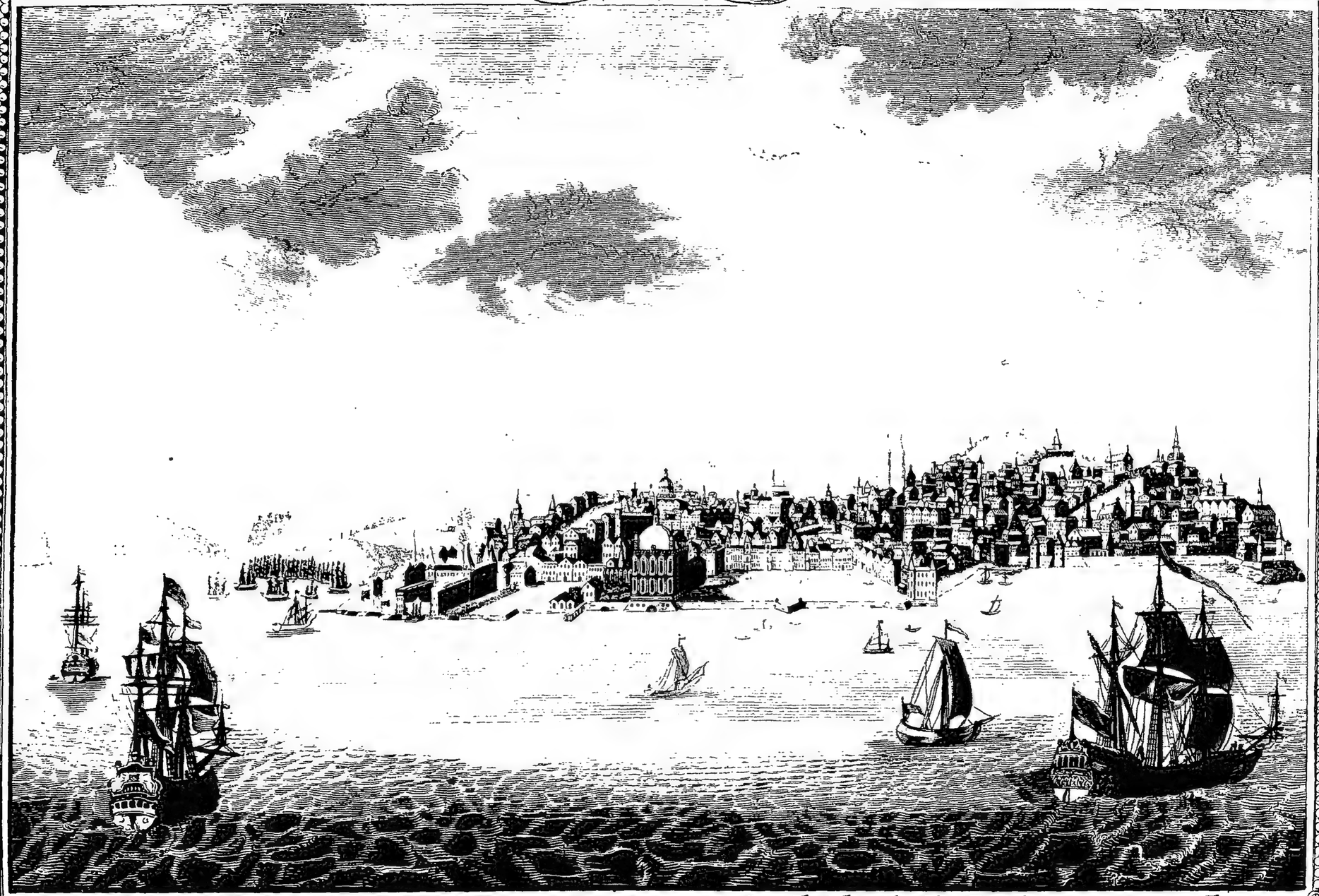
2. The city of Evora, ſixty-ſix miles ſouth-eaſt of Liſbon. Here are ſeveral churches, hoſpitals, courts of juſtice, convents, a cathedral, an univerſity, and twelve thouſand inhabitants. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, who has a revenue of about ſixty thouſand cruſadoes, or eight thouſand pounds ſterling.

3. Elvas, antiently called Helva, and by Pliny Alba, is a city with a caſtle, and other fortifications, one hundred and twenty miles eaſt of Liſbon. Here are ſeveral convents, churches and courts of juſtice, with a noble aqueduct, extending ſeveral miles, and ſupported in ſome places by a triple arch. This is the ſee of an archbiſhop, who has a revenue of about ten thouſand cruſadoes, or one thouſand four hundred pounds ſterling. The neighbouring country is pleaſant, very fruitful in wine and oil, and the number of the inhabitants about three thouſand.

The other places of leſs note are, 4. Beja, about ſeventy-eight miles ſouth-eaſt from Liſbon, 5. Eſtremaz, one hundred and five miles eaſt of Liſbon. 6. Villa-Viçoſa, or the Delightful Town, alſo about one hundred and five miles eaſt of Liſbon. 7. Seapa. 8. Moura, a fortified town, near the Guadiana. 9. Campo-Mayor, one hundred and ſeventeen miles eaſt of Liſbon. 10. Avis, ſixty miles eaſt of Liſbon. 11. Ovrique. 12. Crato. 13. Barbo, contain nothing remarkable.

V. The little kingdom of Algarve is bounded, to the eaſt, by the Guadiana, which parts it from Andaluſia; to the ſouth and weſt, by the ocean; and to the north, by the mountains called Serra de Algarve, or Caldeirao, and

Serra de



A General View *of* LISBON, *the capital* City *of* Portugal.

Serra de Monarchique, which divide it from Alantejo; its greateſt length being about one hundred miles, but its breadth only about twenty-eight. There was formerly comprehended under it a much larger extent of country than at preſent. Though very mountainous, it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, oil, and all ſorts of fruits; and contains four cities, twelve leſſer towns, ſixty villages, ſixty-ſeven pariſhes, and about ſixty thouſand inhabitants.

The moſt conſiderable places are, 1. Faro, ſituated on a bay, and well fortified, with a harbour and a caſtle, not far from cape St. Mary, called by Pliny Promontorium Cunium. It contains ſeveral convents, about four thouſand five hundred inhabitants, and is the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe income amounts only to five thouſand cruſadoes, or ſeven hundred pounds. The queens of Portugal are entitled to the juriſdiction of it.

2. The town of Lagos, about one hundred and ten miles ſouth from Liſbon, and twenty-five eaſt from cape St. Vincent, has a harbour on a large bay, with two forts to defend it. Here are ſeveral convents and courts of juſtice, and about two thouſand ſix hundred inhabitants.

3. The city of Tavira, ſituated on a bay at the mouth of the river Sequa, one hundred and twelve miles ſouth-eaſt from Liſbon. Beſides walls, it has a caſtle for its defence, and a harbour guarded by two forts: here are ſeveral convents, and near five thouſand inhabitants.

The other places of inferior conſequence are, 4. Sylves, a ſmall town belonging to the queen, and containing about one thouſand ſix hundred inhabitants. 5. Villa Nova de Portimao, in the diſtrict of Lagos; it is defended by two forts, and contains about one thouſand ſix hundred inhabitants. 6. Loule, a walled town, with a caſtle, in the diſtrict of Tavira, containing above four thouſand inhabitants, and ſeveral convents.

VI. The province of Eſtremadura is bounded, on the weſt, by the ſea; on the ſouth, by Alantejo, and on the north and eaſt, by Beira. It is one hundred and twenty miles long, ſixty broad, well watered, and fertile, producing corn, wine, oil, millet, pulſe, and fruits of all ſorts, eſpecially citrons, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, figs, dates, almonds, &c. The climate is alſo very pleaſant and mild, the heat being qualified by the breezes from the weſtern ocean. The people are more induſtrious, have more trade, and a greater variety of manufactures, and conſequently live better than in the other provinces, which this ſurpaſſes alſo in reſpect of its ſoil, commodious ſea-ports, the inland navigation of the Tagus, its metropolis being the reſidence of the court, &c. It contains three cities, one hundred and eleven ſmall towns, three hundred and fifteen pariſhes, and above two hundred thouſand ſouls.

The city of Liſbon, anciently called Oliſippo, is the capital both of the province and kingdom, and ſtands near the mouth of the river Tagus, on the north-ſide. It firſt became conſiderable in the reign of king Emanuel: from that time it hath been the chief city, and the reſidence of its monarchs, the ſeat of the chief tribunals and offices, of the metropolitan, contains a noble univerſity, and is the receptacle of the richeſt merchandize of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. Its air is excellent, being refreſhed by the delightful ſea-breezes, and thoſe of the Tagus.

This city extends about two miles along the Tagus; but its breath is conſiderable. Like Old Rome, it ſtands on ſeven hills; but the ſtreets, in general, are narrow and dirty, and ſome of them are very ſteep, neither are they lighted at night. The churches in general are very fine; but the magnificence of the chapel royal is amazing. Here is one of the fineſt harbours in the world; and there were a great number not only of fine churches and convents here, but alſo of other public buildings, and particularly of royal palaces, and others belonging to the grandees, but the greateſt part of them, and the city alſo, were deſtroyed by a dreadful earthquake on Nov. 1, 1755, which calamity we ſhall here give an account of, as related by Mr. Barretti, and two other gentlemen, who ſucceſſively viſited this ill-fated capital in 1760, 1761, and 1774.

"It is computed (ſay they) that Liſbon, before the earthquake, contained twenty-four thouſand houſes, many of which were ſix or ſeven ſtories high: Mr. Barretti ſuppoſes that two thirds of the city were levelled with the ground, and ſuch as withſtood the ſhock, received very conſiderable injury. Beſides theſe, abundance of large churches were thrown down or conſumed, two royal palaces, and many convents, nunneries, hoſpitals, and other public edifices. The king and royal family were in their carriages paſſing to a palace in the country, and happening to be in an open ſpace, were reſcued from the miſerable fate which they beheld on all ſides of them. Many, who had lived in opulence, eaſe, and ſplendor, were reduced to the moſt diſtreſſing want, even of the common neceſſaries of life; whilſt lingering and tormenting deaths awaited thouſands who were overwhelmed by the falling buildings, or conſumed by the ſpreading flames which burnt from the numerous fires, and formed an almoſt general conflagration. Thoſe of the wretched inhabitants, who eſcaped deſtruction in theſe horrid ſhapes, were forced to reſide in the moſt inclement ſeaſon of the year in the open air, ſcarce able to procure a ſufficient ſubſiſtence for their almoſt exhauſted bodies. Mr. Barretti ſays, that ninety thouſand are ſuppoſed to have been loſt on that fatal day: Imagination can ſcarcely form to itſelf a ſcene of confuſion, horror, and death, more dreadful than this. After the ſhocks of the earth had ſubſided, the fire continued raging for many weeks, by which the peſtilential air produced from the numerous dead bodies, was purified, and the ſurviving remnant of the inhabitants thereby preſerved their health, although ſurrounded by putrefaction." The number of people before this event did not, at moſt, exceed one hundred and fifty thouſand. The government of the city is lodged in a council, conſiſting of a preſident, ſix counſellors, and other inferior officers. The harbour has water enough for the largeſt ſhips, and room enough for ten thouſand ſail, without being crowded. For its ſecurity, there is a fort at the mouth of the river on each ſide, and a bar that runs acroſs it, and is very dangerous to paſs without pilots. Higher up, at a place where the river is conſiderably contracted, there is a fort, called Torre de Belem, or the Tower of Belem, under whoſe guns all ſhips muſt paſs in their way to the city; and on the other ſide are ſeveral more forts.

Before the earthquake, moſt of the private houſes were old and unſightly, with lattice-windows; and the number of convents and colleges amounted to fifty, namely, thirty-two for monks, and eighteen for nuns. The king's principal palace ſtands on the river, and is large and commodious. Of the hoſpitals, that called the Great is obliged to receive all perſons, of what degree, nation, or religion ſoever, without exception. At the village of Belem, near Liſbon, is a noble hoſpital for decayed gentlemen who have ſerved the king, and have not wherewithal to maintain themſelves. That called the Houſe of Mercy is alſo a noble charity. In the centre of the city, upon one of the higheſt hills, is the caſtle, which commands the whole, being large and ancient, and having always a garriſon of four regiments of foot. The cathedral, a heavy gothic edifice, contains great riches. The large ſquare, called Roſſo, is ſurrounded by magnificent buildings, and the whole city is under the eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction of the patriarch. The univerſity, is inferior to that of Coimbra.

The famous aqueduct of Alcantara, which ſupplies the city of Liſbon with water, is a noble work, and deſerves the attention of every traveller; it is compoſed of two different kinds of arches, the one Roman, the other Gothic, by which the uniformity of the building is deſtroyed. During the earthquake, this building ſtood, though many of the key-ſtones fell ſeveral inches, and hang, only becauſe a ſmall part of the key-ſtone was catched by the centres cloſing again. At the neighbouring village of Belem are a handſome royal palace, and a magnificent monaſtery dedicated to St. Jerom; and the whole circumjacent country is extremely pleaſant, abounding in olives and other fruit-trees. On or about the ſpot where the royal palace ſtood before it was demoliſhed by the earthquake, there are many new ſtreets built, interſecting each other at right angles, parallel and ſtrait, eſpecially that called the Rua Auguſta. On each ſide of the new ſtreets is a foot-path, elevated ſomewhat above the pavement, and defended from carriages by ſtone-poſts.

Here is a theatre for Italian operas, and another for Portugueſe plays, in which there are four rows of boxes, twenty-ſeven boxes in each row; the ſeats in the pit are appropriated ſolely to the men. The admittance-money to the opera is a cruſado novo, or two ſhillings and eight-pence halfpenny. It muſt be confeſſed, that the Portugueſe ſtage has made but little progreſs towards refinement, and it is only ſince the earthquake that plays in the Portugueſe language have been allowed, the tranſlation of an Engliſh comedy being one of the firſt. There are two long rooms, where the Britiſh factory aſſemble twice a week during the winter to dance and play at cards.

About the year 1716, Liſbon was divided into two, under the names of the Oriental and Occidental part.

The other towns of this province are, 1. Leiria, a populous place, at the conflux of the Lis and Lana. 2.

Setuval, a ſtrong well-fortified town, twenty miles ſouth of Liſbon. 3. Sintra, ſituated by the cape that bears the ſame name, is ſuppoſed to have the moſt ſalubrious air of any place in Portugal. 4. Santerem, on the Tagus, is a place of good trade.

By the decretals of the church, ſound learning and liberal ſcience are baniſhed Portugal: there are, indeed, univerſities at Coimbra and Evora, and at Siſton is a royal academy for the Portugueſe hiſtory; at Santarem is an academy of hiſtory, antiquities, and languages; and at St. Thomas an academy of ſciences, on the ſame footing as that of Paris; but all attempts to diffuſe uſeful knowledge are defeated by the tyrannical ſway of ſuperſtition, the parent of ignorance.

They pay little attention to the cultivation of their lands, and to manufactures; but carry on a very extenſive foreign trade, yet from this they reap little profit. The chief commodities of the Portugueſe conſiſt of imports from their own colonies, particularly from Brazil, as tobacco, cocoa-nuts, ſugars, ſpices, drugs, ivory, ebony, brazil-wood, hides, gold, pearls, diamonds, and other valuable gems.

Their ſhips ſeldom frequent the other countries of Europe or the Levant, their voyages rather lying to the coaſts of Africa, particularly the Gold Coaſt, whence they carry negroes to Brazil, and alſo purchaſe ſome gold and ivory. They likewiſe trade to their Eaſt-India colonies of Goa, Diu, and Macao; but this traffic, though once very important, is now greatly declined. Brazil, however, is ſtill a plentiful treaſury to Portugal, and foreigners are entirely excluded from all commerce with that country.

The Portugueſe long meaſure conſiſts of barros and cavidos; an hundred barros make one hundred and ſixty-four cavidos, or one hundred ninety-five and an half Hamburg ells; but an hundred cavidos are only equal to ſixty-one barros, or about one hundred and ninety Hamburg ells.

Sums of money are reckoned in Portugal by reis and cruſadoes, which are not real, but only imaginary coins. The gold coins of Portugal are the double moedas of one pound ſeven ſhillings value, the quarter of which is called a millrei, or a thouſand reis, and has therefore the number of one thouſand marked upon it; and the Johns, worth three pounds twelve ſhillings, which are ſubdivided into halves, quarters, eighths, and ſixteenths. The ſilver coins are the vintain of twenty reis; the half teeſtoon of fifty, and the whole teeſtoon of one hundred reis.

With reſpect to the weights in Portugal, an anoba is thirty-two pounds, and four anobas make a quintal.

The Popiſh is the only religion tolerated in Portugal: yet there are many concealed Jews, and thoſe too even among the nobility, biſhops, prebends, monks, and nuns; and the very inquiſitors themſelves. The inquiſition, beſides puniſhing Jews and reputed hereticks, who broach or maintain any doctrines contrary to the religion of the country, takes cognizance of all pretenders to ſorcery and the black art, apoſtates, blaſphemers, perjured perſons, impoſtors, hypocrites, &c. The burning of thoſe condemned by the inquiſition is called an auto de ſe, or act of faith. There are ſeveral tribunals of the inquiſition, one of which is at Goa in the Eaſt Indies; but there are none at Brazil. The reader may ſee a particular account of the popiſh inquiſition, and the various puniſhments inflicted by it, together with the dangerous tenets of popery, &c. in a work lately publiſhed, entitled, The Proteſtant Alarm, or Popiſh Cruelty fully diſplayed; written by Mr. Fellows, and ſold in a neat volume, price three ſhillings bound, by the publiſher of this work, and other booksellers. Though the power of the inquiſition was exerciſed with infernal fury and barbarities for many years in this kingdom and Spain, we are happy to inform our readers, that its authority has of late been greatly circumſcribed.

In Portugal, the being an ancient chriſtian, or, in other words, of an ancient chriſtian race, is eſteemed a very high degree of pre-eminence, and far ſuperior to what they call a new converted chriſtian, or a half new converted chriſtian; by which laſt they mean thoſe whoſe new converted anceſtors have married chriſtians of the ancient race.

Portugal is ſaid to have in it nine hundred convents, and moſt of them are very rich; but the jeſuits, who, in multitude and opulence, ſurpaſſed all the other orders, have lately been baniſhed that country.

Among their eccleſiaſtics, there is a patriarch of Liſbon, who muſt always be a cardinal, and of the royal family. Next to him are three archbiſhops, who rank with marquiſſes, and the firſt of them is the archbiſhop of Braga, who is primate of the kingdom, and lord ſpiritual and temporal of his city and neighbouring country. The biſhops hold the rank of counts. The Portugueſe have archbiſhoprics and biſhoprics in the other three parts of the world, beſides thoſe in Europe.

Beſides the nomination of all biſhops, the king of Portugal receives a fourth of their revenue. The pope confirms the biſhops, publiſhes his bulls in the kingdom without the king's previous conſent, and, by his legate, governs the clergy, who, with reſpect to taxes and contributions, depend on him. He has alſo the gift of many ſmall prebends. The pope's nuncios have here ſo lucrative a poſt, that they never fail of raiſing vaſt fortunes before they return to Italy.

The Portugueſe, like the Spaniards, are extremely fond of their bull-feaſts, or bull hunting, which are generally exhibited on a Sunday afternoon in a capacious amphitheatre about four miles from Liſbon, at a place called Campo Pequeno. The king, royal family, and court of Portugal, are frequently preſent on theſe occaſions. This inhuman diverſion is ſo far from being diſcountenanced by the clergy, that great numbers of prieſts and friars are conſtantly to be ſeen among the ſpectators, and expreſs great pleaſure at the ſight.

The language of the Portugueſe is a compound of the Latin, Spaniſh, French, and Mooriſh.

With reſpect to the conſtitution of Portugal, it is an abſolute monarchy. Both here and in Spain there were antiently cortes, ſtates, or parliaments, but they have long ſince entirely loſt their ſhare in the legiſlature. For the adminiſtration of the civil government, there is a council of ſtate, and ſeveral ſecretaries; for military affairs, a council of war; for the finances, a treaſury-court; and, for the diſtribution of juſtice, ſeveral high tribunals, with others ſubordinate to them, in the ſeveral diſtricts into which the kingdom is divided. The proceedings of the courts are regulated by the Roman law, the royal edicts, the canon law, and the mandates of the pope. The cities have their particular magiſtracy.

The cuſtoms and other taxes run exceſſively high. Beſides the royal demeſnes, the hereditary eſtates of the Houſe of Braganza, the monopoly of Brazil ſnuff, the coinage, the money ariſing from the ſale of indulgencies granted by the pope, the fifth of the gold brought from Brazil, the farm of the Brazil diamonds, the maſterſhips of the orders of knighthood, and other ſources, yield very large ſums. The forces, however, of this nation, both by ſea and land, are very inconſiderable: their land forces are accounted the worſt militia in Europe, and their navy far from being reſpectable.

The titles of the king are, "King of Portugal and the Algarves, on this ſide and the other ſide the ſea of Africa; lord of Guiney, and of the navigation, conqueſts, and commerce in Ethiopia, Arabia, Perſia, India," &c. The king's eldeſt ſon is ſtiled prince of Brazil. The king of Portugal was dignified, in the year 1749, with the title of his Moſt Faithful Majeſty, by pope Benedict XIV.

Here are ſeveral orders of knighthood, which are, 1. The order of Chriſt, the badge of which is a red croſs within a white one, and the number of commanderies four hundred and fifty-four. 2. The order of St. James, the badge of which is a red ſword, in the ſhape of a croſs: there are a great number of towns and commanderies of this order. 3. The order of Aviz, whoſe badge is a green croſs, in form of a lily, and the number of its commanderies forty-nine. Though theſe three orders are religious, yet the knights are at liberty to marry. 4. The order of St. John; to which alſo ſeveral commanderies belong.

SECT. II.

Containing an Account of the firſt peopling of SPAIN; together with the antient and modern Hiſtory of SPAIN and PORTUGAL, to the Diviſion of the two Monarchies.

HISTORIANS tell us, that Spain was firſt peopled either from Gaul, to which it is contiguous, or from Africa, from which it is only ſeparated by the narrow ſtrait of Gibraltar. The Phœnicians ſent colonies thither, and built Cadiz and Malaga. Afterwards, upon the riſe of Rome and Carthage, the poſſeſſion of this kingdom became an object of contention between thoſe powerful republics; but at length the Roman arms prevailed, and Spain remained under their power until the fall of that empire, when the Goths poſſeſſed themſelves of it. Theſe, in

in their turn, were invaded by the Saracens, who, about the end of the ſeventh century, had made themſelves maſters of the fineſt kingdoms of Aſia and Africa; and, not content with the immenſe regions that formerly compoſed great part of the Aſſyrian, Greek, and Roman empires, they croſſed the Mediterranean, and ravaging Spain, eſtabliſhed themſelves in the ſouthern provinces.

Don Pelago was the firſt Spaniſh prince mentioned in the hiſtory of this country: he diſtinguiſhed himſelf againſt theſe infidels, (afterwards known by the name of Moors,) and, about the year 720, took upon himſelf the title of king of Auſtria. His ſucceſſes animated other chriſtian princes to take arms likewiſe, and the two kingdoms of Spain were for many ages perpetually embroiled in bloody wars. In the mean time every adventurer was entitled to the conqueſts he made upon the Moors, till Spain was at laſt divided into twelve kingdoms; and about the year 1095, Henry of Burgundy was declared, by the king of Leon, count of Portugal; but his ſon Alphonſo threw off his dependence on Leon, and declared himſelf king. A ſeries of brave princes gave the Moors repeated overthrows in Spain, till about the year 1475, when all the Spaniſh kingdoms, Portugal excepted, were united by the marriage of Ferdinand, king of Arragon, and Iſabella, the heireſs, and afterwards queen of Caſtile, who took Granada, and expelled the Moors and Jews, to the number of one hundred and ſeventy thouſand families, out of Spain. This expulſion tended greatly to depopulate the country of artiſts, labourers and manufacturers; and the diſcovery of America (which happened a few years after) not only added to that calamity, but rendered the remaining Spaniards moſt deplorably indolent. To complete their misfortunes, Ferdinand and Iſabella introduced the popiſh inquiſition, with all its horrors, into their dominions, in order to prevent the return of the Moors and Jews into the country.

Charles V. of the houſe of Auſtria, afterwards emperor of Germany, ſucceeded his grandfather Ferdinand. The extenſive poſſeſſions of the houſe of Auſtria in Europe, Africa, and particularly in America, began to alarm the jealouſy of the neighbouring princes, but could not ſatisfy the ambition of Charles: he was almoſt conſtantly engaged in foreign wars, or with his proteſtant ſubjects in Germany, whom he in vain attempted to bring back to the catholic faith. At length, after a long and troubleſome reign, he reſolved to withdraw himſelf entirely from any concern in worldly affairs, in order that he might ſpend the remainder of his days in retirement and ſolitude. In conſequence of this reſolution, he reſigned Spain and the Netherlands to his ſon Philip II. but could not prevail on the princes of Germany to elect him emperor, which they conferred on Ferdinand, Charles's brother, dividing the dangerous power of the houſe of Auſtria with two branches. Spain, with all its poſſeſſions in Africa and the New World, alſo the Netherlands, and ſome Italian ſtates, remained with the elder branch, whilſt the younger had for his ſhare the empire, Hungary and Bohemia.

Though Philip II. inherited all his father's vices, yet he poſſeſſed few of his good qualities. He was auſtere, haughty, immoderately ambitious, and through his whole life a cruel bigot in the cauſe of popery. He married Mary queen of England, an unfeeling bigot like himſelf; and, after her death, he paid his addreſſes to her ſiſter Elizabeth, but without ſucceſs. His reſentment on this account produced very diſadvantageous wars with that princeſs, which occaſioned the revolt and loſs of the United Provinces. But in Portugal he was more ſucceſsful. That kingdom, after having been governed by a race of wiſe and brave princes, fell to Sebaſtian about the year 1557. Sebaſtian loſt his life and a fine army, in a headſtrong, unjuſt, and ill-concerted expedition againſt the Moors in Africa, and ſoon after Philip united Portugal to his own dominions, though the Braganza family of Portugal pretended to a prior right. By this acquiſition, Spain became poſſeſſed of the Portugueſe ſettlements in India, and ſtill retains ſome of them.

Philip's deſcendants proved to be very weak princes; but Philip and his father had ſo totally ruined the ancient liberties of Spain, that they reigned almoſt unmoleſted in their own dominions. Their viceroys, however, were at once ſo tyrannical and inſolent over the Portugueſe, that, in the year 1640, the nobility of that nation, by a well-conducted conſpiracy, expelled their tyrants, and placed the duke of Braganza on the throne by the title of John IV. ever ſince which, Portugal and Spain have been diſtinct kingdoms. Charles II. who left no iſſue, being the laſt king of Spain of the Auſtrian line, Philip, duke of Anjou, ſecond ſon to the dauphin of France, and grandſon to Louis XIV. mounted the throne, by virtue of his predeceſſor's will, in the name of Philip V. anno 1701; and after a long and bloody ſtruggle with the German branch of the houſe of Auſtria, ſupported by England, he was confirmed in his dignity at the concluſion of the peace of Utrecht in the year 1713. And thus Louis XIV. through a maſterly train of politics, accompliſhed his favourite project of transferring the kingdom of Spain, with all its rich poſſeſſions in America and the Eaſt Indies, from the houſe of Auſtria to that of his own family of Bourbon; an event which proved fatal to the commerce of Great Britain; eſpecially in the American ſeas, where a glaring partiality has been ſhewn to the French nation ever ſince, and renders the Engliſh being poſſeſſed of a port in the ſouth ſeas of equal importance to that of Gibraltar, which ſerves as a curb on the united ſtrength of France and Spain. Philip, after a long and turbulent reign, died in 1746, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Ferdinand VI. who died in 1759 without iſſue. Ferdinand was ſucceeded by his brother Charles III. the preſent reigning monarch of Spain, by whom he hath iſſue, by his late queen Maria Amelia of Saxony, 1. Maria Joſepha Infanta; 2. Maria Louiſa; and, 3. Charles, prince of Aſturias, preſumptive heir to the crown, born November 11, 1748, and married to princeſs Louiſa of Parma.

It would have been impoſſible for the Portugueſe to ſupport themſelves under their revolt from Spain, had not the latter powers been engaged in wars with England and Holland; and upon the reſtoration of Charles II. of England, that prince having married a princeſs of Portugal, prevailed with the crown of Spain, in 1668, to give up all pretenſions to that kingdom. Alphonſo, ſon to John IV. was then king of Portugal. He had the misfortune to diſagree with his wife and his brother Peter, and they uniting their intereſts, not only forced Alphonſo to reſign his crown, but obtained a diſpenſation from the pope for their marriage, which was actually conſummated. They had a daughter; but Peter, by a ſecond marriage, had ſons, the eldeſt of whom was John, his ſucceſſor, and father to his late Portugueſe majeſty. John, like his father, joined the grand confederacy formed by William king of England; but neither of them were of much ſervice in humbling the power of France. On the contrary they had almoſt ruined the allies, at the great battle of Almanza in 1707, the loſs of which was owing to their miſconduct.

John IV. dying in 1750, was ſucceeded by his ſon Joſeph, who in 1760 was attacked by aſſaſſins, and narrowly eſcaped with his life. From this conſpiracy is dated the expulſion of the jeſuits (who were ſuppoſed to have been the authors of it) from all parts of the Portugueſe dominions. Joſeph, having no ſon, his eldeſt daughter, Maria Frances Iſabella, was married by diſpenſation from the pope, to her uncle, Pedro Clement, brother to the late king Joſeph. This marriage was perfectly conſiſtent with the Levitical law, though contrary to the canons of the Chriſtian church; however, ſeveral children have ſprung from this marriage, the eldeſt of whom was the prince of Beira, (born Auguſt 21, 1761, and married February 21, 1777, to his aunt Maria Franciſca Benedicta); he bore the above title till his mother aſcended the throne, and then he aſſumed that of prince of Brazil, peculiar to the heir apparent. The queen immediately conferred the title of king on her huſband, as did our Mary the firſt on her huſband king Philip, but retained the ſovereignty in her own hands.

In the year 1762, when the war broke out between England and Spain, the Spaniards and their allies the French, pretended to force Joſeph into their alliance, and to garriſon his ſea-towns againſt the Engliſh with their troops. The king of Portugal rejected this propoſal, and declared war againſt the Spaniards, who, without reſiſtance, entered Portugal with a conſiderable army, while a large body of French threatened it from another quarter: but, by the mediation of the Engliſh, an effectual ſtop was put to the invaſion; and in 1763 a peace was concluded at Fontainbleau between the contending powers.

On the twenty-third of February, 1777, Joſeph died, and was ſucceeded by his daughter Maria Frances Iſabella, princeſs of Brazil. She was born in 1734, and married her uncle don Pedro in 1760; and the Portugueſe dominions at preſent remain in the hands of theſe joint ſovereigns.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

THE NEW HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF

FLANDERS.

SECT. I.

General Description of that Part of FLANDERS, which is included in the BRABANT Quarter; with its Boundaries and Situation, Extent, Towns, Places, Inhabitants, their Trade, Manufactures, Customs, &c.

THE country of which we now propose to treat, is a province of the Netherlands, being bounded by the German ocean and United Provinces, on the north; by Brabant, on the east; by Hainault and Artois, on the south; and by another part of Artois, and the German ocean, on the west. It is sixty miles long, fifty broad, is level, fertile, has a good air, and contains thirty walled towns, one thousand one hundred and fifty-eight villages, forty-eight abbies, &c. The men are heavy and laborious, but love good living; the women are industrious and handsome; the inhabitants are papists in all parts, except those belonging to the Dutch; and the manufactures are linen, lace, and tapestry.

The several distinct districts contained in this part of Flanders, are, 1. Brabant, which is bounded, on the north, by the United Provinces; on the south, by Hennegan and Namur; on the west, by Flanders, properly so called; and, on the east, by Liege. The air is good, and the soil fruitful. It is watered by several rivers, the chief of which is the Demer, or Rupel. There are two fine canals in it, one of which joins the Senne and the Rupel, and cost eight hundred thousand florins; the other runs from Louvain to the Rupel. Between Louvain and Brussels is a fine stone causeway, and another reaching from Thieren and Liege. The southern part, called Walloon Brabant, is mountainous, but not unfruitful.

In Austrian Brabant are reckoned nineteen walled towns, besides a great many boroughs and villages. The states of the province consist of the clergy, nobility, and representatives of the chief towns. These states meet four times a year at Brussels. In them, and the viceroy, the legislative power, and that of levying money, is vested, but the whole assembly must be unanimous in passing an act. They appoint a kind of committee of two clergymen and two noblemen, to meet daily during their recess.

There are four hereditary officers of state for this province, viz. the seneschal, the chamberlain, the marshal, and the guidon: besides which, there is also a great huntsman, a great falconer, a great forester, a chief justice in eyre, and master of the wolf-hunters. The high council of Brabant, which is divided into two chambers, or courts, is chiefly held at Mechlin, where most of the provincial causes are tried. The Roman catholic is the only religion of this country; and the number and opulence of the ecclesiastics is very great. At Mechlin is the see of an archbishop, to whom are subject the prelates of Antwerp, Ghent, Boisledu, Bruges, Ypres, and Ruremonde. There are fourteen collegiate churches, and two hundred and three cloisters in the archbishopric.

This country, with many others, came to the house of Austria, by the marriage of Maria, daughter of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, with Maximilian, archduke of Austria. The principal manufactures are, lawns, cambricks, lace, and tapestry. The Walloon language, which is spoken here, is a mixture of German, French, and Spanish. The arms of the duchy are a lion, or; in a field, sable.

Austrian Brabant is divided into several quarters. In the quarter of Louvain, the principal places are as follow:

1. Louvain on the Dyle, thirteen miles east of Brussels. It was formerly the capital of the duchy; but at present Brussels is considered as such. Louvain is a place of great antiquity, having been founded by the emperor Asnulphus, as a check against the Normans. The emperor Charles V. was educated in the castle, which long continued the residence of the dukes of Brabant. Many assemblies of the states have been kept in it.

The churches and cloisters are very numerous and fine, both within and without the town, which is very large, but not populous: for there are many meadows, vineyards, gardens, and orchards, within the walls. The Stadthouse and the church of St. Peter are very beautiful. The trade of Louvain hath long since been upon the decline, and at present is inconsiderable, consisting chiefly in the excellent beer which they brew, a great quantity whereof is sent to the neighbouring cities, especially to Brussels.

With a view to restore this city to its former lustre, an university was founded in it, in 1426, by John IV. duke of Brabant, which enjoys great privileges, granted to it both by the popes and dukes. There are above forty colleges; and in the hall, where the public exercises are performed, are three spacious rooms, where lectures are read every morning in divinity, law, and physic, to which the scholars, in every college, may resort. The Hollanders have a college here for their Roman catholic fellow-subjects: the English, one of Augustine monks; and the Irish, one of Dominicans, and another of Recollects. To give encouragement to learning, Pope Sextus IV. granted to the university, A. D. 1483, the privilege of presentation to all the livings in the Netherlands.

The church which belonged to the jesuit's convent is admired for the elegance of its architecture; and the pulpit, made of oak, is supposed to be the most beautiful in the universe. The convent for English ladies is very capacious and elegant, and more richly endowed than any other in the Low Countries. The burghers of Louvain boast, that their city was never taken by force. In 1710, indeed, the French entered it by stratagem, but were soon repulsed with great loss by the citizens. To reward their fidelity and bravery, Charles, then styled king of Spain, and afterwards emperor, presented them with a golden key, which is still preserved in the town-house, to commemorate the event.

2. The town of Tienen, on the Ghete, is seven miles east of Louvain. It was formerly a very considerable city, but is now greatly decayed. Here are two collegiate churches, the canons of one of which are permitted to marry; but if they become widowers, they are not allowed to have a second wife, unless they resign their prebends.

3. The town of Gembloux is seated on the river Orne, six miles distant from Namur to the north-west, and twenty-one from Louvain to the south. It stands upon a steep hill, encompassed on all sides with precipices, except towards the east, where a little hill hangs over it. It is considerable only by its abbey of St. Hubert, of the Benedictine order: the abbot is the first nobleman of Brabant.

Gembloux is famous in history by the victory which Don John of Austria gained near it, January 31, 1578, over the army of the States-General, commanded by Antony de Coignies, who lost all his cannon, and was himself taken prisoner: this defeat was imputed to the absence of the chief officers of the state, who were then at Brussels, and to the jealousy some others had conceived against the prince of Orange. King William, during a great part of

his wars with France, took up his head quarters in this town.

Towards the north-weſt, and at the diſtance of about five miles from this city, ſtands an abbey of the Ciſtercian order, called the abbey of Villers, in a wood of the ſame name; and the abbey of Argenton, or Ciſtercian nuns, is ſituated at about three miles diſtance, towards Namur.

4. The town of Montaigno, in Flemiſh Scherpe-Heuvel, or Sharp-Mount, and in Latin Mons Acutus, is thus called from its ſituation upon the top of an hill: it ſtands between Dieſt and Sichem; and, though ſmall, is very regularly built, of an heptagon figure.

5. Seven miles from Tienen, on the Ghete, ſtands Leeuwe, a ſtrong town: it is in a marſhy ſituation, which renders it almoſt inacceſſible. The ſovereigns of the country uſed formerly to baniſh hither thoſe whom they had a mind to puniſh, as the air is extremely bad.

6. The little city of Dieſt ſtands upon the banks of the river Demer, thirteen miles diſtant from Louvain to the north-eaſt, and about forty miles from Bois-la-duc to the ſouth. The town is not large, but noted for the woollen cloths, hoſe, and other manufactures; as alſo by the excellent beer brewed here, which is ſold in all the neighbouring towns. This city, with its territory, has the title of a barony, which belonged to king William, and is claimed at preſent by ſeveral of his heirs. There are at Dieſt two collegiate churches, and ſeveral convents of friars and nuns. They keep a fair here for horſes, on every Aſh-Wedneſday.

7. The ſmall town of Landen is not very conſiderable in itſelf, but was rendered famous by a deſperate battle fought near it in the year 1693, between the confederates under the command of king William, and the French commanded by the dukes of Luxemburg, Villeroy, and Berwick, in which the latter was victorious.

8. The little town of Sichem, which belongs to the barony of Dieſt, ſtands between Aloſt and Dieſt. There is in that town a convent of regular canoneſſes of the order of St. Auguſtin. 9. Heverle, is a town with a ſtrong caſtle belonging to the duke of Aremberg and Arſchot. 10. Linale, is a fine borough town. 11. Ramilies is a ſmall village, near eleven miles from Namur, where, in the year 1706, the duke of Marlborough obtained a ſignal victory over the French. 12. Arſchot, on the Demer, capital of the duchy of the ſame name, ſituated ſeven miles from Louvain, is a ſmall, but ſtrongly-fortified town.

The principal places in the Bruſſels quarter of Brabant, are, 1. Bruſſels, which gives name to the territory. This city, though but ſecond in rank, is not only the capital of Brabant, but of the Netherlands in general. It is thirteen miles weſt of Louvain, and one hundred and ſeventy-two eaſt of London, ſituated on the brow of a hill, and watered by the little river Senne, latitude fifty degrees fifty-one minutes north; longitude two degrees thirty minutes weſt. The proſpect of it, at a diſtance, is admirable; but, on entering it, the irregularity of it is rather diſguſtful to a ſtranger. It is ſeven miles in circumference, has ſeven ſtrong gates, and is ſurrounded by a double brick wall, and deep ditches. It is exceedingly populous, and the houſes are very handſome. Here are ſeven beautiful ſquares; in particular, the great ſquare or market-place is one of the moſt noble in Europe; around it are the halls of the different trading companies, and the town-houſe. The latter occupies one quarter, and the fronts of the whole are embelliſhed with ſculptures, gilding, Latin inſcriptions, &c. The town-houſe, which is an elegant ſtructure, contains the apartments for the aſſembly of the ſtates of Brabant. They are ſpacious and ſuperb, finely adorned with tapeſtry in gilt frames, and many original paintings. On the top of the ſteeple, which is three hundred and ſixty-four feet high, is the ſtatue of St. Michael killing the dragon, of gilt copper, ſeventeen feet high, which ſerves for a weather-cock.

The public buildings in general, particularly the palaces and courts of the ſeveral princes, counts, and other perſons of diſtinction, together with the churches and cloiſters, are large and magnificent. Behind the Imperial palace, that ſtood in the higheſt part of the city, but was burnt down ſeveral years ago, is a park well-ſtocked with deer, and planted with trees like that of St. James's in London, for the inhabitants to walk in. At the farther end of it is a fine pleaſure-houſe, built by the emperor Charles V. after his abdication. Of the other palaces, thoſe of the prince de la Tour and Taxis, and of the Engliſh earl of Ayleſbury, are very fine; and of the gardens, thoſe of the duke of Bournonville are the moſt delightful. In all the palaces are collections of original paintings, by the moſt eminent maſters, both Italian and Flemiſh. The arſenal is well worth ſeeing, on account of the curious antique arms.

The opera-houſe was built in the year 1700, by the duke of Bavaria. This is one of the nobleſt and largeſt in the world, it being erected in the Italian manner, with rows of loges, or cloſets, moſt of them with chimneys in them, which the nobility generally take by the winter, for the convenience of their families and friends, and keep the keys.

There are, in this city, twenty public fountains, adorned with ſtatues, at the corners of the moſt public ſtreets; and a famous canal that was cut from Willibrook, a village on the Scheld, fifteen miles diſtant from Bruſſels; it was finiſhed in 1661, by the celebrated architect George Rinaldi, and coſt the city one million eight hundred thouſand florins: The churches of this city are very magnificent; ſeven of theſe are parochial, and among them the church of St. Gedula, which is alſo collegiate, is the largeſt and fineſt.

Beſides the college of jeſuits, which has a very fine church, here are eleven monaſteries, and twenty-one nunneries; among which are two Engliſh, one of Dominican ladies, founded by cardinal Howard in the reign of Charles II. king of England, of which one of the houſe of Norfolk is always abbeſs, the other is of Benedictine nuns.

The foundation of pious maids, called the Beguinage, reſembles a little town, and is ſurrounded by a wall and ditch, and divided into pretty little ſtreets, where every Beguine has her own apartment. The number generally amounts to ſeven or eight hundred, and ſometimes more. They are governed by four elderly women, whom they chooſe out of their own body, and have a confeſſor, or chaplain, appointed by the archbiſhop of Antwerp. Their church lately built is a fine piece of architecture.

In this city is the mount of Piety, which is a public office for lending money upon pledges at a moderate intereſt, and was eſtabliſhed by the archduke Albert, and Iſabella his wife, in the year 1617. It is a vaſt building, like a monaſtery; and there are private paſſages for going in, without being ſeen from the public ſtreets.

The inhabitants of Bruſſels ſeem to have had a ſingular fondneſs for the number ſeven; for here are ſeven principal ſtreets that enter into the great market-place, in which are ſeven ſtately houſes; ſeven pariſh-churches; ſeven noble families, eminent for their antiquity and great privileges; ſeven midwives, ſworn and licenſed by the ſenate to viſit the poor as well as the rich, whenever called; ſeven public gates of the doric order, remarkable for leading to ſo many places of pleaſure or different exerciſes, namely, one for hunting, a ſecond for fiſhing, a third for fowling, a fourth leads to pleaſant fields, a fifth to paſture gounds, a ſixth to ſprings and vineyards, and a ſeventh to pleaſant gardens. This city is ſaid to have entertained at one time ſeven crowned heads, beſides the dukes of Savoy and Lorrain, with nine thouſand horſe belonging to their retinues.

The inns, or eating-houſes, at Bruſſels, are equal to any in the world; and a ſtranger has the advantage of dining any time between twelve and three, on ſeven or eight diſhes of meat, for leſs than an Engliſh ſhilling. The wines here are alſo very good and cheap; and for an Engliſh ſix-pence every hour you may have a coach that will carry you wherever you pleaſe to order.

This city is the ſeat of the council of ſtate, the privy council, the council of finances, the war-councils, and the chamber of accompts of the chancery and fœdal court of Brabant, the court of the grand-foreſter, and a particular chamber of accompts for the province of Brabant. Here is a ſtatue of gilt marble erected by the company of brewers to prince Charles of Lorrain, governor-general of the Auſtrian Netherlands. In the year 1695 this city ſuffered much by a French bombardment; in 1706, the allies made themſelves maſters of it; and the French in 1746. Its trade conſiſts in camblets, bone-lace, laces, and tapeſtries, manufactured here, and ſent all over Europe.

2. The city of Nivelle is fifteen miles diſtant from Bruſſels to the ſouth, and twelve from Charleroy to the north. It contains two collegiate and five parochial churches, and ſeveral convents and nunneries; alſo a chapter of canoneſſes, who muſt all be the daughters of princes or counts, or at leaſt of noblemen, by four deſcents both of the father and mother's ſide. The abbeſs is ſtyled princeſs of Nivelle, and is appointed by the ſovereign, who muſt chooſe one out of three canoneſſes named to him by the chapter. The abbeſs is ſpiritual and temporal lady of the city, and its diſtrict, in the latter of which are ſeventeen villages. A great quantity of fine linen is made here, equal to that of Cambray, and the place enjoys large privileges.

3. Vilverden; it is ſituated ſeven miles from Bruſſels, to the north. It is a poor, paltry town, but ſtrong both by nature and art. It ſtands on the canal of Bruſſels, has an old caſtle, in which are kept the archives of Brabant, and is the capital of a diſtrict, containing eighteen villages beſides. The famous William Tindal, who firſt tranſlated the New Teſtament into Engliſh, ſuffered martyrdom here, contrary to the law of nations, he being an Engliſh ſubject.

4. The village of Senef, ſtands about five miles to the ſouth of Nivelle. This place was famous for a battle fought near it in 1674, between the Dutch under the prince of Orange, and the French commanded by the prince of Condé; in which the French claimed the victory, but the Dutch kept the field: above fourteen thouſand men were killed on both ſides.

The moſt remarkable places in the Brabant quarter of Antwerp are, 1. Antwerp, called by the natives Antworpen, by the French Anvers, and in Latin Antwerpia or Andoverpum. It is the capital of a marquiſate of the ſame name, and is ſeated on the Scheld, twenty-five miles north of Bruſſels. It is the third in rank in Brabant, extenſive, elegantly built, contains two hundred wide ſtreets, and twenty-two capacious ſquares. The houſes are lofty, built of free-ſtone, and have courts before, and gardens behind them. At one end of a noble ſtreet, called More-ſtreet, there is a brazen crucifix thirty-three feet in height. The cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the Stadthouſe, are very magnificent ſtructures.

The exchange for merchants has four ſpacious gates oppoſite to each other, and always open. The walks round it are ſupported by thirty-three pillars of blue marble, all carved with different figures, not two of them being alike. This ſtructure is ſaid to be one hundred and eighty feet long, and one hundred and forty broad. Underneath are vaults, or magazines, well ſtored with merchants goods; and above is an academy for painting, ſculpture, architecture, and the mathematics. The building of this exchange coſt the city of Antwerp three hundred thouſand crowns. From this ſtructure, which was the firſt of the kind in Europe, Sir Thomas Greſham took the hint of building the Royal Exchange in London, as did alſo the burghers of Amſterdam that of erecting theirs, which drove the merchants of Antwerp to turn their heads to jewelling, painting, and banking, which they have continued to this day, to the greateſt perfection.

This city is the ſee of a biſhop, who, as abbot of St. Bernard, is the ſecond prelate in Brabant. The biſhopric is of great extent, and the cathedral a moſt noble pile, with one of the fineſt ſteeples in the world. Here is a market, called the Friday's market, becauſe it is held every Friday, where all ſorts of houſhold goods, pictures, and jewels, are ſold by auction.

Here are four collegiate churches, three other pariſh-churches, four abbies; and about ſixty cloiſters of the firſt rank. The cathedral of Our Lady, which is alſo a parochial church, is a very grand pile, upwards of five hundred feet long, two hundred and thirty broad, and three hundred and ſixty high. Its ſpire is four hundred and ſixty-ſix feet in height, the croſs at the top one hundred and fifty-one, the diameter of the clock thirty feet, and its circumference ninety. In its belfry are thirty-three great bells, and two ſets of chimes.

On the banks of the river near the ramparts ſtands the noble and rich abbey of St. Michael, where all ſovereign princes lodge on their coming to this city. There are alſo nineteen nunneries in this city, among which is an Engliſh one of the order of St. Thereſa; but the nuns wear no linen, eat no fleſh, and lie upon ſtraw; even the grates have ſuch a diſmal appearance, that they give the place the reſemblance of a priſon.

In the Carmelite church is a large ſilver ſtatue of the Virgin Mary. As to the fortification of this city, it is environed with a fine wall, planted with rows of trees on each ſide, with walks between, broad enough for two coaches to go abreaſt, being alſo defended by a very ſtrong, large, regular citadel, in form of a pentagon, erected by the duke of Alva in 1568, which commands the town and the neighbouring country. The magiſtracy of this city is choſen only out of the ſeven patrician families, and conſiſts of two burgo-maſters, and eighteen echevins, beſides inferior magiſtrates. Among the privileges granted to it by its princes, there is one, by which every perſon born in it is a citizen, though both his parents were foreigners.

The duke of Parma, governor of the Netherlands for the king of Spain, took Antwerp in 1525, after a ſiege of twelve months, which was one of the moſt remarkable in hiſtory. He re-eſtabliſhed the Roman catholics, who had been but lately baniſhed the city, and reſtored it to the crown of Spain. It was ſeized by the French on the death of Charles II. in the year 1700; but though it was provided with a ſtrong garriſon, it ſurrendered to the duke of Marlborough in 1706, about a month after the memorable victory that great general obtained over the French at Ramillies. In ſhort, the barrier treaty between the emperor and the republic of the United Provinces was concluded here in 1715; and the French made themſelves maſters of this city in 1746, but reſtored it, together with Bruſſels, to the emperor, at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. The territories belonging to this city are very extenſive. The celebrated geographer Abraham Ortelius was born here.

2. The ſmall town of Lier, on the conflux of the Greater and Leſſer Nethe, and ten miles from Antwerp, is ſtrong both by art and nature. A paved road leads from hence to Antwerp. Here is a ſpacious market-place, where they keep a famous market for black cattle once every week, from St. John's day to St. Martin's. They brew an excellent ſort of white beer, called caveſſe, which is very much eſteemed all over the Netherlands: they alſo make lace, which is reckoned equal to that of Mechlin.

The chief church which is a collegiate one, is a fine building, adorned with an harmonious chime of bells. Here are ſeveral convents and nunneries; among the latter, is that of Engliſh bare-footed Carmelite nuns. The Carthuſians have a monaſtery, the largeſt in the Netherlands: the circumference of the walls, that incloſe the cells and kitchen-garden, is a full Engliſh mile, and the monks have a larger privilege granted them by the pope than the other monaſteries of that order.

3. Turnhout, twenty-one miles diſtant from Antwerp to the eaſt, is a ſmall city with the title of a lordſhip: it was built by Henry IV. duke of Brabant, about the year 1212. Here is a college dedicated to St. Peter, the chapter of which is compoſed of a dean and twelve canons. The regular canons of the priory of Corſendonk have here a college, where they teach polite literature.

II. The lordſhip of Mechlin is no more than eight miles in length, and about five in breadth. The town of Mechlin, ſituated on the Demer, is fifteen miles from Antwerp. It is pretty large, and well built, with broad, clean ſtreets, driving a conſiderable trade in corn, blankets, and thread; but their chief manufacture is of thoſe fine laces famous throughout all Europe. Here is a ſtately arſenal, and a noble hoſpital for wounded or ſuperannuated ſoldiers. The cathedral is a large and magnificent ſtructure. The clock upon the four ſides of the tower or ſteeple is one hundred and forty-four feet in circumference, each figure being above a yard long; and yet ſo high is the ſteeple, that, from the market-place, it ſeems but an ordinary clock. Beſides a great number of convents of men and maidens, there is in this city a large beguinage, containing generally ſeven hundred beguines, and ſometimes more, who make ſome of the fineſt Mechlin lace. The archbiſhop takes the title of primate of the Netherlands and abbot of Affligem, one half of the revenues of the abbey being appropriated to his ſee. His ſuffragans are the biſhops of Antwerp, Ghent, Ypres, Bruges, and Ruremonde; and there are ſeventeen cities and four hundred and fifty-five villages within his archiepiſcopal juriſdiction. St. Rombant, who was an Iriſhman, and biſhop of Dublin, is patron of this city. It is the ſeat of a governor, a provincial court, and alſo of a parliament or ſovereign council, to which appeals lie from moſt of the courts of juſtice in the Auſtrian Netherlands; but there lies no appeal from it, except in the cauſes of the knights of the golden fleece, to the ſoverereign of the order.

III. The duchy of Linſburg is ſurrounded by Juliers, Luxemburg, and Liege. The country is pleaſant, populous, and fruitful; abounds in cattle, mines of iron, lead, and calamy, and is well watered. The ſtates conſiſt of the nobility, clergy, and commons.

The principal places are, 1. Linſburg, which ſtands on an eminence, is well fortified, has one large ſtreet, two ſtrong gates, and a capacious ſuburb called Dahlem. 2. Roleduc, or Rodeleduc, is a ſmall town defended by a caſtle, and capital of a diſtrict. At about a mile diſtance from the city, ſtands the famous abbey of Roleduc, of the order of St. Auguſtin; it is called Cloſterrode by the people of that country. The abbot is temporal lord of the villages of Markſtein, Kerkenrode, and other places.

IV. The duchy of Luxemburg is bounded, on the north, by Liege; on the weſt, by Champagne; on the eaſt by Treves; and on the ſouth, by Lorrain. It is nearly ſquare, and extends about eighty miles each way. It lies in the centre of the foreſt of Ardenne. The air is pure, the land well watered, the ſoil fruitful, and the country

populous. Three different languages are ſpoken in this duchy, viz. German, French, and Walloon. The ſtates conſiſt of the clergy, nobles, and deputies, and the religion is Roman catholic.

The principal places are the following; viz. Luxemburg, the capital of the province, twenty-three miles from Triers to the ſouth-weſt. It is divided into Upper or Old Town, and Lower or New Town. The former is ſurrounded by rocks; the latter contains two ſuburbs. Here is a ſtrong caſtle, and regular fortifications. The city is governed by a richter, or judge, and ſeven echevins, or aldermen, who judge both in civil and criminal matters. The richter is choſen every year, on the eve of St. Andrew's feſtival; that office is held alternately by a citizen, and by one of the aldermen. The chief church here is that of St. Nicholas, a parochial one, but not very conſiderable. Here are alſo three convents of men, and as many of maidens. In this city are three other pariſhes, one of which belongs to the abbey of Munſter, of the Benedictine order, found by Conrade I. count of Luxemburg, in the year 1083.

2. The town of Arlon lies on an eminence, twelve miles from Luxemburg to the north-weſt, and was formerly a conſiderable place, well peopled and fortified, but hath ſince ſuffered by the wars, and been diſmantled. It derived its name from an altar ſacred to the moon, which the antient inhabitants worſhipped as a deity.

3. Baſtogne is ſituated in the county of Chiny, near the foreſt of Ardenne, twenty-eight miles diſtant from Luxemburg, to the north-weſt; and thirty-one from Limburg, almoſt to the ſouth. It is ſo well peopled, has ſuch a good trade, and is ſo well built, that the people of that country call it Paris in Ardenne; though it is conſiderably decayed from what it once was. There are in this city two convents of men, and one of maidens. It is the ſeat of a provoſtſhip, containing one hundred and forty-five villages or hamlets within its diſtrict.

4. Marche is a ſmall city, ſituated on the little river Marſette, on the borders of the county of Namur, and the biſhopric of Liege, ſeven miles diſtant from Rochefort to the north-eaſt, twenty-three from Liege to the ſouth-weſt, and fifty from Luxemburg to the north. It is the ſeat of a provoſtſhip, which has nineteen villages under its juriſdiction. The parochial church, which is dedicated to St. Remcalus, is a very fine building. Here is a convent of Carmelite monks, and another of nuns, of the ſame order, and a college of jeſuits, where they teach polite literature.

5. Chiny on the Semois, though at preſent a poor place, gives name to a county and provoſtſhip, containing thirteen cities, with a great number of villages. 6. Roche, or Roche-en-Ardenne, is ſituated twelve miles from Marche to the eaſt, and thirty-eight from Luxemburg to the north. This town is ſurrounded with ſtrong bulwarks, and broad ditches full of water, that come from the river Ourte, which runs acroſs the city; it is alſo defended by a caſtle built on rocks, and which commands the town. 7. Verton is a ſmall, well-fortified town. 8. Biedburg gives name to a diſtrict. 9. Epternmach on the Sour is twelve miles from Treves. 10. Grave Macheren, on the Moſelle, is famous for its Moſelle wine. 11. Igel contains a pyramidal pagan monument. 12. Dicknip is the capital of a provoſtſhip.

The following places are in the marquiſate of Le Pont D'Oye: 1. Rochefort, a ſmall fortified town, with a caſtle, ſurrounded by rocks, and ſituated ſixty-ſix miles north-weſt of Luxemburg. 2. St. Vit, the capital of a ſeigniory. 3. St. Huber, the ſeat of a very rich Benedictine abbey. 4. Veandew, the capital of a county, but very inconſiderable in other reſpects.

That part of the duchy of Gueldres, belonging to Auſtria, contains only the little cities of Elmpt and Swalm, with their villages and ſeigniories, and the ſtrong town of Ruremonde, at the conflux of the Roer with the Maeſe. It is twenty-five miles from Maeſtricht, is the largeſt town in Gueldres, and ſubject to the archbiſhop of Mechlin. There are many convents, and a charter-houſe in the town; and a toll is levied here.

SECT. II.

Containing a Deſcription of FLANDERS, properly ſo called, with Diſtricts, Cities, and Towns, thereto belonging; alſo an Account of the Inhabitants, their Trade, Manufactures, Religion, Cuſtoms, &c.

THE province of Flanders, is bounded, on the weſt, by Artois; on the ſouth by Hennegau and Artois; on the eaſt, by Brabant; and, on the weſt, by Artois. It is ſeventy-five miles long, fifty-five miles broad, has a good air, and perhaps the moſt fruitful ſoil in Europe. The population is ſuch, that it looks like one continued city. The ſtates conſiſt of the nobles, clergy, and commons. The firſt claſs conſiſts of certain families, who have hereditary offices, or baronies; the ſecond includes the biſhops and abbots; and the third is formed of the deputies of cities and diſtricts, the burgo-maſters and penſioners. Moſt of the Flanderkins are fat, clumſy, and dull, but induſtrious, honeſt, and great lovers of liberty. The women are fair and virtuous, but not remarkable for wit, or the affectation of it. Both ſexes, however, are fond of public diverſions; and almoſt every city, town, or village, has a kermiſſe, or fair, in which public ſhows are exhibited. The manufactures conſiſt of ſilk, cotton, linen, lace, woollen, brocades, tapeſtries, and camblets. The principal rivers are the Scheld, Lys, Scharp, and Dender.

From the ninth century to 1369 this country had counts of its own, but at the above period, it went by marriage to the dukes of Burgundy; and afterwards, from them, by a ſubſequent marriage, to the houſe of Auſtria. France ſeized ſome of the ſouthern parts in 1667; and the ſtates-general, in 1715, obtained ſome part of the northern diſtricts. The arms of this country are, a lion, ſable, in a field, or.

The principal places in Auſtrian Flanders, are: 1. The city of Ghent, the capital of Flanders, called by the natives Gent, or Ghendt, by the French Gand, and in Latin Gandavum: it lies thirty-five miles to the north-weſt of Bruſſels, and thirty-three eaſt from Oſtend, in fifty-one degrees twelve minutes north latitude, and in the third degree thirty-ſix minutes eaſt longitude. On account of the many running waters which unite near this city it has great advantages, both with reſpect to trade and ſtrength; for not only the Scheld receives the Lys in this town, but from hence to Damme runs the Livre, which is properly a canal, the digging of which was begun in the year 1228, and, beſides ſeveral rivulets, receives into it the Caele. The canal, which extends from hence to Bruges, and from thence to Oſtend, was begun in 1613, and is very remarkable. From another canal, which runs to the north, a branch extends from Rodenuyſen to Sas Van Ghent. Beſides theſe, here are ſeveral other canals and rivers. The city of Ghent is of conſiderable extent, its compaſs within the walls being computed at forty-five thouſand ſix hundred and forty Roman feet.

The cathedral, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, is a fine, large, and antient ſtructure. There are alſo a collegiate and ſix pariſh churches; two abbies for monks, two colleges of Jeſuits, ſeven other monaſteries, and what is called the Templehof, which belongs to the order of St. John, with twenty-two nunneries, two beguine-houſes, a ſeminary belonging to the biſhopric of Ghent, with ſeveral chapels and hoſpitals.

In this city are thirteen market-places, ſeven of which are large, particularly that called the Friday's-market is the moſt extenſive, and remarkable for a noble ſtatue of the Emperor Charles V. dreſſed in his imperial robes, and ſtanding on a pedeſtal in the middle of the ſquare. And upon a bridge built over the Lys ſtand two braſs ſtatues, repreſenting a man ready to cut off the head of another. The ſame figures are alſo painted in the town-houſe.

This city is the ſeat of the council of Flanders, from which an appeal lies to the grand council of Mechlin. The town-houſe is a double building, with two fronts, one of ancient architecture, and the other in the modern taſte, and very beautiful. The trade of Ghent principally conſiſts in cloths, ſtuffs, and ſilks, of which ſuch quantities are made here, that among the fifty companies of tradeſmen, thoſe concerned in theſe commodities are ſaid to form a third part. The magiſtracy conſiſts of burgomaſters, echevins or aldermen, and counſellors annually choſen from among the principal inhabitants: and theſe have at their head an high-bailiff. The inhabitants of this citry are exceedingly fond of chimes or carillons, which are played with a kind of keys communicating with bells, as thoſe of the harpſichord and organ do with ſtrings and pipes.

The ſtates-general of the Netherlands, except thoſe of Luxemburg and Limburg, concluded, in 1576, the famous treaty, called the pacification of Ghent, the principal articles of which were, that the Spaniſh, and all other foreign troops, ſhould evacuate the Netherlands; that Holland and Zealand ſhould continue united with the other provinces; and that the Roman Catholic religion, and the antient privileges of the country, ſhould be maintained; but

but in 1584 they again ſubmitted to the king of Spain. This city, after ſeveral times changing its maſters, ſince the year 1678, when it was taken by the French, was at length in 1745, ceded to the emperor at the treaty of Aix la Chapelle.

Ghent is a very conſiderable diſtrict, and contains the county of Aloſt, with its capital; Oudenard, celebrated for the glorious victory obtained near it over the French, in 1708, by the duke of Marlborough; the town and caſtellany of Courtray; the county of Waes; the town and lordſhip of Dendermonde; the towns of Bornheim, Turnes, Warneton, Dixmude, &c.

2. Bruges is ſeated in the thirty-firſt degree ſixteen minutes north latitude, and in the third degree fifteen minutes eaſt longitude. Here are ſeveral canals, one of which leads to Oſtend, Newport, Furnes, and Dunkirk; and can carry veſſels of four hundred tons, which come up to the baſon of Bruges. The ſtreets of this city are large and ſtraight; it has alſo ſeveral fine ſquares, particularly the Friday's market-place, from whence ſix great ſtreets lead to ſix principal gates. At one end of this ſquare ſtands a fine ſteeple, five hundred and thirty-three ſteps high, with a curious chime of bells. Several rows of trees are planted in this ſquare.

Here is another ſquare called the burgh, from the caſtle of that name; it is ſurrounded with many fine buildings, as the town-houſe, which is a handſome Gothic ſtructure, adorned with the pictures of many earls and counteſſes of Flanders; the cathedral; the biſhops palace, and the chapel of the holy blood of our Saviour. The cathedral is a very ancient building, and has thirty-two canons. Here are alſo two other collegiate churches, one of which is dedicated to Our Lady, and has a chapter compoſed of a provoſt and twelve canons; the other is the church of St. Saviour, and has a chapter conſiſting of a dean and ſixteen canons; the former of theſe two laſt ſtructures is very beautiful, and has a fine ſteeple, ſo high that it may be ſeen at ſea in ſailing to Oſtend. Beſides the above, here are five parochial churches, fourteen chapels, a college of jeſuits, twelve monaſteries, and nineteen nunneries.

There is in this city a large monaſtery of the Carthuſians, and the circuit of their kitchen-gardens, cells, and little gardens, is about an Engliſh mile. The Carmelite church is one of the fineſt in the city, and has a beautiful monument of Henry Jermyn, lord Dover, a peer of England; but the moſt noble monument in the city is that of the Bernardines. The abbot's apartment is very magnificent, and thoſe of the monks very neat. Among the many nunneries in this city are two Engliſh, one of Auguſtine nuns, who are all ladies of high rank. The other Engliſh nunnery, called the Pelicans, is a ſtricter order, and the nuns wear a coarſer dreſs than the others.

Few cities provide ſo comfortably for the poor and orphans as Bruges; for here are ſeveral alms-houſes and hoſpitals for their maintenance, among which is one called the ſchool of the Orphans, founded in 1411, where one hundred and thirty orphan boys are educated and brought up to learning, or ſome trade, according to their genius or inclination.

A conſiderable trade is carried on here in worked cottons, fine woollen ſtuffs, linen and lace; and here are many perſons employed in manufacturing fuſtians and tapeſtries. Here are ſixty-eight companies of tradeſmen in various branches.

Since the cities of Antwerp and Amſterdam have enlarged their commerce, that of Bruges has been declining; ſo that it is far from being ſo populous as formerly. There are ſtill, however, in Bruges, ſeveral very rich merchants, who meet daily in the great market-place, which ever ſince the year 1715 has been their exchange.

Several courts are eſtabliſhed here for the adminiſtration of juſtice, both in civil and criminal affairs; the principal is that of the magiſtrates of Bruges, compoſed of two burgomaſters, twelve echevins or aldermen, twelve counſellors, ſix penſioners, and two treaſurers. Theſe have the government of the city, and adminiſter juſtice among the inhabitants. There is another court for the government of the liberty, which has a magiſtracy of its own, conſiſting of four burgomaſters, twenty-ſeven echevins, ſix penſionaries, and two treaſurers. The two laſt hold their employments for life. This court is held at Bruges in an old caſtle called the Burg or Fortreſs. In the hall where they meet are ſeveral good pictures, particularly the laſt judgment, by a diſciple of Rubens, named Backer.

3. Ypers or Ipres, in Latin Ipra, which is ſeated on the little river Ipre or Iperlee, in the fiftieth degree fifty-ſeven minutes north latitude, and in the ſecond degree fifty-one minutes eaſt longitude. The buildings make a pretty handſome appearance, though the fronts are of timber. Its public ſtructures are the cathedral of St. Martin, five pariſh churches, one college of jeſuits, ſix monaſteries, one epiſcopal ſeminary, eight nunneries, and ſome hoſpitals and alms-houſes. Here is alſo a ſchool for poor boys, and another for poor girls, where they are taught what trade they like beſt; and, when able to get their living, are ſent out with a certain ſum of money to ſet them up. One third part of this town conſiſts of churches, convents, and other religious houſes. It is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Mechlin, and one of the barrier places which was ceded to the States-General in 1715.

4. Oſtend, in Latin Oſtenda, is called by the Flemings Ooſtende, and is ſeated in the fifty-firſt degree fourteen minutes north latitude, and in the ſecond degree fifty-nine minutes eaſt longitude, in a marſhy ſoil, among a variety of canals; it being almoſt ſurrounded by two of the largeſt of them, into which ſhips of great burthen may enter with the tide. It is well fortified, and has a ſtrong rampart, a deep ditch, and eight regular baſtions; and the ſea may be let in round the town for a conſiderable extent of ground, by which means it is rendered almoſt impregnable. The city is alſo defended by ſeveral forts which encompaſs it. The buildings are but low, but are pretty uniform, and the ſtreets are ſtraight and regular. Its principal church is that of St. Peter. Here are ſeveral convents of friars and nuns, and an hoſpital founded by the citizens in 1403.

5. Newport, which is a ſtrong ſea-port town on the Iperlee, is one mile from the ſea, and nine from Oſtend. It contains ſeveral convents and monaſteries, particularly one of the Engliſh Carthuſian friars. The chief buſineſs of the inhabitants is rope-making, net-making, and fiſhing. The harbour is tolerably good; its ſtrength conſiſts in its ſluices, by which all the country round may be laid under water.

6. The city of Tournay is eleven miles ſouth-eaſt from l'Iſle. It is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, is a large trading place, and famous for ſeveral manufactories, particularly for admirable ſtockings: this is a biſhop's ſee; the cathedral church, and the abbey of St. Martin's, are very magnificent ſtructures. This place was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria by the treaty of Utrecht.

II. The province of Hainault, or Hennegau, has Flanders to the north, Namur and Liege to the weſt; Brabant to the eaſt, and Champagne and Picardy to the ſouth. It is forty-eight miles long, forty-five broad, fruitful in paſturage and corn, breeds abundance of black cattle and ſheep, is well watered with many rivers and lakes, and abounds with timber, coals, iron, lead, marble, ſlate, &c. It is ſubject, in ſpirituals, to the archbiſhop of Cambray, and the biſhops of Liege and Arſas. The ſtates conſiſt of the clergy, nobility, and commons. The arms are four lions in a field, or.

The principal places are, 1. Mons, the capital of Hainault, which is large and well fortified, twenty-ſeven miles ſouth of Bruſſels, and ſtands on the banks of the river Trouille. The public ſtructures are noble, the buildings in general handſome, and the ſtreets ſpacious. Polite literature is taught in two colleges; beſides which, here are ſeveral convents and nunneries, and an abbey. St. Waudrau, ſiſter to the celebrated St. Aldegonide, founded a chapter of canoneſſes here. They are thirteen in number, muſt prove their nobility by ſixteen deſcents, and are in the nomination of the ſovereign.

2. The city of St. Ghillain, or St. Guiſlain, ſtands on the river Haine, about five miles below Mons to the weſt, eight from Condé to the eaſt, thirteen from Mauberge to the north, and as many from Ath to the ſouth: it is pretty ſtrong by its ſituation on the banks of the river, and by the marſhes that ſurround it.

3. The city of Binch is ſituated on the river Haine, which has its ſpring in the neighbourhood. It is nine miles diſtant from Mons to the eaſt, and twenty-ſix from Bruſſels to the ſouth; is the capital of a provoſtſhip, which extends along the Scheld to the borders of the county of Namur, and contains fifty-one boroughs or villages, but no cities. This is an antient and pleaſant city, built in a fruitful country, which abounds in all ſorts of game, and the air is very wholeſome. Here is the caſtle of Marimont, which is now the hunting-ſeat of the governor of the Netherlands. This city was reſtored to the Spaniards by the peace of Nimeguen, ſince which time it has continued in the poſſeſſion of the houſe of Auſtria.

4. The ſmall city of Soignies, ſituated on the banks of the

the river Senne, is nine miles diſtant from Mons to the north-eaſt. Near this city is the little wood called the wood of Soignies. Here is a monaſtery of Benedictine monks, ſurrounded with walls, and now changed into a ſecular chapter, compoſed at preſent of a provoſt, a dean, a treaſurer, and thirty canons; they are ſpiritual and temporal lords of the city, and appoint the bailiff of it. There are alſo in this city a convent, a nunnery, an hoſpital, and an houſe of the fathers of the oratory, eſtabliſhed in 1629.

5. The town of Braine-le-Compte was ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from Braine-Laleus, and Wanter-Braine, two boroughs in Brabant: it is ſituated on the paved road, which was made in 1705, and is twelve miles diſtant from Mons to the north-eaſt, and ſixteen from Bruſſels to the ſouth-weſt. In 1659, the king of Spain gave this city to the houſe of Aremberg, in exchange for the manor of Sevenbergen; ſo that the duke of Aremberg is now lord of this city, and of the caſtleward, which contains eleven villages. There was formerly a fortreſs on the ſpot where the parochial church now ſtands, and over againſt it an antient tower, but nothing now remains of them but the ruins.

The other places of inferior note are, 6. Roeux, a ſmall neat town, eight miles from Mons. 7. Malplaquet a village about the ſame diſtance from the above city. In 1709 the French army, commanded by the marſhals Villars and Boufflers, were attacked here in their triple entrenchments, and entirely defeated with great ſlaughter. 8. Ath, or Aeth, on the Dender, fourteen miles from Mons, is a ſtrong, but handſome town. 9. Lecoſe, a ſmall town. 10. Leſſines, on the banks of the little river Dender, near the borders of Flanders, ſeventeen miles diſtant from Mons towards the north-weſt, and four from Aeth to the ſouth. It is a fortified town, famous for its linen manufactory. 11. Chievres is a ſmall open city, and a lordſhip, about nine miles diſtant from Mons towards the north-weſt, and four from Aeth to the ſouth. 12. Hall, or Halle, on the Senne, ſeven miles from Bruſſels, is famous for an image of the virgin Mary, enſhrined in gold, with a crown of the ſame on the head. In one hand is an image of our Saviour, and in the other a roſe gilt. 13. The abbey of Bonne Eſperance, or Good Hope, at a mile and a half diſtance from Binch: it is inhabited by monks of the order of the Præmonſtratenſes; and in this neighbourhood there is alſo an abbey of Ciſtercian nuns, called the abbey de l'olive, or of the olive. 14. Braine-le-Chateau is a village, which, in 1681, was raiſed to a principality, under the name of Tour and Taxis. 15. Ligne is a conſiderable village, which gives name to a principality. 16. Fontenoy is a village on the Scheld, where the French, under marſhal Saxe, gained a victory over the allies in 1745. 17. Anguien, or Enghien, ſtands in a valley, and is fourteen miles diſtant from Mons to the north. The eldeſt ſon of the prince of Condé is now always ſtiled duke of Anguien. 18. The village of Steenkirk, or Steenkerken, is famous for the battle fought here, Aug. 3, 1692, between the army of the allies commanded by king William, and by Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, governor of the Netherlands, and the French under the command of the duke of Luxemburg; in which the French claimed the victory, though they loſt more men than the allies.

III. The diſtrict of Namur is ſurrounded on all ſides by Brabant and Liege, except towards the weſt, where it is partly bounded by Hainault. It is thirty miles long, twenty-eight broad, well watered, and very fertile. The ſtates conſiſt of the clergy, nobles, and deputies of the town; but an appeal lies from the council of the province to the grand council of Mechlin. There are a lion, ſable, in a field, or, with a dexter, feſſe, drawn over the whole ſhield.

The principal places are, 1. Namur, the capital, at the conflux of the Maeſe and Sambre, over which there is a bridge. It is ſituated thirty miles from Bruſſels, and is one of the ſtrongeſt towns in Europe, being defended by a formidable caſtle, more than a dozen forts, and other important fortifications. Beſides the provincial council and town magiſtracy, a feudal court, called baillage, is held here, from which an appeal lies to the grand council at Mechlin. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Mechlin: the dioceſe contains eight cities, three hundred villages, and innumerable abbies, churches, religious houſes, &c.

2. Charleroy, in Latin Caroloregium, is a ſmall, but ſtrong city and fortreſs, fifteen miles diſtant from Namur to the weſt, eighteen from Mons to the eaſt, and twenty-ſix from Bruſſels to the ſouth. It ſtands on a hill, near the conflux of the Sambre and the little river Pieton. It was formerly but a fine village, and ſovereign lordſhip, called Charnoy, belonging to the prince of Iſenghein. The marquis of Caſtel-Rodrigo, governor general of the Netherlands, made a city of it in 1666, fortified it, and called it Charleroy, after the name of his maſter Charles II. king of Spain. In the neighbourhood of this city ſtands the abbey of Soleilmont, conſiſting of nuns of the Ciſtercian order, founded in the year 1088 by Philip, count of Namur.

3. Charlemont, in latin Carolomontium, is eighteen miles diſtant from Charleroy to the ſouth-eaſt, and ſixteen from Namur to the ſouth. It ſtands on the top of a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Maeſe. It was yielded to the French by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678; but by the treaty of Utrecht the French were obliged to ſurrender it to the late emperor.

4. Fleurus, Flerus, or Fleurs, in latin Fleurus, is about ſix miles diſtant from Charleroy to the north-eaſt, and eleven from Namur to the weſt. It is but a borough, but pretty conſiderable, ſince it ſends deputies to the ſtates. Here is alſo an abbey. But this place is chiefly famous for two battles fought in its neighbourhood; the firſt happened on Auguſt 30, 1622, between the Spaniards and the Germans; and the ſecond on July 1, 1690, between the Germans and French.

5. Bouvines, Bovines, or Bovignes, in latin Bovinæ, or Boviniacum, is a ſmall city on the left bank of the river Maeſe, over-againſt Dinant, twelve miles diſtant from Namur to the ſouth. This is no ſtrong place, and is conſiderable only for being a paſs between the provinces of Namur and Luxemburg. There is but one parochial church in this city, and two convents; the one of Auguſtine monks, in which they teach philoſophy, and another of nuns of St. Sepulchre.

Near Bouvines are to be ſeen the ruins of an antient city called Chevremont, which was very ſtrong, the inhabitants of which made themſelves famous by their robberies.

The ſmall town of Walcourt is ſituated on the rivulet called the Hevre.

In addition to the ſeveral hiſtorical facts already taken notice of in deſcribing the various diſtricts, cities, and towns, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, it may be neceſſary alſo to obſerve, that formerly that part of Germany, which lies weſt of the Rhine, with the ſeventeen provinces, went under the general name of Gallia Belgica among the Romans. Upon the decline of the Roman empire, the Goths made themſelves maſters of theſe provinces, and divided them into a number of ſmall governments, till at length they came into the poſſeſſion of the houſe of Burgundy. Afterwards the emperor Charles V. as heir of the houſe of Burgundy, claſſed them as part of the empire under the title of circle of Burgundy; but the tyranny of his ſon Philip occaſioned the inhabitants to throw off the yoke. The prince of Orange, and the counts Hoorn and Egmont, appeared at the head of the confederacy; the two latter, however, were taken and beheaded, but the former being elected ſtadtholder, retired into Holland, when that and the adjacent provinces entered into a treaty at Utrecht, for their mutual defence, in 1579; and, by the aſſiſtance of England, compelled Spain to acknowledge their independency; and about the year 1609, were deemed independent ſtates by all Europe, under the title of the United Provinces. The Spaniards, however, remained poſſeſſed of the other ten provinces, till the great duke of Marlborough gained the battle of Ramilies in the year 1706; after which, Bruſſels, the capital, and moſt of the other provinces, acknowledged the emperor of Germany. Theſe ſtill continue in the poſſeſſion of the houſe of Auſtria, except ſuch parts as were conquered by the French in the continental war before laſt, and are uſually comprehended under the general title of French Flanders, already deſcribed in our accounts of France.

CHAP. XV.

THE NEW HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF

HOLLAND, OR THE UNITED NETHERLANDS.

SECT. I.

Containing a General Account and Natural Hiſtory of the UNITED NETHERLANDS.

ALL the ſeventeen united provinces are diſtinguiſhed by the name of Netherlands, or Low Countries, which is doubtleſs derived from their low ſituation. They are ſituated between two and ſeven degrees of eaſt longitude, and between fifty and fifty-three degrees thirty minutes north latitude. The extent from north to ſouth is three hundred and fifty miles; the breadth, in the wideſt part, from eaſt to weſt, is three hundred. The boundaries are, the circle of Weſtphalia, with the biſhoprics of Liege and Triers, and the duchies of Juliers and Cleves on the eaſt; the Britiſh ocean on the weſt, France on the ſouth, and the German ocean on the north.

Thoſe called the United Provinces, or the United Netherlands, of which we are here to treat, are, I. Holland. II. Zealand. III. Frieſland. IV. Groningen. V. Overyſſel. VI. Gelderland. VII. Utrecht. The principal of theſe ſeven provinces, and that which uſually gives appellation to the reſt is Holland. They are ſituated between three degrees twenty minutes, and ſeven degrees thirty minutes eaſt longitude, and between fifty-one degrees thirty-five minutes, and fifty-three degrees forty minutes north latitude, are about one hundred and fifty miles in length, and nearly the ſame in breadth.

The low ſituation of this country near the ſea, together with the numerous bogs and marſhes, occaſions a damp air, and renders the whole unwholeſome. Rains and fogs are frequent; and the gout, ſcurvy, rheumatiſm, &c. are common and inveterate. The territory in general would be overwhelmed by the ſea, were it not for the dykes and dams, which exhibit aſtoniſhing proofs of human induſtry, and are ſtupendous works deſigned to repreſs the inundations of the ſea, and drain the waters from the land. The marſhes are aſtoniſhingly fertile, and feed abundance of cattle. The milk being exceedingly rich, great quantities of butter and cheeſe are made, not only for home conſumption, but for exportation. The breed of ſheep is good, and produces excellent wool. The other natural productions of the country are, tobacco, madder, turf, fruit, iron, &c.

All the provinces either lie open, or communicate with the north ſea, by means of the Zuyder ſea. This Zuyder ſea, or ſouth ſea, was formed originally by a branch of the Rhine, increaſed afterwards by a ſtream of the Vecht, and at length rendered very capacious by an inundation of the ſea, which happened in the thirteenth century.

The principal rivers are, the Rhine, Maeſe, Scheld, and Vecht. The former of theſe we have already deſcribed. The Maeſe, after dividing itſelf into two branches, and again uniting theſe, falls into the north ſea below Rotterdam. The Scheld, below Antwerp, divides itſelf into two branches, called the Weſtern and Eaſtern Scheld: the firſt ſeparating Flanders from Zealand, and the other running north by Bergen-op-zoom, and afterwards eaſt, between the iſlands of Beveland and Schonen, falls into the ſea a little below. The Vecht runs from eaſt to weſt through the province of Overyſſel, and falls into the Zuyder ſea. There are many ſmaller rivers that join theſe, and a vaſt number of canals; yet there are few good harbours in the provinces. The beſt are thoſe of Rotterdam, Helvoetſluys, and Fluſhing. As to the harbour of Amſterdam, it is indeed one of the largeſt and ſafeſt in Europe; but there is a bar at the entrance of it, over which large veſſels cannot paſs, without being lightened or unloaded. There are no mountains in theſe provinces; and the only lake, properly ſo called, is that of Harlem. The provinces are extremely well cultivated, and very populous, eſpecially that of Holland, which, in this reſpect, perhaps has not its equal in the univerſe. The towns are very agreeable, being kept exceedingly clean, and having canals in the middle of the ſtreets, planted with trees. The number of inhabitants is computed at about two millions. The animals here are much the ſame as in England; but their horſes and horned cattle are of a much larger ſize. It is ſaid that neither oyſters nor herrings are to be found upon the coaſt; but they have ſeveral ſorts of other fiſh, both in their ſeas and rivers. Storks build and hatch in their chimnies; but, being birds of paſſage, they leave the country about the middle of Auguſt, with their young, and return the February following.

It has been remarked of the Seven United Provinces, that though they do not produce corn enough for the hundredth part of the inhabitants, yet they are conſidered as the granary of Europe; though here are no vineyards, yet more wine may be procured than in any other country in the world. Though woods are unknown, yet here are more carpenters and joiners than any where elſe; and, in fine, though the people have few ſtaple or native commodities, yet they import a great variety of merchandizes, and are as fully furniſhed with all the products of the world, both natural and artificial, as any nation whatever.

SECT. II.

Containing a Geographical Deſcription of the Provinces of HOLLAND, ZEALAND, and FRIESLAND; their Situation, Boundaries, and Extent; Cities, Towns, and Places; Rivers, Climate, Produce, Inhabitants, their Trade, Manufactures, &c.

WE ſhall begin our ſurvey of theſe provinces with the principal, the name of which is frequently applied to the whole; namely, the province of Holland, which is bounded, on the ſouth, by Brabant; on the eaſt, by the provinces of Gelderland, Utretcht, the Zuyder ſea, and the north ſea; on the latter of which its whole weſtern frontiers lie. This is the largeſt of all the ſeven provinces, and, according to the computation of the celebrated John de Witt, contains four hundred thouſand acres; but later authors ſuppoſe that it contains four hundred and forty thouſand. Its ſituation is, in general, very low, and ſome part even lower than the ſea, from which it is ſecured by dykes and dams, and interſected by innumerable ditches and canals, through which the water is carried off at the time of ebb.

The air is foggy and unwholſome; however, the greateſt part of the province conſiſts of fine paſture lands, and therefore the principal employment of the country people is in making butter and cheeſe; for which purpoſe they keep a number of milch cows. The more ſouthern parts of the province, which lie near Zealand, and alſo the weſt lands, as they are called, are excellent corn countries. The middle part of the province conſiſts almoſt entirely of grounds covered with turf.

There are ſeveral large rivers common to the Netherlands in general, beſides which, there are ſome ſmaller ſtreams; as the Vecht, the Amſtel, the Zaan, and the

Spaaren.

A New & Accurate MAP of THE SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES.

NORTH SEA OR GERMAN OCEAN

PART OF THE NETHERLANDS

PART OF GERMANY

3 East Longitude from London.

Spaaren. In ſeveral parts of the country theſe rivers are joined by navigable canals, which afford a cheap communication between the ſeveral towns and villages of this populous province. The broad water, which paſſes by Amſterdam from the Zuyder ſea, and divides the province into South and North Holland, or into Holland and Weſt Frieſland, is called the Y, or, as it is pronounced, the Ey, and forms the Wykermeer at Beverwick.

Holland abounds in the moſt extraordinary improvements, and is amazingly populous, the number of its inhabitants being computed at one million two hundred thouſand. The buildings in the towns are moſtly of brick, and for handſome villages and cleanlineſs in their houſes, it exceeds every other country; but in North Holland, neatneſs is carried on to an aſtoniſhing pitch. In that province are villages in which the houſes, together with the rooms and furniture, are clean and bright beyond imagination. Their ſtreets too, being paved with brick, very carefully waſhed, and ſtrewed with fine white ſand, have a very decent appearance.

This province, though conſiſting of two parts, is under one joint regency, called the States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, compoſed of the nobility and voting towns. The number of nobility admitted into the aſſembly of the States is not limited, and therefore not always the ſame. The nobility elect their ſeveral members by a majority of votes, but they ſeldom exceed ten. The voting towns, at the firſt foundation of the republic, were only the ſix following: Dort, Harlem, Delft, Leyden, Amſterdam, and Gouda: but William I. prince of Orange, added twelve more; ſo that at preſent they are eighteen, that is, eleven in South Holland, and ſeven in North Holland. The ſmalleſt of theſe cities has an equal voice in the provincial ſtates with Amſterdam, which pays almoſt half the charge of the whole province.

All the ſtates of Holland meet four times a year, in February, June, September, and November. In the three former ſeſſions they fill up the vacant employments in their diſpoſal, conſult about the common affairs of the province, and determine particular differences that may happen between the towns. In November they meet for raiſing ſuch ſupplies as may have been granted by their deputies to the States General, for the ſervice of the ſubſequent year. The reſolutions of the States are generally determined by a majority of voices; but in very important affairs they muſt be unanimous: ſo that the oppoſition of one of the ſmalleſt cities can prevent a reſolution being taken; in which caſe the aſſembly is adjourned for a day or two, that the deputies may have time to return for farther inſtructions to their reſpective cities.

The office of grand penſionary of Holland is occupied by a perſon of great dignity; he has no deciſive vote; he propoſes the ſubjects of debate to the aſſembly of the ſtates of that provence, collects the ſuffrages of the nineteen repreſentatives, pronounces the reſolutions, and dictates the terms in which they are to be regiſtered; he is alſo the conſtant deputy to the States General, and keeps the public regiſters and great ſeal of the province. He is elected by a majority of ſuffrages in the aſſembly of the ſtates; and his office is properly only for five years, at the expiration of which a new election muſt be obtained, or rather a confirmation of the former.

The court of the greateſt authority, next to the States of Holland, is the provincial council of ſtate, which, from the two parts of this province, is divided into two aſſemblies; that of South Holland conſiſts of ten repreſentatives, of which one always repreſents the nobility, and has the precedence of all the reſt. Theſe take cogniſance both of the revenue and military, and, when neceſſary, convene a general aſſembly of the ſtates of the province. The aſſembly of North Holland is compoſed of ſeven deputies of the towns of that part of the province. Theſe hold a joint aſſembly every year in the month of November, to ſettle, in conjunction with the deputies of the States General, the neceſſary funds to be levied for the ſervice of the army in the ſubſequent year.

There are two courts held at the Hague for the adminiſtration of juſtice, which are, the court of Holland, and the high council. The provinces of Holland and Zealand have always been ſo ſtrictly united, as to have but one common high court of juſtice, and accordingly the court of Holland is compoſed of a preſident, with eight counſellors of that province, and three for Zealand; a ſolicitor, two attornies, a regiſter, and ſix ſecretaries: Holland chuſes the preſident two years, and Zealand the third. The members of this court are excluded from being magiſtrates of cities, directors of trading companies, or enjoying any poſt, or any other ſalary than what is annexed to their office. The nobles of Holland, and the city magiſtrates, are ſubject to the juriſdiction of this court, which decides appeals from the judgments of the magiſtrates.

The provinces of Holland and Zealand have a high council compoſed of a preſident and ſix counſellors for Holland, and three for Zealand, a regiſter, and a ſubſtitute. This court judges definitively in all caſes brought before them by an appeal from the court of Holland, and gives judgment, from which, except by way of reviſion, there is no farther appeal.

Amſterdam has a ſenate conſiſting of thirty-ſix members, part of whom have the direction of political affairs, and others the adminiſtration of juſtice. The dignity of a ſenator is for life, unleſs forfeited by mal-adminiſtration. The ſenate has the power of filling up vacancies, and directing all other affairs, with a ſupreme and abſolute authority, independent of the people. They chooſe the burgomaſters and ſchepens, or aldermen of every city. Theſe firſt are always part of their own body; and, in order to become a burgo-maſter, it is neceſſary that a perſon ſhould firſt bear the office of a ſchepen. There are twelve burgomaſters in Amſterdam, four of whom have the adminiſtration of affairs, and are from thence called regent burgomaſters. Three of theſe are annually changed, and the fourth continues in office a ſecond year, to inſtruct thoſe who ſucceed to it; he likewiſe preſides for the firſt quarter, and then gives place to his colleagues, who preſide in the ſame manner three months alternately, till the expiration of the year.

The chief court of juſtice in every city is formed of the ſchepens or aldermen. There are nine in Amſterdam, ſeven of whom are annually elected, and two remain a ſecond year. Theſe adminiſter juſtice both in civil and criminal affairs; but, before they condemn a perſon to ſuffer death, they always conſult the burgo-maſters on the merits of the cauſe; but are not obliged to conform to their opinion, and ſometimes they give judgment contrary to it. Where the puniſhment is capital, not only the proof of the crime is required to be extremely evident, but the priſoner himſelf; for which purpoſe they employ the rack and other tortures; but this is never done, except when the evidence is ſo ſtrong againſt the criminal as to leave no room to queſtion his guilt; whence it is ſaid, that an innocent perſon is never put to the rack. There lies no appeal from the ſentence of this court, in criminal cauſes.

Beſides the above, there is another court, inferior to it, but worthy of being imitated by all Chriſtian nations, ſince it ſeems founded on the very ſpirit of Chriſtianity. This court conſiſts of eight or ten members, ſtiled peace-makers, who are generally young gentlemen of fortune, that muſt be houſe-keepers, and married. Their buſineſs is to make up all quarrels, and to prevent or diſſuade people from going to law. They, with one experienced magiſtrate, at their head, alſo take cognizance of civil cauſes amounting to a ſum not exceeding ſix hundred guilders or about fifty-five pounds ſterling. They proceed by way of citation: the creditor ſummonſes his debtor to appear, and, after the fact has been ſtated, and both ſides heard, the peace-makers determine what ought to be done, and order the parties to comply with it: but there lies an appeal to the ſchepens from the deciſion of this court.

Very large credit is given to all ſorts of perſons in Holland, and there never was any country where ſo few languiſh in priſon. Whenever any perſon acquaints the magiſtrates of his inability to pay his creditors, and lays before them an exact account of his circumſtances, they immediately order the commiſſioners of bankrupts to take poſſeſſion of his effects, and exempt his perſon from all arreſts for ſix weeks, which time is allowed him to compound with his creditors. In the mean time his books are laid before the commiſſioners to be examined, and all letters directed to him are delivered to them before he peruſes them. If his endeavours to compound with his creditors prove ineffectual, and his failure appears to be owing to loſſes and misfortunes, the commiſſioners, when the ſix weeks are expired, ſell his effects, and make a dividend, after which the magiſtrates exempt him from all claim, whether foreign or domeſtic; and when the failure is not fraudulent, it is not in the power of any or all of his creditors to hinder this.

Another ſtill more expeditious method of obtaining abſolute freedom in Holland, is, for the debtor to apply to the provincial high court of juſtice, repreſenting his condition, and ſurrendering all he has, upon oath; after which he is acquitted, as before, from all future claims, and may again engage in trade; but if the debtor here takes a falſe oath, the magiſtrates are authorized to puniſh him as they

they pleaſe, and even ſentence him to ſuffer death for the crime.

The eccleſiaſtical government of Holland is divided into two parts, each of which has its particular ſynod. The ſynod of South Holland is compoſed of eleven claſſes, under which are three hundred and thirty-one miniſters: the ſynod of North Holland has only ſix claſſes, in which are two hundred and twenty-one miniſters. Beſides theſe miniſters of the eſtabliſhed, there are aſſemblies of Engliſh preſbyterians at Amſterdam, Rotterdam, Dort, Leyden, and Harlem; and at Amſterdam is an Engliſh epiſcopal church. The remonſtrants amount to thirty congregations, and thirty-eight miniſters. The Lutherans compoſe nineteen congregations, and have twenty-ſeven preachers. Here is the metropolitan church of the Moravians, and alſo a Quaker's meeting. The Roman catholics have about two hundred and fifty churches, and two hundred and thirty-five prieſts, among which are about forty churches and ſixty prieſts of Janſoniſt principles.

The following are the moſt conſiderable cities and places in Holland, viz. 1. Dort, or Dordrecht, in Latin Dordracum, ſeated on an iſland in the Morwe, that was formed in 1421 by a terrible inundation, which deſtroyed no leſs than ſeventy-two villages, and about one hundred thouſand perſons. This city ſtands fifteen miles to the eaſt of Rotterdam; and its ſituation is naturally ſo ſtrong, that, though deſtitute of fortifications, it has never yet been taken. The number of houſes in 1732 amounted to three thouſand nine hundred and fifty-four. The harbour is very commodious, and its trade conſiderable, eſpecially in grain, Rheniſh and other wines; as alſo in timber, which, in ſummer-time, is brought from Germany down the Rhine and the Waal, and here ſawed in mills, of which there are great numbers about the city. This is the ſeat of the mintage for South Holland, and has a ſeminary.

2. The city of Harlem ſtands on the river Spaaren, which runs through it, and is the only paſſage for the many ſhips and other veſſels coming from Frieſland and other parts, in their way to the towns of Holland and Zealand. Harlem ſtands fourteen miles to the weſt of Amſterdam, and enjoys a communication with that city and Leyden, by means of two ſpacious canals. The houſes, which are neat brick buildings, in 1732 amounted to ſeven thouſand nine hundred and ſixty-three; but very few of them are built in the modern taſte, or make an elegant appearance. There are, in this city, four Dutch Calviniſt churches, one of French, one of Lutheran, and ſeveral maſs-houſes, the papiſts being here much more numerous than the proteſtants. Its manufactures of ſilk and linen, though ſtill conſiderable, are greatly declined. The bleaching of thread, and linen, for which this city is famous, employs a great number of hands.

The invention of printing is attributed by the inhabitants to Lawrence Coſter, of this city; on whoſe houſe, which ſtood about the middle of the town, was a Latin inſcription, that he invented it about the year 1440: a ſtatue was alſo erected to him on the ſame account; and in the town-houſe is kept, in a ſilver caſe, wrapped up in ſilk, the firſt book that Coſter printed. Here is an academy of ſciences, founded in 1751.

Several beautiful ſeats, and a wood cut out into delightful walks and viſtas, lie to the ſouth of the town.

3. The city of Leyden, in Latin Lugdunum Batavorum, is ſeated on the Rhine, in the fifty-ſecond degree fifteen minutes north latitude and in the fourth degree ten minutes eaſt longitude, and, next to Amſterdam, is the largeſt and fineſt city in all Holland. The ſtreets are long, broad, neat, and adorned with beautiful canals. Here are ſome fine churches belonging to the Dutch Calviniſts, with a Lutheran, an Engliſh, a French, and a Mennonite meeting: as alſo ſeveral maſs-houſes, the papiſts conſtituting the majority of the inhabitants. The univerſity founded in 1575 by William I. prince of Orange, is the largeſt and moſt ancient in all the United Netherlands, and has a valuable library.

The celebrated city of Amſterdam, or Amſteldam, is ſituated in the fifty-ſecond degree twenty minutes north latitude, and in the fourth degree ninety minutes eaſt longitude, at the influx of the Y and the Amſtel, where is a ſluice, by means of which that river continues its courſe through the town. This is one of the greateſt trading towns in Europe, and the harbour is one of the largeſt and ſafeſt; and has this advantage, that the other towns of the province can eaſily ſend their goods thither, and receive returns; and with a fair wind it is but a few hours paſſage to or from all the ports of North Holland, Frieſland, Overyſſel, and Gelderland.

The ground hereabouts is naturally marſhy, and the buildings founded on oaken piles, which occaſioned the facetious Eraſmus to ſay, that in his country vaſt multitudes of people lived on the tops of trees. The middle of the town is interſected by a great number of navigable canals, which while they conduce to the pleaſantneſs and cleanlineſs of the place, are at the ſame time a great convenience to trade.

The city of Amſterdam forms a ſemicircle on the Y, and is fortified on the land ſide with ramparts and twenty-ſix regular baſtions, and on that ſide the neighbouring country may be laid under water. On the ſide next the Y it is ſecured by a double row of piles driven into the river, projecting ſome feet above the ſurface; but in ſome places openings are left for ſhips to paſs in and out, and in the night theſe openings are fenced with a boom. The Amſtel divides the town into two parts; and in 1732, when the houſes were numbered, they were found to amount to twenty-ſix thouſand eight hundred and thirty-five; but the inhabitants do not exceed two hundred thouſand.

This city has ſeveral very fine gates, particularly that of Harlem, which is adorned on each ſide with large columns, and a lion's head on the top of each; in the middle is the city's preſent arms, and on the frieze of the inſide of the gate towards the town is the ancient coat, which was a ſhip without a rudder. On each ſide of this gate is a guard-houſe, one for the burghers, and the other for the ſoldiers of the garriſon. There are four other principal gates; before which is a bridge of ſeveral arches, with draw-bridges, and another ſtone gate, which is ſhut every night.

The ſtreets are, in general, extremely clean; but, except thoſe that have canals, they are much too narrow. They are, however, rendered leſs incommodious by the hired coaches being ſet on ſledges drawn by one horſe. Merchandiſe is alſo drawn on ſledges, which are not only the moſt uſeful vehicles for the inhabitants and their trade, but are calculated to preſerve the houſes, which, from their being built on piles, might in time be damaged in their foundations, by having a great number of wheel carriages. The principal ſtreets, or rather quays of the canals, are agreeably planted on each ſide with trees. The houſes are rather neat than elegant or commodious. The entrance of them is for the moſt part by ſteps, which riſe four or five feet from the ground; and the paſſage into the rooms, which runs very deep, is floored and pannelled with marble, which has an air of grandeur in miniature.

The town-houſe is the moſt diſtinguiſhed of all the buildings in Amſterdam. It is two hundred and eighty-two feet in front, two hundred and thirty-two deep, and one hundred and ſixteen high, excluſive of the cupola. It coſt three millions of guilders, or three hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, when money was more valuable than it is now: which will be leſs ſurpriſing, if we conſider that it ſtands upon one hundred and thirty thouſand ſtrong wooden piles. This is a very grand and uſeful building, and yet it is neither elegant nor agreeable. It contains the offices and tribunals for the execution of the laws in the ſeveral branches of the military, as well as civil government. The inſide is ſaid to be very beautifully ornamented with marble, jaſper, ſculpture, and paintings. In ſome of their vaults, or cellars, are kept the treaſures of the celebrated bank of Amſterdam; in others are confined criminals under ſentence of death, and others again ſerve as apartments for officers of ſeveral claſſes. In the upper part is an arſenal, as it is called, though it is rather a collection of old faſhioned armour and weapons. Near the arſenal is the dock, which is above five hundred feet long. The chimes of the tower are incomparable, and it commands a fine proſpect of the city and its environs, as far as the Zuyder ſea.

Among the other public buildings are the admiralty and India-houſe, which are large and beautiful. On the harbour ſtands the arſenal for military ſtores both for ſea and land-ſervice. Among ſeveral things remarkable in this magazine, is a reſervoir on the top of the houſe capable of containing one thouſand ſix hundred tons of water, which, by means of leaden pipes, may be conveyed, in caſe of fire, to ſixteen different parts of the city.

There are eleven churches of Dutch Calviniſts in this city, two of which are parochial, with two of French, two of Engliſh, one of Arminians or Remonſtrants, two of Lutherans, and three of Mennonites. The Armenian Chriſtians have likewiſe a church here; but the papiſts have a greater number of places of worſhip than all the above-mentioned ſects put together, and in particular have twenty-four very large maſs houſes. The ſynagogue of

A New and Accurate MAP of the NETHERLANDS from the best AUTHORITIES

GERMAN OCEAN

BRITISH CHANNEL

COUNTRY OF ARTOIS

COUNTRY OF HAINAULT

COUNTRY OF WAES

COUNTRY OF BRABANT

BURCRAVIAT OF GHENT

CHATELLANY OF LISLE

BAILIWICK OF BERG

BAILIWICK OF DOUAY

BAILIWICK OF BAILLEUL

CHATELLANY OF CASSEL

CHATELLANY OF YPRES

CHATELLANY OF COURTRAY

CHATELLANY OF OUDENARD

CHATELLANY OF TOURNAY

BAILIWICK OF FURNES

BAILIWICK OF BOURBOURG

BAILIWICK OF FURNES

Dunkirk, Gravelin, Bourbourg, Berg S. Winox, Furnes, Dixmude, Knock, Ostend, Bruges, Dam, Sas Ghent, Ghent, Dendermond, Alost, Oudenard, Courtray, Ypres, Menin, Warneton, Armentiers, Lannoy, Lille, Tourney, Orchies, Douay, Valenciennes, le Basse, Aire, St Venant, St Omer, Cassel, Bailleul, Lens, Conde, Quesnoy, Lessines, Ath, Gramont, Ninoven, Brussels, Antwerp, Sandvliet, Hulst, Axel, Cadsand Isle, Cadsand, Sluys, Ardenburg, Biervliet, Waterdyck, Lembeke, Stekken, Beveren, Waesmunster, Lokeren, Wetteren, Audenarde, Renaix, Leuze, Ramilly, Pomerol, Mons en Pevele, Lecluse, Warneton, Comines, Wervicq, Menin, Lisle, Roubaix, Tourcoing, Mouscron, Leers, Estaimbecq, Merville, Estaire, Steenwerck, Hazebrouck, Cassel, Poperinghe, Ypres, Zonnebeke, Langemarck, Roulers, Thielt, Deynze, Nevele, Eecloo, Aardenburg, Middelkerke, Nieuport, Dixmude, Furnes, Bergues, Gravelines, Calais, Boulogne, Ardres, Guines, Hames, Marquion, Cambrai, Douay, Bouchain, Valenciennes, Conde, Quesnoy, Avesnes, Maubeuge, Binche, Charleroy, Nivelle, Genappe, Wavre, Louvain, Tirlemont, Diest, Hasselt, Tongres, Maestricht, Liege, Huy, Namur, Dinant, Philippeville, Rocroy, Givet, Mezieres, Sedan, Rethel, Vervins, Guise, Landrecies, Le Cateau, Bapaume, Arras, Hesdin, Montreuil, Abbeville, Crecy, Ponthieu, Amiens, Peronne, Roye, Montdidier, Compiegne, Soissons, Laon, Rheims, Chalons, Vitry, Bar le Duc, Stenay, Montmedy, Thionville, Metz, Longwy, Arlon, Luxemburg, Treves, Coblentz, Bonn, Cologne, Juliers, Aix la Chapelle, Limburg, Ruremonde, Venlo, Grave, Nimeguen, Arnheim, Utrecht, Amsterdam, Haerlem, Leyden, Rotterdam, Dort, Gorcum, Schoonhoven, Gouda, Delft, Hague, Rhynsburg, Leyden, Alkmaer, Horn, Enkhuysen, Medemblick, Hoorn, Edam, Purmerend, Monnikendam, Amstel, Weesp, Naerden, Muyden, Gooyland, Zuyderzee, Texel, Vlie, Harlingen, Leeuwarden, Franeker, Sneek, Workum, Hindeloopen, Stavoren, Enkhuysen, Kampen, Deventer, Zutphen, Doesburg, Arnheim, Elburg, Harderwyck, Amersfort, Utrecht, Woerden, Gouda, Schoonhoven, Gorcum, Dort, Rotterdam, Delft, Hague, Leyden, Haerlem, Amsterdam, Utrecht, Amersfort, Harderwyck, Elburg, Zuyderzee, Vlie, Texel, Harlingen, Leeuwarden, Franeker, Sneek, Workum, Hindeloopen, Stavoren, Kampen, Deventer, Zutphen, Doesburg, Arnheim, Nimeguen, Grave, Venlo, Ruremonde, Limburg, Aix la Chapelle, Juliers, Cologne, Bonn, Coblentz, Treves, Luxemburg, Arlon, Longwy, Montmedy, Stenay, Thionville, Metz, Bar le Duc, Vitry, Chalons, Rheims, Laon, Soissons, Compiegne, Montdidier, Roye, Peronne, Bapaume, Arras, Hesdin, Montreuil, Abbeville, Crecy, Ponthieu, Amiens, Le Cateau, Landrecies, Guise, Vervins, Rethel, Sedan, Mezieres, Givet, Rocroy, Philippeville, Dinant, Huy, Liege, Maestricht, Tongres, Hasselt, Diest, Tirlemont, Louvain, Wavre, Genappe, Nivelle, Binche, Maubeuge, Avesnes, Quesnoy, Conde, Valenciennes, Douay, Bouchain, Cambrai, Marquion, Bethune, Lens, Hames, Ardres, Guines, Calais, Gravelines, Bergues, Furnes, Nieuport, Middelkerke, Ostend, Sluys, Cadsand, Biervliet, Sandvliet, Hulst, Axel, Ardenburg, Aardenburg, Eecloo, Deynze, Thielt, Roulers, Ypres, Zonnebeke, Langemarck, Poperinghe, Cassel, Steenwerck, Hazebrouck, Estaimbecq, Merville, Estaire, Aire, St Venant, St Omer, Bailleul, Wervicq, Comines, Warneton, Menin, Lisle, Roubaix, Tourcoing, Mouscron, Leers, Tourney, Lannoy, Armentiers, Courtray, Oudenard, Audenarde, Renaix, Leuze, Ramilly, Pomerol, Orchies, Douay, Valenciennes, Conde, Quesnoy, Lessines, Ath, Gramont, Ninoven, Brussels, Antwerp, Sandvliet, Hulst, Axel, Cadsand Isle, Cadsand, Sluys, Ardenburg, Biervliet, Waterdyck, Lembeke, Stekken, Beveren, Waesmunster, Lokeren, Wetteren, Audenarde, Renaix, Leuze, Ramilly, Pomerol, Mons en Pevele, Lecluse, Warneton, Comines, Wervicq, Menin, Lisle, Roubaix, Tourcoing, Mouscron, Leers, Tourney, Lannoy, Armentiers, Courtray, Oudenard, Audenarde, Renaix, Leuze, Ramilly, Pomerol, Orchies, Douay, Valenciennes, Conde, Quesnoy, Lessines, Ath, Gramont, Ninoven, Brussels, Antwerp, Sandvliet, Hulst, Axel, Cadsand Isle, Cadsand, Sluys, Ardenburg, Biervliet, Waterdyck, Lembeke, Stekken, Beveren, Waesmunster, Lokeren, Wetteren, Audenarde, Renaix, Leuze, Ramilly, Pomerol, Mons en Pevele, Lecluse, Warneton, Comines, Wervicq, Menin, Lisle, Roubaix, Tourcoing, Mouscron, Leers, Tourney, Lannoy, Armentiers, Courtray, Oudenard, Audenarde, Renaix, Leuze, Ramilly, Pomerol, Orchies, Douay, Valenciennes, Conde, Quesnoy, Lessines, Ath, Gramont, Ninoven, Brussels, Antwerp

British Statute Miles

1 2 3 4 5 60

2° 1° 3° 2° 1° 0° 1° 2°

51° 50°

Longitude East from London

the Portugueſe Jews is a ſpacious and ſtately building, of a quadrangular form, and the inſide is extremely neat: the other Jews have alſo their diſtinct ſynagogues. The number of poor houſes is conſiderable; their incomes, and their conveniencies and cleanlineſs are worthy of admiration. Here is an hoſpital for aged men and women, conſiſting of ſeveral buildings; a new edifice for aged people of both ſexes; the diaconie for old women, which is the moſt ſtately ſtructure of them all, and in which old men alſo receive a comfortable ſupport; with a receptacle for lunatics, and ſeveral orphan-houſes, as the eleemoſynary houſe, in which are frequently two thouſand children, the diaconie orphan-houſe, the burgher orphan-houſe, &c. Beſides the above, there is in this and moſt of the conſiderable cities in Holland, a public office, where all poor travellers, that give any ſatisfactory account of themſelves, may go and take a loaf, a penny, and a paſſport, by virtue of which they are received gratis into the boats that carry paſſengers and goods from one town to another.

In Amſterdam are alſo ſome houſes of correction, as the raſp-houſe, where felons raſp Brazil wood for three, four, ſeven, ten years, or for life, according to the nature of their crimes. When they are incorrigible, and too lazy to work, they are often put for an hour or two into a dungeon, where water comes in; ſo that they muſt be continually labouring at the pump, in order to avoid being drowned. Here are alſo ſome ſpin-houſes, where proſtitutes, and other women of bad character, are kept to ſpinning. Here are officers who take up all vagabonds, and convey them directly to houſes provided for that purpoſe, where they are forced to work, every man in his own buſineſs, in proportion to his ſtrength and ability. The poor who want work, and offer themſelves, are received here. All theſe foundations, and the good police of this city, have ſuch an effect, that there are no beggars in the ſtreets.

A charitable foundation is eſtabliſhed here, which is extremely remarkable. As perſons of all nations reſort hither, many of whom have not much to ſpend, and the taverns are generally very dear, they have ſpacious edifices, where all poor ſtrangers, of both ſexes, who are obliged to make any ſtay in this city, are received, neatly lodged, and have bed, board, and waſhing, for three days and nights, during which time if any of them fall ſick, they are removed into a neighbouring hoſpital; but after the expiration of three days, they muſt quit the place, and are not allowed to return for ſix weeks, on pain of being ſeverely puniſhed for ſo doing.

There are great numbers of artificers and manufacturers in Amſterdam: beſides which, this city is alone in poſſeſſion of half the immenſe trade which the Dutch carry on to the Eaſt Indies, and governs the whole. They alſo engroſs almoſt the whole northern trade carried on by the Dutch to Norway, and the countries ſituated near the Baltic. Their commerce with Spain and the Spaniſh Weſt Indies is very great, nor is it leſs conſiderable to the Levant, Italy, and Portugal.

The city of Rotterdam ſtands fourteen miles to the ſouth-eaſt of the Hague, is in the fifty-ſecond degree ten minutes north latitude, and the fourth degree twenty-ſix minutes eaſt longitude. It is ſeated on the Maeſe, here called the Merwe, which at this place receives the Rotter, after it has taken its courſe through the city. This river is very broad, and of a depth ſufficient to admit ſhips of tolerable burden; but if they draw above fifteen feet water, they are obliged to take the way of Helvoetſluys to Rotterdam. The canals within the town are ſo deep, that the largeſt ſhips come up and take in, or deliver their cargoes at the very doors of the warehouſes: accordingly, this city, next to Amſterdam, is the place of greateſt trade, eſpecially to England and Scotland. The mouth of the Merwe is five German miles to the weſt of Rotterdam, where it gradually becomes ſhallow by the gathering of the ſands. Its houſes, in 1732, were computed at ſix thouſand ſix hundred and twenty-one.

The fineſt ſtreet in Rotterdam is called the Haaringſliet: moſt of the houſes are noble ſtone buildings. The Boomties, or Boomquays-ſtreet, extends delightfully along the Merwe, (which is here near a mile and a half in breadth) upwards of half a mile in length. Here is a row of lofty trees, and the houſes reſemble palaces; on the other ſide runs the river, which has ſhips continually ſailing in or out, or lying at anchor. This place ſerves as a mall for people of condition, who in general reſort to it.

The chief of their public buildings are the bank, the Eaſt and Weſt-India houſes, the arſenal, and the Exchange; but, among others, we muſt not omit to mention the great bridge acroſs the Morwe, in the middle of which is a fine braſs ſtatue of the celebrated Eraſmus, who was a native of this city. The firſt admiralty college of the United Provinces, under the direction of twelve commiſſioners, has its ſeat here.

In this city are four churches belonging to the Dutch, one of French, and one of Engliſh preſbyterians, with an Engliſh epiſcopal church, whoſe miniſter has one hundred pounds ſterling per annum from the king of Great Britain, beſides ſurplice fees, ſaid to amount to two hundred pounds more; there are alſo a Scots and Lutheran church, the latter of which is new and handſome. The ſynagogue of the Portugueſe Jews is a very fine ſtructure, though not ſo magnificent as that in Amſterdam.

The Hague, or Gravenhage, is a moſt beautiful place, ſituated in a very delightful country, ten miles north-weſt of Rotterdam; but, from its having neither gates nor walls, is called a village. It is, however, ſurrounded by a moat, bordered with a walk of lofty and ſhady trees, and at the avenues of the town is paſſed by means of drawbridges. The ſtreets are broad, ſeveral of them are without canals, and the houſes are, for the moſt part, extremely well-built. The number of coaches belonging to the noblemen and gentlemen, and the gay appearance in point of dreſs, give a very different idea of life here from that in the trading cities. The people here are more polite and eaſy in their behaviour, than in other parts of Holland; the moſt conſiderable perſons in Europe meeting here, as well as the aſſembly of the ſtates general, which alſo draws hither the greateſt part of the people of the firſt diſtinction in the United Provinces.

The environs of the Hague are extremely delightful; and in its neighbourhood is a fine pleaſure-garden, in imitation of that of Vauxhall; on the eaſt ſide the town is bounded by beautiful meadows; the ſouth by ſplendid ſeats; on the weſt by ſand hills along the North Sea, on which ſide is a ſtraight avenue paved with brick, and a walk for paſſengers, planted with ſeveral rows of trees leading to the village of Scheveling, which is at two miles diſtance; and on the north is a delightful wood, in which the ſtadtholder has a ſeat known by the name of the Houſe in the Wood; two miles from which is the village of Ryſwick.

The towns and places of inferior note, in South Holland, are, 1. Gouda, ſeated on the ſmall river Gow; and the Yſſel, which about five miles lower, falls into the Maeſe. It is about five miles diſtant from Schoonhoven towards the north-weſt, and ſeven from Rotterdam to the north-eaſt. 2. Gorchum, on the other ſide of the Maeſe, and on the mouth of the little river Ling, which runs through it, and falls there into the Maeſe: it is a neat, well built city, ſtrongly fortified by art and nature. 2. Hoekelen, or Heukelen, on the river Ling, ſix miles above Gorcum. 3. Aſperen, a ſmall walled town, belonging to the family of the Boetſelaars. 4. Leerdam, a ſmall city with the title of county: it ſtands on the river Ling, three miles below Aſperen to the north-weſt, and ſeven above Gorcum to the north-eaſt. The celebrated Cornelius Janſenius was born here. 5. Schiedam, on the river Schie, a ſmall, but populous city. 6. Schoonhoven, at the conflux of the Leck and Vliet, and eleven miles from Rotterdam. 7. Briel, in the iſle of Voorn, near the mouth of the Maeſe: the celebrated admiral Van Tromp was born here. The iſland on which this town ſtands is twenty miles long, and ſix broad; the air is thick, and the ſoil fruitful. 8. Goree, on a ſmall iſland of the ſame name; it is about eight miles from Briel. 9. Naorden, a ſtrongly fortified town on the Zuyder ſea. 13. Muyden, a well-fortified town at the mouth of the Vecht, on the Zuyder ſea. 11. Nieuwpoort on the Leck. 12. Gertruydenburg. And 13. Der Khindert, all belong to the houſe of Naſſau. 14. Wezep. 15. Nieuwerſluice, on the Vecht. 16. Wooerden, on the Old Rhine.

In North Holland, the principal places are, 1. Monikendam, on the Zuyder ſea, about eight miles diſtant from Amſterdam to the north-eaſt. 2. Edam, near the Zuyder ſea. 3. Alkmaer, twenty-three miles north of Amſterdam: this is a beautiful village and pleaſant town, ſurrounded with gardens, walks, and meadows. 4. Hoorn, on a bay of the Zuyder ſea, twelve miles from Alkmaer to the eaſt, and ſeventeen from Amſterdam to the north: it is a pleaſant, rich, and large town, encompaſſed with ſo many dikes and canals, that it is reckoned impregnable: 5. Enchuyſen, on the Zuyder ſea, eleven miles from Hoorn to the north-eaſt, and twenty three from Alkmaer towards the eaſt: this is the firſt town that revolted from Spain, after the taking of Briel by the confederates. 6. Medenblick, on the Zuyder ſea, ſeven miles from Enchuyſon:

ſon: the neighbouring country abounds in excellent paſtures, where are bred a prodigious number of cattle. 7. Schagen, fourteen miles to the weſt of Medenblick. 8. Egmond, ſix miles from Alkmaer to the weſt. 9. Beverwick, ſeven miles farther to the ſouth of Egmont.

10. Broek is a large and handſome village of North Holland. The houſes are all built of boards; they ſeldom exceed one ſtory, and the roofs are tiled. The village is watered by canals, which are kept with the greateſt care, and all the ſtreets paved with bricks, which in ſome places are diſpoſed in the form of flowers, and are frequently waſhed. That theſe ornaments may not be defaced, or their cleanlineſs interrupted, the ſtreets are deſignedly made too narrow for carriages to paſs through. The cattle, inſtead of being admitted into the village, are kept by the meaner ſort of peaſants, who dwell among the paſtures, and all paſſengers muſt put up at the inns without the village. Not only the wooden furniture in the houſes, but the very broomſticks are painted, as are alſo the gates and rails in the meadows. The inhabitants either trade, or ſubſiſt on their eſtates, and among the latter are frequently many merchants, and tradeſmen of Amſterdam, who retire hither to enjoy in tranquillity the fortunes they have acquired by their induſtry.

A row of iſlands lie acroſs the mouth of the Zuyder ſea; the firſt of which, named the Texel, is disjoined from the north cape of North Holland, by a very narrow channel; nor are the diſtances between the reſt much larger.

The Texel is defended from the ſea by ſand-hills, and ſtrong banks; is about eight miles long, and five broad. This iſland contains ſeveral fine villages, and a large town on the eaſt ſide, called Bunk, which enjoys the privileges of a city. The inhabitants apply themſelves to agriculture, and herring-fiſhing; and the ſtates, becauſe of the importance of this place, which lies at the mouth of the Zuyder ſea; have built a ſtrong fortreſs here, where they keep always a good garriſon. Moſt of the ſoil is applied to feed ſheep, of which they have large flocks; and the cheeſe made of their milk vies with the Parmeſan.

The iſland of Flieland, or Vlieland, lies towards the north-eaſt of the Texel, and is about nine miles long, and but two broad: it has only two ſmall villages.

North-eaſt of Flieland lies Schelling, or Der Schelling, which is about ten miles long, and three broad. It has two villages with churches, and three without: the chief of them, containing above one thouſand houſes, was burnt, with one hundred merchant ſhips, by Sir Robert Holmes, with an Engliſh ſquadron, in 1666.

Theſe iſlands lying along the mouth of the Zuyder ſea, do, with ſeveral large banks of ſand, break the rage of the ocean, and form two good harbours at the Texel and Vlie, the firſt being a noted ſtation for ſhips bound to the ſouth, and the other for thoſe bound northward.

A number of little iſlands, called the Wierengen, from the great quantity of ſea-weed called Wier, lie more to the ſouth, on the coaſt of North Holland: the chief of them is five miles long and two broad, has ſeveral good villages, a rich ſoil, and their flocks of ſheep are very numerous.

II. The province of Zealand has Holland to the north, Flanders to the ſouth, Brabant to the eaſt, and the German ocean to the weſt. It conſiſts of iſlands, is guarded againſt the ſea by dykes, has a fruitful ſoil, but is without fuel, except what England and Scotland ſupply. The aſſembly of the ſtates conſiſts of ſeven members, is held at Middleburgh, and has the prince of Orange for its preſident. To the aſſembly of the ſtates-general, Zealand ſends four deputies, who hold their office for life. Two high courts of juſtice, a college of admiralty, and a chamber of accompts, are the principal tribunals. The clergy are divided into four claſſes, and make together ſixty-three miniſters. The province is populous and wealthy, but the air is not wholſome. Sheep are numerous, and the wool fine, and fiſh may be had in great plenty. The principal places in Zealand are,

1. Middleburg, the capital of Walcheren, and of the whole province, is a large, handſome, rich, and ſtrong town, which ſtands nearly in the centre of the iſland, to which ſituation it owes its name. A canal a mile and a half in length, affords this city a communication with the Weſt Scheld, and is capable of receiving the largeſt ſhips. Middleburg is fortified with a wall, ſtrengthened with thirteen baſtions. Here the ſtates of the province hold their meetings, as alſo the deputies who aſſemble in St. Nicholas's abbey. It is likewiſe the ſeat of the admiralty college, the mint, and the chamber of accompts.

Several fine ſquares and ſtately public buildings adorn this city, particularly the town-houſe, which is a noble pile, with a very high tower and clock, which laſt coſt an hundred and fifty thouſand guilders. It contains ſeven Calviniſt churches, with an academy, an Engliſh, French, Lutheran, Mennonite, and Popiſh church, and a Jewiſh ſynagogue. It is a place of great trade, particularly in wines.

2. Fluſhing, in Dutch Vliſſingen, is a well-fortified town at the mouth of the Hondt, or Weſtern Scheld, and defends not only the paſſage into that river, but alſo that to the other iſles of Zealand, and even into Flanders by ſea. It lies eight miles to the ſouth of Middleburg. Its harbour, which is large and ſecure, lies between two moles, or dykes, and on the ſouth-eaſt of the iſle of Walcheren, and two canals. The ſea runs quite up to the other end of the town; ſo that loaded veſſels come up to the very doors of the merchants. The houſes are in general well-built, and, beſides other fine ſtructures, the town-houſe is a magnificent and regular pile. In the town are three churches of Dutch Calviniſts, one of French, one of Engliſh, and one of Mennonites.

3. Weſt Capelle, lies on the weſtern coaſt of the iſland, and is famous for the maritime laws uſed in the Seven Provinces, and called by its name. 4. Domburg, about ſix miles to the north-weſt of Middleburg, it enjoys large privileges. 5. Rammekens, four miles diſtant from Fluſhing to the eaſt, and as many from Middleburg to the ſouth, is a ſtrong fort, built by Mary queen of Hungary, and governeſs of the Low Countries, for Charles V. This was alſo one of the cautionary towns given to queen Elizabeth. 6. Arnemuydon, originally ſituated near the mouth of the Arne. 7. Hoak, a fort which commands the Veer Gat.

8. Veer, or Teer Veer, four miles from Middleburg, is well-fortified, and has a good trade, eſpecially to Scotland, the natives of which enjoy particular privileges here. The arſenal is the beſt furniſhed in the province, and the harbour a very good one. The Calviniſts alone are allowed the public exerciſe of their religion in this town; whence the Veres, antiently earls of Oxford, are ſaid to have derived both their origin and name.

South Beveland is the pleaſanteſt of all the Zealand iſlands, and contains the town of Ter-Goes, on the northern part of the iſland, not far from Eaſt Scheld. This is the only town in the iſland that ſends deputies to the ſtates: it is ſmall, but neatly built, ſtrongly fortified, and carries on a good trade.

The town of Monſter, or Borſelen, belongs to the Borſelen family, and is built near a place where a town formerly ſtood, which was deſtroyed by an inundation in the year 1732.

Kortgene, a ſmall village in North-Beveland, is the only place worth mentioning there.

The iſland of Schowen is ſeventeen miles long, about eight broad, tolerably fertile, has many rich farms and gentlemen's ſeats, and contains the town of Zirkſee, thirteen miles from Middleburg, which ſends deputies to the ſtates; and Broniverſhaven, a ſmall ſea-port town.

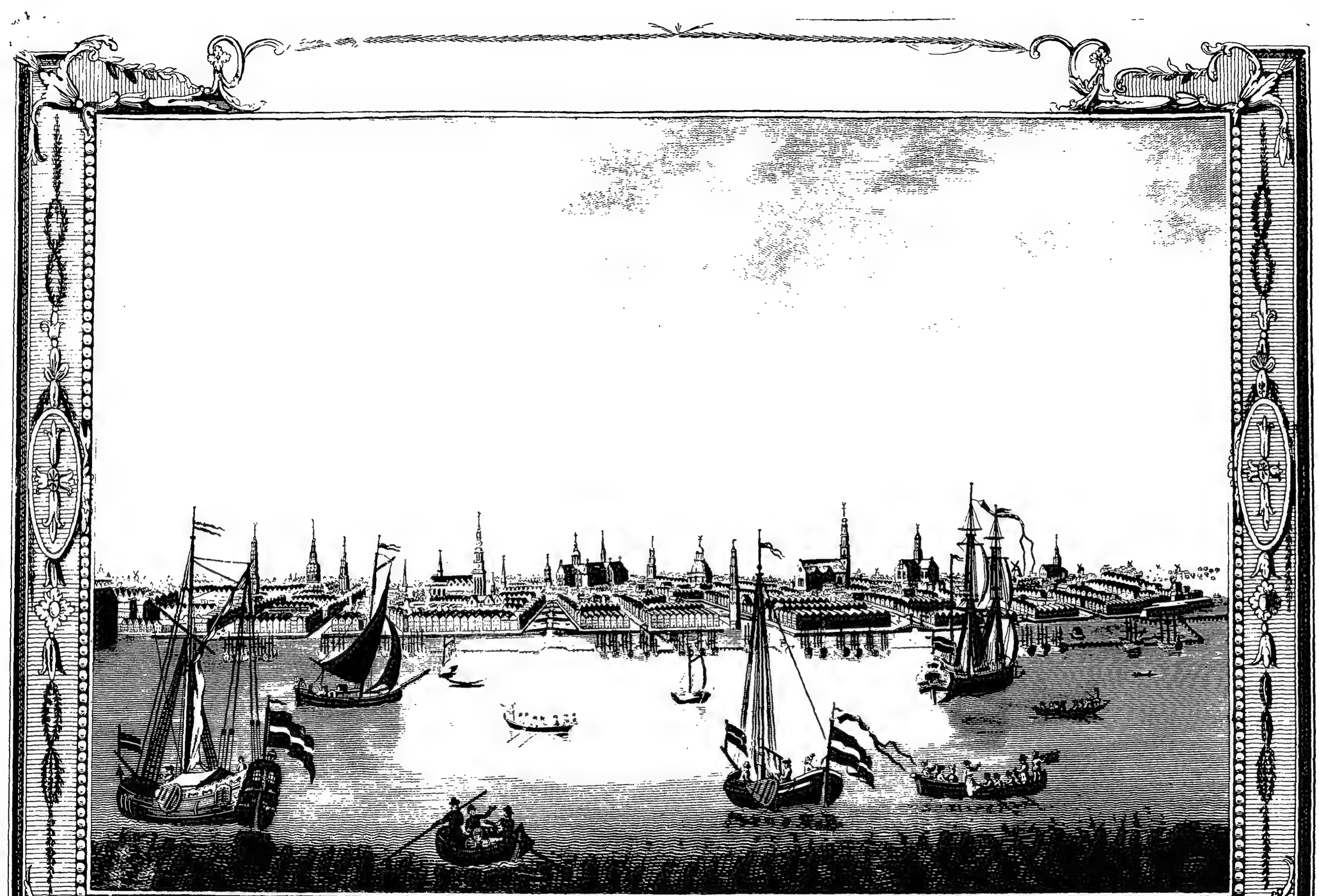
Duiveland iſle took its name from the great number of duives, or pigeons, which formerly abounded in it: there are only a few villages in it.

The iſland of Tholen is eight miles long, and four broad, but does not contain any place worth naming, except Tholen, which ſtands on the Earidracht, is well fortified, has a toll-houſe, and ſends deputies to the ſtates.

The iſland of St. Philip has only one village of the ſame name, which is not very conſiderable.

III. The province of Frieſland is bounded by the Flie to the weſt, by Groningen and Overyſſel to the eaſt, by the German ocean to the north, and by the Zuyder ſea to the ſouth. It is thirty-two miles long, twenty-ſeven broad, has a ſoil and air reſembling thoſe of Holland, rich paſtures that feed large quantities of cattle, ſheep, horſes, &c. and in the higher grounds are good corn lands. It produces turf and wood, has many lakes, and is guarded from the ſea by conſiderable dykes. Here are many canals which facilitate commerce; the inhabitants are chiefly Anabaptiſts; their language approaches the neareſt to the old Engliſh of any other in Europe. Several courts and chambers belong to this province, and the Calviniſt miniſters are two hundred and ſeven in number, divided into ſix claſſes, and holding ſynods annually and alternately. The aſſembly of the ſtates here conſiſts of about eighty-two perſons, who ſend five deputies to the aſſembly of the ſtates general. The linen manufactured here is the fineſt perhaps in the univerſe, and the woollen is much eſteemed.

1. Leuwarden, the capital of this province, is thirty-eight



An Accurate View *of* AMSTERDAM, *the Capital of the*
Dutch Netherlands

eight miles diſtance from Campen to the north, twenty-ſix from Groeningen to the weſt, about ſixty from Amſterdam to the north-eaſt, and ſeven from the German ocean to the ſouth. It is the largeſt, richeſt, beſt built, and moſt populous of the province, though not ſo ancient as ſome others: it is the ſeat of the provincial ſtates and the ſovereign council, and the reſidence of the ſtadtholder. The ſtreets are clean, the houſes ſplendid, the bridges well paved, and the gardens pleaſant. The churches, the governor's palace, that where the ſtates meet, and the houſes of the noblemen are fine ſtructures. The figure of the city is an oblong ſquare, encompaſſed with ſtrong ramparts, a broad deep ditch, five bulwarks of earth, with a ditch each. It ſtands in a fruitful ſoil; and by its navigable canals, the largeſt of which runs to the ocean, they have a good trade with Hamburg, Bremen, Embden, and Holland; and are plentifully ſupplied with neceſſaries from the neighbouring countries. They have two hoſpitals; and the city is governed by good laws under three burgomaſters, and nine aldermen.

2. The town of Francker, which is about ten miles from Leuwarden, and four from the Zuyder ſea, is neither large nor fortified, but has an univerſity, which was opened in the year 1585, and a phyſic-garden. The ſalaries of the profeſſors are paid out of the revenues of the old monaſteries; and the ſtudents, neither in this, nor the other univerſities of the provinces, pay any tax for their wine and beer. They make here great numbers of fine blue glazed tiles and bricks.

3. Harlingen, which is the largeſt town in the province next to Leuwarden, ſtands on the coaſt of the Zuyder ſea, at the mouth of a large canal. The town is pretty well fortified towards the land, and the adjacent country may be eaſily laid under water. Its manufactures are ſalt, bricks, and tiles. The admiralty college of Frieſland has its ſeat here.

4. The town of Dokkum, about eleven miles from Leuwarden, and about four or five from the north ſea, with which it has a communication by a canal, called Dokkum Diep, through which the largeſt ſhips may paſs at high water. A great deal of ſalt is made in this town, which ſtands in a fruitful country, abounding in corn, paſture, villages, and gentlemens ſeats.

5. The ſmall town of Staveren, which ſtands on the banks of the Zuyder ſea, within three leagues of Weſt Frieſland, was formerly a place of great trade, which hath much dwindled of late years. 6. Sneck, ſituated on a lake of the ſame name, which ſupplies it with plenty of fiſh, both for conſumption and ſale. 7. Stoten, a ſmall town, almoſt ſurrounded with lakes. 8. Workum, a ſmall town near the Zuyder ſea. 9. Ylſt, which ſends deputies to the ſtates. 10. Makkum. 11. Rinlopen, which has a harbour on the Zuyder ſea.

12. The village of Molkweren, which is ſituated in a marſhy ground. They ſpeak here a particular language, which none of the other inhabitants of the country underſtand. It is a remainder, or dialect of the ancient Saxon; ſo that the people of the village, and the Engliſh, underſtand each other pretty well. The houſes here are placed ſo irregular, that when a ſtranger comes into this village, he muſt have a guide to ſhew him the right way.

On the coaſt of Frieſland are two little iſlands, called Ameland and Schiermonnigkoog, the former of which belongs to the prince of Orange, as a free, independent lordſhip. At Wykeb village, in the quarter of the Seven Foreſts, are interred the remains of the celebrated general Coehorn.

SECT. III.

Deſcribing the Provinces of GRONINGEN, OVERYSSEL, GELDERLAND, and UTRECHT, with the Country of DREANTHE, the Generalité Lands, &c. with a particular Deſcription of their reſpective Cities, Towns, and Rivers; alſo of the Trade, Manufactures, &c. of the Inhabitants.

IV. THE province of Groningen is bounded, on the eaſt, by Munſter; on the weſt, by Frieſland; on the ſouth, by Dreanthe; and on the north, by the German ocean. It is forty-ſeven miles long, and the greateſt breadth is about thirty-three miles. The number of canals and dykes are very conſiderable; and the principal river is the Hunſe. The ſtates conſiſt of the deputies; of the town of Groningen, and of the neighbouring country ſix deputies are ſent to the ſtates-general: the number of eſtabliſhed clergy are one hundred and ſixty miniſters, divided into ſeven claſſes. The air and ſoil reſemble thoſe of Frieſland.

The principal places are, 1. Groningen, the capital, twenty-ſeven miles from Leuwarden, fifty-eight from Deventer, twenty-four from Embden, eighty from Amſterdam, and twelve from the neareſt ſhore of the German ocean, at the conflux of ſeveral rivulets, which form the Hunſe and Fivel. Ships of conſiderable burden can come up to the city, in conſequence of which it enjoys a pretty good trade. It was formerly very ſtrong, but its fortifications are now much neglected. The univerſity here was founded in 1615, and is well endowed out of the revenues of the antient monaſteries. The town, which was formerly one of the Hanſe, and has ſtill great privileges, is large and populous, being the ſeat of the high colleges, and containing three ſpacious market-places, and twenty-ſeven ſtreets, in which are many fine houſes, beſides churches, and other public ſtructures. By the river Fivel, and the Eems, it has a communication with Weſtphalia. In 1672 it made ſuch a gallant reſiſtance againſt the biſhop of Munſter, that he is ſaid to have loſt ten thouſand men before it. A conſiderable diſtrict, called the Gorecht, is under the juriſdiction of this city. Rodolphus Agricola, and Veſelius, two of the moſt learned men of the age in which they lived, were born here.

2. The town of Dam, or Damme, ſtands on the river, or channel, called Damſterdiep, about three miles from the mouth of the Eems to the ſouth, and thirteen from Groningen to the ſouth-weſt. Though this is an open place, it has all the privileges of a city, and ſends deputies to the ſtates of the province. It has ſuffered very much of late by inundations. The Imperialiſts, it is ſaid, took this city by ſtorm in 1536, when thoſe of Gelderland were lords of it; and that it was agreed, that the walls ſhould never be re-built, nor the town fortified.

3. The ſtrong fortreſs of Winſchoten ſtands near the Dollert, ſixteen miles diſtant from Groningen to the ſouth-eaſt. It was taken and plundered by the troops of Munſter in 1674.

4. The town of Delfzyl ſtands on the Damſter-Diep, otherwiſe called Fivel, three miles from Dam to the north-eaſt, at the mouth of the river Eems. It has a very good harbour, which, for ſituation, and other advantages, exceeds that of Embden. It is a place of ſuch importance, that it was always well fortified by thoſe who were in poſſeſſion of it. The duke of Alva deſigned to have built a good city here, but was prevented by the wars, to which his bloody government gave riſe. It is a ſtrong place, ſurrounded with good ramparts, and ſeven baſtions, and defended by a citadel encompaſſed by broad and deep ditches.

5. Twenty-eight miles from Groningen to the ſouth-eaſt ſtands Bortanger fort, in the middle of a large marſh, which is almoſt impaſſable, on the borders of the biſhopric of Munſter, and the county of Embden.

V. The province of Overyſſel is bounded, on the eaſt, by the county of Bentheim, and the biſhopric of Munſter; on the weſt by the Zuyder ſea; on the ſouth by Zutphen, and on the north by Frieſland and Dreanthe. It has the name of Overyſſel from its ſituation in reſpect of Holland, Utrecht, and part of Gelderland. Its greateſt extent from north to ſouth, including the territory of Dreanthe, is about fifty-ſeven miles, and from eaſt to weſt about forty-three. The ſoil is in general far inferior to that of the other provinces, being full of ſand, heaths, and marſhes; yet in ſome places they have good corn lands and paſture. The ſtates conſiſt of the nobility, and the towns of Deventer, Campen, and Zwol, in which their annual aſſemblies are alternately held. Here are high tribunals and colleges, anſwering to thoſe of the other provinces; and five deputies are commonly ſent from hence to the aſſembly of the ſtates-general. The clergy of the eſtabliſhed religion, who are divided into four claſſes, making in all eighty-four miniſters, hold their annual ſynods alternately in the chief towns. This province was long ſubject to the biſhops of Utrecht, till biſhop Henry of Bavaria transferred it to Charles V. and in 1580, it acceded to the union of Utrecht.

The principal places are, 1. Deventer, in the quarter of Salland, on the Yſſel, over which it has a bridge of boats, eight miles from Zutphen, forty-four from Utrecht, and about eighteen from the Zuyder ſea. This was formerly an imperial and Hanſe town, and alſo, for a ſhort time, a biſhop's ſee. It is now a neat, populous, well built, and well fortified city, containing ſeveral churches belonging to different ſects, a magnificent gymnaſium, a mint, and

and an iron foundery: five annual fairs are held here. They have a good trade, and along the river ſide is a fine quay, adorned with rows of trees.

2. The town of Campen, on the Yſſel, is ſtrong from its ſituation, and may be eaſily laid under water. This place was once a free imperial city, has ſtill a mint, but its trade is greatly decayed. The wooden bridge is a curious ſtructure, ſtanding upon vaſt piles. 3. Zwol, though not chief in dignity, is the handſomeſt and moſt wealthy town in the province, ſixteen miles north of Deventer. It is ſtrongly fortified, contains ſeveral churches and hoſpitals, an arſenal, a college, and a granary. The provincial ſtates meet here, at Deventer, and Campen alternately; and the celebrated Thomas à Kempis was prior of a monaſtery near this town. 4. Woollenhoven, on the Zuyder ſea. 5. Hoſſelt, a fortified town on the Blackwater. 6. Genemunden. 7. Amels, famed for its manufactures of fine linen.

VI. The province of Gelderland is called North-Gelderland, to diſtinguiſh it from Upper Gelderland, or Gelders, belonging to the king of Pruſſia. It is bounded, on the eaſt, by Munſter and Cleves; on the north by Overyſſell and the Zuyder ſea; on the ſouth by the Maeſe, which ſeparates it from Brabant; and, on the weſt, by Utrecht and Holland. It is forty-ſeven miles from north to ſouth, and upwards of forty from eaſt to weſt. The land lies higher, and the air is much clearer than in the maritime provinces, and the ſoil in moſt parts is fruitful. Gelderland is divided into three diſtricts, viz. Nimeguen, Zutphen, and Arnheim, each of which has its diets and ſtates. Thoſe for the province are held twice a year, and nineteen deputies are ſent to the ſtates-general. Here are two hundred and eighty-five Calviniſt miniſters, four Lutheran, fourteen Roman Catholic, and three anabaptiſt congregations. This province is watered by the Rhine, and its three branches, the Yſſel, Leck, and Waal, ſeveral canals, &c.

The moſt remarkable places in the diſtrict of Nimeguen are, 1. Nimeguen, which ſtands on the Waal, nine miles from Cleves, and fifty-two from Amſterdam, and is the capital of the quarter to which it gives name. It is a large antient city, ſtrongly fortified, and pleaſantly ſituated where the Oppidum Batavorum is ſuppoſed by ſome to have ſtood. It was formerly an Imperial or Hanſe town. On the eaſt ſide of it ſtands an old caſtle, called the Falkenhof, where are pleaſant walks of lime-trees, and it contains ſeveral churches belonging to different ſects. The provincial ſtates, and thoſe of the diſtrict, aſſemble in the ſtadthouſe. This city carries on a good trade with the duchy of Cleves, and makes great profit by its white beer, which is much eſteemed throughout the provinces. In the town-houſe is kept the ſword with which the counts Egmont and Hoorn were beheaded by the duke of Alva's order. The turgrave, who reſides in the caſtle, is one of the chief nobles of the provinces, and preſides in its diets. In the higher part of the city there are three large ponds, fed from hidden ſprings; and through the whole there are many deep wells, which are obſerved to riſe and fall, as does the Maeſe, ſix miles diſtant from this city; whereas the Waal runs cloſe by it, but in a valley, towards which the deſcent is conſiderable.

2. The town of Bommel (the capital and only conſiderable place of an iſland of the ſame name, otherwiſe called Bommel-waert) ſtands on the river Waal, ten miles diſtant from Cuylenburg to the ſouth, and eight from Bolduc to the north. It is a pleaſant watered city, with broad and regular ſtreets. It is very ſtrong, being fortified with good curtains, baſtions, and towers, a double wall and double ditches. It ſtands in a low marſhy ground, which can be overflowed from the Waal and Maeſe. The town chuſe their own magiſtrates, under whoſe juriſdiction is the whole iſland of Bommel, in which are many good villages, and which is about thirteen miles long, and four miles broad, between the Waal and the Maeſe. This place ſurrendered to the French in 1672, who ſpent fourteen days in deſtroying its fortifications, carried off the artillery and ammunition, and obliged the town to pay thirty-ſix thouſand guilders to prevent its being burnt.

3. The ſmall city of Batenburg is ſituated on the northern bank of the Maeſe, twelve miles diſtant from Nimeguen towards the ſouth-weſt. It is the chief place of a little country or diſtrict, called Maas and Waal, becauſe it lies between theſe two rivers near their conflux. The town has the title of barony; and two brothers, lords of Batenburg, were beheaded at Bruſſels, in the year 1569, by the duke of Alva's orders. From that family the counts of Hoorn were alſo deſcended.

4. In this diſtrict is alſo the town of Tiel on the Waal, ſeventeen miles weſt of Nimeguen; it is ſtill populous, and hath a tolerable trade, but is much decayed from its priſtine ſplendor.

The village of Panderen is in the bailliage of Upper Betrewe, where begins the new canal, through which the Rhine at preſent paſſes. In the ſame bailliage ſtood formerly the Schenken-Schanze, a very ſtrong and ſpacious fort, built in 1586 by general Martin Schenk; and the Tolhaus, a caſtle where the dukes of Gelderland frequently reſided, and where veſſels ſtill pay toll, as they formerly did. The Betrewe is that tract of land lying between the Rhine and the Waal. It is called the Upper and Lower, or Eaſtern and Weſtern Betrewe, and divided into two bailliages.

In the ſecond diſtrict is the town of Zutphen, on the right bank of the Yſſel, giving name to a country, which conſtitutes another of the three quarters into which the province is divided. This place is large, and ſtrongly fortified, and has a bridge over the Yſſel, which divides the town into two parts. Here are ſeveral churches belonging to different ſects, with hoſpitals for the aged, ſick, orphans, and ſtrangers, and a gymnaſium. There are pleaſant walks about the town, eſpecially on the ramparts. The citizens are noted for their courteſy and politeneſs, to which the many gentlemen who live here greatly contribute. The great Sir Philip Sidney died of the wounds he received at the ſiege of this city; and Gerard Van Zutphen, maſter to the famous Thomas a Kempis, was born here. The whole neighbouring country may be laid under water by means of Borkel, a river which here joins the Yſſel.

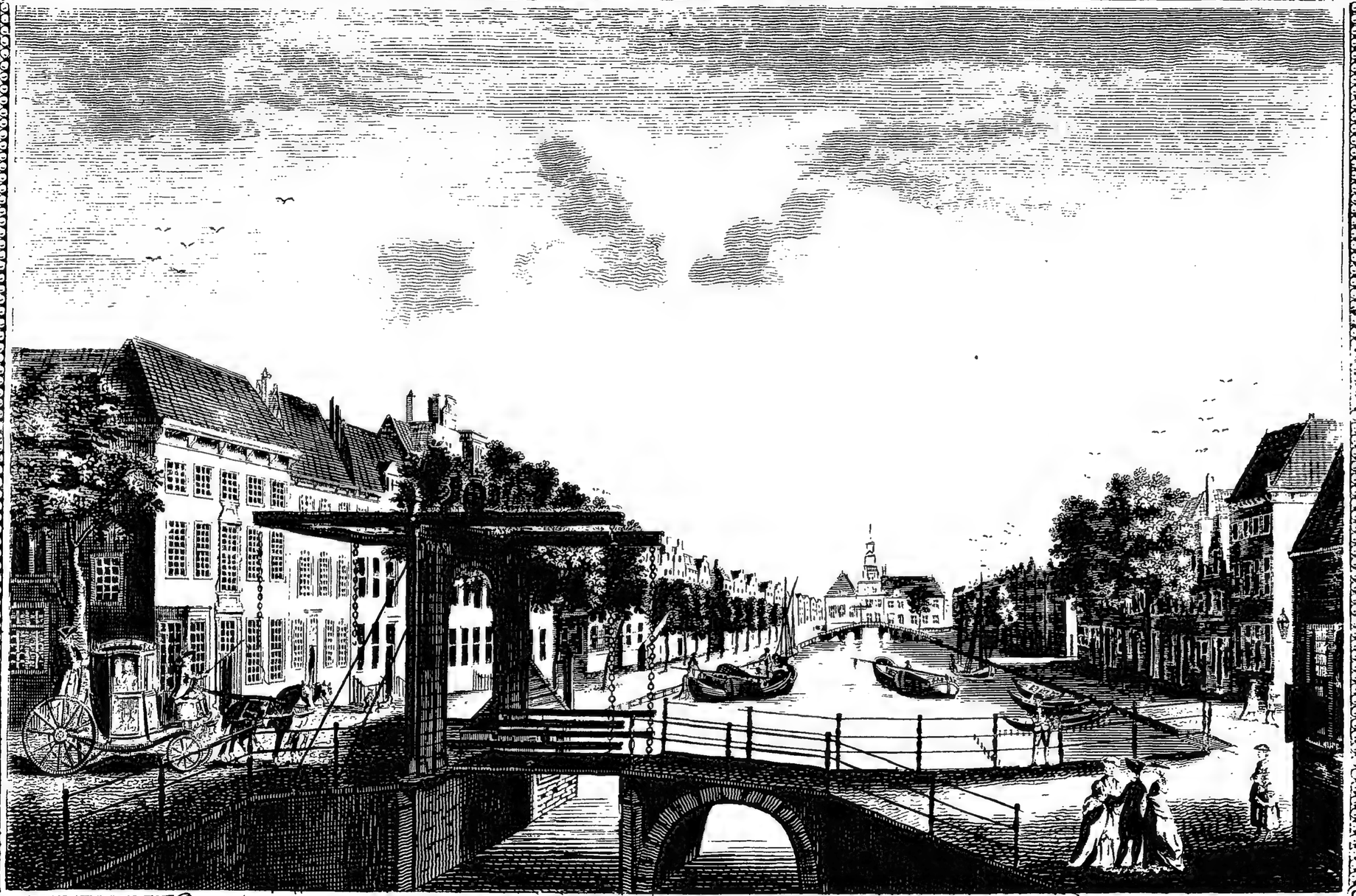
In this diſtrict are alſo, Breedevoort on the borders of Munſter and Heerenburg, a town which gives name to a lordſhip; Doeſburg, a fortified town, at the conflux of the Old and New Yſſel; Deutichen, on the Old Yſſel, Lochem on the Borkel, Grol on the Slink, and Borkelo, on the Borkelo.

The third diſtrict of this province, called Arnheim, contains a town of the ſame name, which is not only the capital of this diſtrict, but of the whole province. It ſtands on the Rhine, at the foot of the Veluwe hills, ſix miles from Nimeguen, and forty-eight from Amſterdam, and is ſtrongly fortified. There is an antient palace, in which the dukes of Gelderland, and after them the ſtadtholders of the province, uſed to keep their court. The walls, being delightfully planted with lime-trees, make a pleaſant walk. In the great church are the monuments of ſeveral counts and dukes of Gelderland; and near the city is the village of Ooſterbeck, where the emperor Henry III. was born in 1027. This town has a commodious harbour, and is the ſeat of the ſupreme council of Gelderland, and the chamber of accounts. In that tract of land, called the Veluwe, is the lordſhip of Loo, belonging to the prince of Orange, and has a beautiful ſeat on it.

The other places of note in this diſtrict are, 1. Harderwyk, ſituated on the Zuyder ſea, twenty-ſix miles from Arnheim, and thirty from Amſterdam. Here is an univerſity, which, till 1648, was only a famous ſchool. The trade of the town is conſiderable, eſpecially in fiſh, of which its red herrings are much admired. The ſteeple of St. Mary's church, a moſt ſtately ſtructure, is ſo high, that it ſerves for a land-mark, being ſeen at a great diſtance, both by ſea and land. The provincial mint is in the city, the fortifications of which are in the antient manner. The celebrated lawyer Gerardus Voetius is ſaid to have been a native of this place. Prodigious quantities of blue-berries are gathered in the neighbouring woods, and carried to Amſterdam, and other towns. 2. Elburga, a ſmall town on the Zuyder ſea, whoſe ramparts, planted with lime-trees, form a delightful walk. Its inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by fiſhing, and catching wild ducks. 3. Wageningen, a ſmall town on the Rhine, with a commodious harbour: tobacco is much cultivated in the neighbourhood.

VII. The province of Utrecht is wholly ſurrounded by Holland and Gelderland, except a ſmall part which borders on the Zuyder ſea. The length is about thirty-two miles, the breadth about twenty. This country enjoys a good air, and in moſt parts the ſoil is fruitful. The rivers are, the Rhine, Leck, Vecht, and ſome ſmaller ſtreams. This province is divided into four quarters.

There are five cities in the province of Utrecht, and ſixty-five towns and villages. Its ſtates are compoſed of the clergy, the nobility, and the towns: indeed the former are merely nominal, and conſiſt of nobles and citizens of



A Perspective View of the New Drawbridge, Canal & Great Orphan House, at the HAGUE, a celebrated Town in Holland.

the Calviniſt religion, and not of eccleſiaſtics. They are, however, elected from the chapters of the five churches at Utrecht, and ſtill in the aſſembly of the ſtates repreſent the antient clergy of the country. The college of the deputies of this province conſiſts of twelve members, each claſs of the ſtates ſending four commiſſioners, and the provincial court of juſtice is compoſed of a preſident, ſix ordinary and three extraordinary aſſeſſors.

The chief city, Utrecht, in latin Ultrajectum, and the capital of the province, ſtands in a delightful corn country, in the fifty-ſecond degree ten minutes north latitude, and in the fifth degree ſeven minutes eaſt longitude. It is ſituated on the river Rhine, which here divides itſelf into two branches, called the Old and New Rhine, both of which traverſe the city through its whole length, after which they unite again. This city is pretty large, it being about an hour and a half's walk in circuit, and is alſo very populous, though it has no other defence than a wall on the old canal. The Dutch Calviniſts have ſeven churches, the principal of which is the cathedral, dedicated to St. Martin, and ſtands in the centre of the city; but only conſiſts of the choir, the greateſt part of the old cathedral being deſtroyed by a terrible ſtorm in 1674, ſince which the tower has always remained ſeparate from the body of the church. The chapter belonging to this cathedral is compoſed of forty members, who purchaſe their places, for which they generally pay between ſix and ſeven thouſand guilders. The other chapter churches in this city are the Old Minſter, or that of St. Salvator, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. John's. Over the church is a muſeum, which contains a variety of curioſities and antiquities. St. Peter's church has been aſſigned to the French Calviniſts, who conſtitute a numerous congregation. The Lutherans, the Remonſtrants, and the Mennonites, have each of them a church, whilſt the papiſts meet in houſes, of which they have ſeveral appropriated for that purpoſe. In this city alſo reſides the chief of the Janſeniſts in the Netherlands, who ſtiles himſelf archbiſhop of Utrecht, and is elected by the nominal chapter, which, including the dean, conſiſts of eight canons. The ſtates of the province meet in a building, called the ſtates chamber, which is alſo the ſeat of the other provincial colleges.

The memorable union was formed in this city between the Seven United Provinces, in the year 1579. In 1672 the French took this city without the leaſt reſiſtance, and in 1712 a congreſs of plenipotentiaries was opened here from all the ſtates in Europe, which terminated in a general peace about two years afterwards.

Amersfort, or Amersfoort, is ſituated fourteen miles to the north-eaſt of Utrecht, on the river Eems, which has its riſe in theſe parts from the confluence of ſeveral rivulets, and firſt receives that name here, where it becomes navigable. It is a ſtrong town, ſituated at the foot of a hill, in a pleaſant and fertile country. The buildings, particularly thoſe of the old town, are very neat. It has three churches, one of which is a large and ſtately ſtructure. The hoſpitals of Amersfort reſemble thoſe of the larger cities; and here is a public ſchool, where ſeveral perſons of eminence have had their education.

The town of Rhenen is ſituated on the Rhine, about ſeven miles above Wick-te-Overſtede to the eaſt, nineteen from Utrecht towards the ſouth-eaſt, and thirteen from Amersfort to the ſouth. Montfort, the chief place of a little diſtrict, is ſituated on the little river Yſſel, near the borders of the province of Holland, ten miles above Gauda to the eaſt, ſix from Utrecht towards the ſouth-weſt, and three from Oude-water to the ſouth-eaſt.

The country of Dreanthe is bounded, on the eaſt, by Munſter; on the north by Groningen; on the weſt by Frieſland, and on the ſouth by Bentheim and Overyſſel. It is tolerably fertile; the ſtates conſiſt of the nobles and freeholders; the aſſembly is annually held at Aſſen, but no deputies are ſent from thence to the ſtates-general. Aſſen, the capital, is ſmall, well built, and the ſeat of the high colleges; and Coeverden, though a ſmall town, is very ſtrongly fortified.

By the Generalité Lands are meant thoſe parts of the Netherlands that appertain to the united provinces in general. The hereditary ſtadtholder is governor of them all. The high tribunals are held at the Hague, Middleburg, and Veulo, and the eſtabliſhed religion is Calviniſm. Theſe lands conſiſt of part of the duchies of Brabant and Limburg, of the upper quarter of Gelderland, and part of Flanders.

The principal places in Brabant, belonging to the ſtates, are the following; 1. Bois le Duc, called in Latin Silva Ducis: it is ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Dommel and Aa, which, after their junction, are called the Dieſt. At about an hour's diſtance from hence, this river loſes itſelf in the Maeſe. The city is pretty large, and interſected by many canals; it has three churches belonging to the Dutch Calviniſts, with one of the French, one of Lutherans, and ten maſs-houſes; the majority of the people being of the Romiſh religion. The trade and ſhipping of Bois le Duc are conſiderable.

2. Twenty miles to the weſt of Breda is Bergen-op-zoom, or Bergen upon the Border, the capital of a marquiſate of the ſame name; through it runs the rivulet or rather moat of Zoom. The ſouth ſide of the town ſtands on a ſmall eminence. It has been long celebrated as a ſtrong fortreſs; and its wall, which is about an hour's walk in circuit, is defended by five baſtions and ten horn-works. Beſides the other fortifications on the north ſide, a ſtrong line was drawn there in 1727, that has a communication with Moermont, Pinſen, and Rover forts, and the South or Water fort of five baſtions commands the entrances of the old and new harbour. The adjacent country may alſo be laid under water; and as long as Zealand continues clear of enemies, ſupplies and reinforcements may be thrown into it by means of the Scheld. It contains about eleven hundred houſes, with an old palace, called the Hof, that is at preſent the chamber of accounts; and the feudal court belonging to the marquiſate, are kept in it. Here is a Dutch Calviniſt church, and another divided into two partitions, which is aſſigned to the French Calviniſts and the Lutherans. The papiſts have likewiſe a chapel. This town was firſt walled in 1287. The ſtates general keep a good garriſon here, and the governor is always a perſon of diſtinguiſhed reputation.

3. Breda, the capital of the barony of the ſame name, is ſeated on the river Merk, which at this place receives the Aa. The latter of theſe two ſtreams being a little before increaſed by the Byloop, is here rendered navigable, and has a communication with the German ocean. Its fortifications, without very great improvements, are unable to ſtand a long ſiege, though the city itſelf is partly covered by a moraſs, and, by means of the Merk and Aa, the inhabitants are able to lay a part of the country under water. It conſiſts of about fifteen hundred houſes, is well built, and contains a regular caſtle encompaſſed with a moat, and fronting the entrance is a ſquare delightfully planted with trees. The great church, now in the hands of the Proteſtants, has ſeveral very fine monuments, and a handſome ſpire three hundred and ſixty-two feet high: the Dutch have alſo another church, and the French have one, as have likewiſe the Lutherans; but though the Roman catholics are more numerous, they are allowed only three chapels. The town-houſe is a large ſtructure, and there are four ſpacious market-places; but the commerce and woollen manufactures of this town are greatly declined.

4. The town of Maeſtricht, on the Maeſe, is ſituated twelve miles from Liege, and forty-eight from Bruſſels. The ſtates-general, to whom it was yielded up by the treaty of Munſter, are ſovereigns of it, jointly with the biſhop of Liege, as having ſucceeded to the rights of the dukes of Brabant. Here are many popiſh convents, and churches belonging to different ſects, and a ſtrong garriſon is maintained by the ſtates; the magiſtracy conſiſts partly of Calviniſts, and partly of Roman catholics, and the latter muſt be natives of the biſhopric of Liege; in a hill in the neighbourhood is a horizontal quarry full of long winding paſſages, in which, in time of war, the country people ſecure their cattle and valuable effects; forty thouſand men, it is ſaid, might lodge in it with great convenience. The town contains about three thouſand houſes, and thirteen thouſand inhabitants, beſides the garriſon. Here is a Calviniſt gymnaſium and grammar-ſchool, the maſters and profeſſors of which are paid by the ſtates; and, beſides other buildings, here is alſo a large college, a commandery of the teutonic order, a ſtately town-houſe, and governor's houſe.

The part of the duchy of Linſburg, which belongs to the ſtates-general, contains, 1. Valkenburg, the Falcon's mountain, or caſtle, which ſtands on the river Geul, and though but a ſmall open place, is the capital of a country. 2. Dalem, otherwiſe called St. Gravendal, a ſmall town on the river Berwine. The former of theſe places is exempted from all taxes by a particular privilege.

The ſtates general have the following places in the upper part of Gelderland, viz.

3. Venlo has its name from its ſituation among low meadows, which is the meaning of its name in Dutch. It ſtands on the right bank of the Maeſe, ſeven miles diſtant from Geldre to the ſouth, and ſeventeen from Ruremonde to the north. It is not well enough fortified to be able to hold out a long ſiege. Its rampart is about three miles in compaſs, and on the ſide of the Maeſe it conſiſts of a wall, formerly flanked with ſeveral towers, moſt of which have been demoliſhed.

The city of Venlo is of a ſquare figure, and pretty large, having two ſquares: the town-houſe ſtands in one, where they alſo keep a market three times a week; the other is the parade, and place of arms. There are between eight and nine hundred houſes here, and about four thouſand inhabitants, moſt of whom are Roman catholics, who enjoy the free and public exerciſe of ther religion. The magiſtracy is compoſed of a ſchout, a burgomaſter, ſeven ſcheepen, three counſellors, and two ſecretaries. The burgo-maſter is changed annually by the ſtates general, and choſen among the ſcheepen from a nomination of three preſented to them by the counſellors.

4. Stevenſweert is a ſtrong fortreſs with ſeven baſtions. It ſtands in an iſland of the Maeſe, near the borders of the duchy of Cleves and the biſhoprick of Liege, three miles below Maeſyck, and nine above Ruremonde.

The following are alſo the principal places, of which the ſtates general are poſſeſſed in Flanders, viz.

1. Hulſt, a ſtrong fortified town, ſituated in a fruitful plain, which may be laid under water. The commodity it chiefly deals in is corn, having a canal, or harbour, which communicates with the Weſt Scheld. The forts and lines by which it is ſurrounded, render the approaches to it very difficult; but the air is none of the beſt, and moſt of the inhabitants are papiſts. It gives name to a bailliage of conſiderable extent. 2. Sluys, on the German ocean, the harbour of which is now almoſt choaked up. The fortifications are remarkably ſtrong; but the air is ſo bad, that the garriſon muſt be changed every year. All the other Dutch governors in Flanders are ſubordinate to the governor of this town. 3. Sas van Ghent is a ſmall but ſtrong town on the bay of the Weſt Scheld. Its name ſignifies the Sluice of Ghent; for the inhabitants having dug a canal from hence to that city, erected a ſluice here for keeping up the waters. About a mile from the town is a fort, called St. Anthony's, which was built for the defence of the ſluice. 4. Phillipine, a ſmall, but well fortified town, on the weſtern arm of the Scheld, called Brackman-water. It had its name from Philip II. king of Spain, who cauſed it to be built. 5. Not far from Sheys is a fort, called St. Donnaas.

The iſland of Kadſand, or Catſand, is in this part of Flanders: this, as well as many other places, whoſe names begin with Cat, is ſuppoſed to have been ſo called from the Catti, who formerly inhabited part of the Netherlands. It lies over againſt Sluys, and is very fertile. Strong dykes have been erected, and are kept in repair at a vaſt expence, to defend it againſt the ſea, to which it is much expoſed in ſtormy weather. The Saltzburghers have a congregation in this diſtrict.

SECT. IV.

Of the Perſons, Diſpoſitions, Dreſs, Genius, Cuſtoms, Manners, &c. of the DUTCH; their Religion, Conſtitution, Trade, Commerce, Revenues, Forces, &c.

THESE people are, in general, tall and ungain, having good complexions, and are ſtrong but aukward. The boors are heavy, and ſlow of underſtanding. Their ſeamen are a plain, blunt, rough, ſurly, and ill-mannered ſort of people. Their tradeſmen are ſomewhat ſharper, and make uſe of all their ſkill to circumvent thoſe they deal with. Every claſs of men are extremely frugal: all appetites and paſſions (avarice excepted) run lower and cooler here than in other countries. Their reſentment is uſually unmanly and ſavage. They are, however, patient, ſteady, wary, calm, and have ſeldom any difference with each other; but when they are irritated to quarrel, they grow exceedingly brutiſh.

Their dreſs is plain, and they change faſhions as rarely as the Spaniards. Their men wear coats without ſhape or plaits, with long pockets placed as high as the ribs. The womens dreſs is ſtill more ſingular, for their coats reach only to the middle of their legs. They are neat to exceſs in their houſes and furniture, and the ſtreets themſelves are kept amazingly clean. Mr. Hanway, in ſpeaking of the women, ſays, that the dirtieſt thing in a Dutchman's houſe is his wife. The pavement of the chambers is generally of marble.

The people of this country are divided into five claſſes; namely, boors or huſbandmen; ſeamen and watermen; merchants and tradeſmen; thoſe who have a competency; and, fifthly, gentlemen and officers. The poorer ſort live upon ſour milk, pulſe, and herbs; but people of a ſuperior ſtation imitate their neighbours, and aim at the moſt luxurious mode of living. They are addicted to drinking; and, when they treat their friends, do it ſumptuouſly, though they pinch themſelves for it a month afterwards. Their principal enjoyment is good eating and hard drinking. One of their winter amuſements is ſkaiting, in which they excel; ſo that in a hard froſt it is aſtoniſhing to ſee the crowds of both ſexes that paſs from place to place upon the ice, and dart along with amazing velocity. Many of the Dutch excel in painting and engraving, ſome have been good ſtatuaries, and a few have been remarkable for their wit and ingenuity, as Eraſmus, Grotius, &c.

The common mode of travelling in the United Provinces, and indeed throughout the Auſtrian and French Netherlands, is in treckſcoots, or draw-boats, which are large covered boats drawn by a horſe at the rate of three miles an hour, the fare of which does not amount to more than a penny a mile. The rate of theſe boats, and alſo of the poſt waggons, is fixed; and you are permitted to carry a portmanteau and proviſions, ſo that you are not under the neceſſity of expending any thing at public-houſes. The carriage of the baggage is not ſettled by law, therefore an agreement ought to be made, otherwiſe the driver will charge according to the dictates of his avarice; and the money muſt be paid him, if a previous bargain is not made.

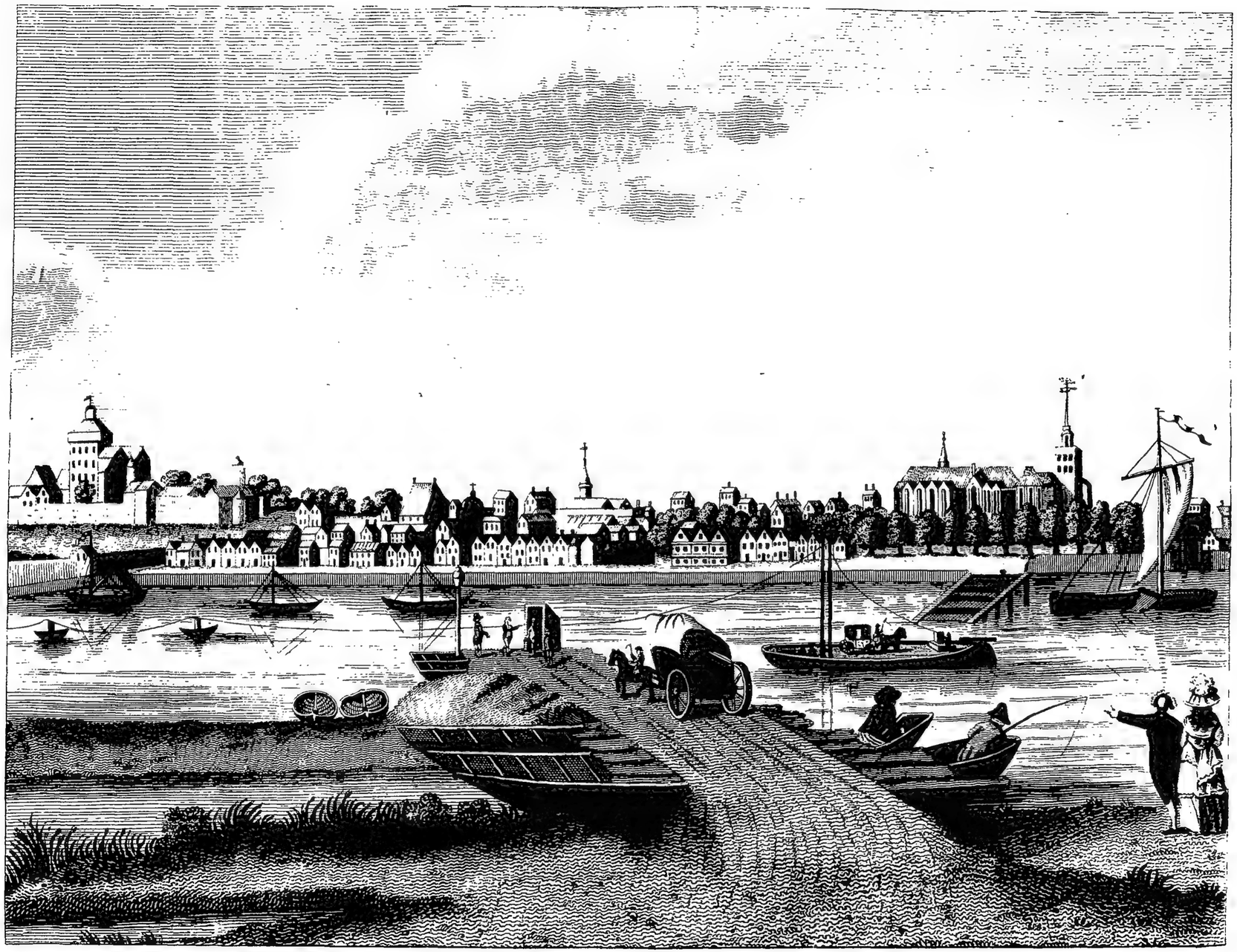
At the inns and public-houſes on the road, a perſon is ſure to meet with clean linen and ſoft beds; but their bedſteads, or rather cabins, in the ſides of the walls, are placed ſo high, that a man may break his neck if he happens to fall out of them. Beſides, as there is no diſputing with a Dutch inn-keeper, either about the reckoning or any other particular, therefore a traveller muſt be content to lie in the ſame room with half a dozen people, or more, and be diſturbed all night long by ſome body or other, if the churl of a landlord pleaſes to have it ſo.

In the United Provinces, their eccleſiaſtical concerns are governed by a preſbytery, where all the miniſters are equal. The preſbytery, or conſiſtory, as they call it, is compoſed of all the miniſters of the town, and of the lay-elders, who are choſen amongſt the moſt eminent inhabitants, and even ſometimes among the magiſtrates. They take care of all the affairs of the church within the city or town, and have the government of the flock, according to the diſcipline eſtabliſhed by the national ſynod held at Dort in the year 1618. The deacons, who are laymen, have the care of the poor, and the diſpoſal of all the money deſigned for charitable uſes.

They have eccleſiaſtical aſſemblies called claſſes, compoſed of the deputies of five or ſix neighbouring churches, more or leſs, who ſend each a miniſter and an elder. Another eccleſiaſtical aſſembly is the provincial ſynod, of which there are two in Holland, one for South Holland, and the other for North Holland. The whole province being divided into a great many claſſes, each claſs ſends four deputies to their reſpective ſynods, two miniſters, and two elders. All the more important affairs of the church, all that regards the ſtate of religion in general, cenſures, and degradations, are managed by theſe ſynods.

With reſpect to their eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that, at the time of the Reformation, the inhabitants declared for Lutheraniſm, adhering only to the Augſburg confeſſion; but in 1562, a different ſyſtem of articles, correſponding with thoſe of Geneva, was drawn up for the Netherland churches; at the union of Utrecht in 1579, the States agreed to maintain and defend it; and in 1651, the Calviniſt doctrines, as ſet forth by the ſynod of Dort, received the ſanction of the ſtates of each particular province. Hence the Calviniſts alone are admitted to any ſhare of the government, and deemed capable of holding the principal employments. The number of Calviniſt miniſters in the Seven United Provinces, and the countries belonging to them, amount to one thouſand five hundred and ſeventy. However, in matters of religion, an univerſal toleration is allowed.

Beſides the eſtabliſhed religion, the different ſects are, 1. The papiſts, who have three hundred and fifty churches in the United Provinces: they are computed to make one third of the inhabitants, and are admitted only to military employments.



View of the City of Nimeguen.
on the River Waal, Guelderland.

employments. 2. The Lutherans, whoſe places of worſhip have all the appearance of churches: they are incapable of holding poſts and employments. 3. The Remonſtrants, ſo denominated from a remonſtrance which they preſented to the aſſembly of the ſtates in 1610, are alſo called Arminians, from the learned Jacob Arminius, who taught the doctrine of univerſal redemption: there are thirty-four congregations of this ſociety, which is rather on the decline. 4. The Mennoniſts, or baptiſts, are divided into various ſects, the principal of which are the Flemiſchers and Waſſerlanders: they have about one hundred and eighty-ſix congregations. 5. The Rheinburghers, or collegiants, who are not very numerous. 6. The Quakers, who are few in number. 7. The Moravians, who form a conſiderable body. 8. The Armenian Chriſtians, who in many reſpects reſemble thoſe of the Greek church. 9. The Jews, tolerated here ever ſince the year 1619, have many rights and privileges, but are excluded from moſt trades at Amſterdam, &c. There are ſeveral other ſects that have no ſettled congregations.

The principal cities, as alſo the nobles, ſend deputies to the States General. Thus the number of the repreſentatives are very conſiderable, and all are maintained at the expence of their reſpective provinces; the deputies of Holland being allowed four florins a day, and thoſe of the other ſtates ſix. But whatever be the number of the deputies from each province, be they nobles or commoners, they have altogether but one voice; and therefore in the aſſembly of the States General there are but ſeven voices. Beſides this, being properly the aſſembly of the repreſentatives of the ſeven ſovereignties which compoſe the ſtates of the United Provinces, their power is limited either expreſsly or tacitly by this inſtruction: "Not to ſuffer the leaſt wound to be given to the ſovereignty of that province which deputes them." The States General, however, not only make peace or war in their own name, but ſend and receive ambaſſadors and other public miniſters. The commander in chief, and all other military officers, take an oath of fidelity to them; and, during a war, ſome of their members, or of the council of ſtate, follow the army, ſit in the council of war, and without their conſent nothing of importance can be undertaken. In time of war the States likewiſe grant licences and protections. Thus the States General appear at firſt view to be the ſovereigns of the country: but moſt of theſe deputies are appointed only for a few years, and though they have the power of debating on the moſt important affairs that may tend to ſecure or promote the preſervation and happineſs of the ſtate, yet they have not power to conclude any point of great conſequence, without previouſly communicating it to their reſpective provinces, and receiving their expreſs conſent. This renders the reſolutions of the republic very tedious and dilatory.

The provinces preſide weekly in their turn, in the aſſembly of the States General, beginning with Gelderland, who had the precedency before the union; then Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Frieſland, Overyſſel, and Groningen. He who is firſt named in the deputation of his province preſides, and is from thence called the Preſident of the Week. He propoſes the ſubject to be debated, and collects the votes of the aſſembly, upon which he forms his concluſion, dictates to the regiſter, and afterwards ſigns the reſolution. Their meetings are always held at the Hague; and they ſit throughout the whole year without adjournment.

The ſtadtholder is the principal officer in this country, for he is at the ſame time governor-general of the Seven United Provinces, captain-general, and grand-admiral; but his power is extremely limited.

The States aſſume the title of High and Mighty Lords, or the Lords the States General of the United Netherlands; and in public addreſſes they are ſtyled their High Mightineſſes. Their arms are, gules, a lion rampant, holding in one paw a ſword, and in the other a bundle of ſeven arrows; beneath the ſhield, which is ſurmounted with a ducal coronet, the motto CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCUNT is inſcribed.

The Dutch council of ſtate conſiſts of twelve deputies of the ſeveral provinces; and their office is either triennial, or during the pleaſure of their principals. In this council the deputies of Holland have the greateſt weight, that province being poſſeſſed of three votes, while none of the others have more than two, and ſome of them only one. The preſidentſhip indeed is held alternately by the twelve members, each in their week. The council of ſtate aſſembles every day in the ſame court with the States General. The principal affairs which come under the deliberation of this council, are, thoſe of the army and revenue; and in conjunction with the deputies of the States General, they alſo provide every thing neceſſary for the defence of the country, both in time of peace and war. The title of this council is Noble and Mighty Lords. The treaſurer-general is alſo honoured with this title, as being aſſeſſor in the council of ſtate, and may deliver his opinion; but has no definitive voice. In this council the receiver-general has a ſeat.

The general chamber of accounts is compoſed of fourteen deputies, each province ſending two. Their chief employment is to receive, ſtate, and balance the accounts of the ſeveral provinces. The members of this chamber are alſo ſtyled Noble and Mighty Lords. The general chamber of finances is ſubordinate to the former, and conſiſts of four commiſſioners and a ſecretary. The mint-office conſiſts of three counſellors, aſſiſted by a mint-maſter-general, a general aſſay-maſter, and an under ſecretary. All theſe ſeveral colleges meet at the Hague.

The proceedings of the ſeveral courts, for the adminiſtration of juſtice, are regulated by the particular laws of the reſpective towns and provinces where they are tried, the edicts of the ſtates and the civil law.

The inhabitants of the United Provinces, and thoſe of the conquered lands, have been rendered liable to many taxes, by the long and ſevere wars which the republic has ſuſtained, and the number of them, eſpecially in Holland, where they are always the heavieſt, is ſo great, that a certain great writer aſſerts, that the only thing which has eſcaped taxation is the air they breathe. The principal ordinary taxes are the duties on exports and imports, levied by the admiralty offices, and appropriated to defray the expences of the navy. The taxes on houſes, lands, horned cattle, &c. and on the purchaſe-money of all immoveables, under which are comprehended veſſels of above eighty tons burthen, for which the fortieth penny is paid; and this alone in Holland annually brings in above ſeven hundred thouſand golden florins. The twentieth penny levied on inheritances in the collateral and aſcending line. A poll-tax, which obtains only in ſome provinces. The exciſe on all kinds of proviſions, neceſſaries, and liquors; and here the money levied on bread and beer is eſteemed at above one-third, that on wine at ſomewhat leſs, and that on turf for firing alſo at one third. There is likewiſe a duty on horſes, coaches, and ſervants. The duty on the ſtampt paper, uſed in all their ſeveral inſtruments, contracts, and bonds, is ſaid to produce annually above four hundred thouſand golden florins.

Their land-forces, in time of peace, ſeldom exceed forty thouſand, and very often fall ſhort of that number. They employ a great many foreigners, eſpecially Swiſs and Scots, in their ſervice; and, in time of war, hire whole regiments of Germans. The chief command of the army is veſted in the ſtadtholder, under whom is the field-marſhal general. In 1756 the expences of the army amounted only to nine millions ſeven hundred and ſixty-five thouſand and four guilders, No nation in the world can fit out a more formidable fleet than the Dutch, having always vaſt quantities of timber prepared for building of ſhips, and alſo great numbers of ſhip-carpenters and mariners: however, in times of peace, they uſually have no more than thirty in commiſſion, for the protection of their trade in the Mediterranean, and to convey their homeward-bound Eaſt Indiamen, and other fleets.

The monopoly of the ſpice-trade has been in the hands of the Dutch Eaſt-India company much above a century; hence it is, perhaps, the moſt opulent trading company in the univerſe. Though the United Provinces of themſelves produce very few things, yet all the commodities and products of the globe may be procured here. The Dutch alſo acquire great riches by their herring, cod, and whale-fiſheries; by their manufactures of linen, paper, earthenware, &c. and by ſhip-building. The fiſhery in the ſeveral ſtreams, rivers, and lakes of this country, though very conſiderable, ſerves only for home conſumption; but that of the North-ſea is of vaſt produce, and divided into the leſſer and greater. The former is that carried on along the coaſt, eſpecially on the Dogger-bank, between England and Jutland, on which are caught cod, haddock, turbots, whitings, ſoals, and other ſea-fiſh. The cod caught here is either carried freſh and alive to market to the neareſt towns of the Netherlands, or is ſalted at ſea, and thus forms a branch both of domeſtic and foreign commerce. The great fiſhery is that of herrings, from which the Dutch reap immenſe profits: for though it cannot, as formerly, be termed the golden mine of Holland, yet it ſtill affords a comfortable ſubſiſtence to at leaſt thirty thouſand ſix hundred families.

The ſeaſon for catching the herrings along the coaſts of Scotland,

Scotland and England, is from the twenty-fourth of June to the twenty-fifth of November. The veſſels employed in this fiſhery are termed buſſes, and carry from twenty-five to thirty laſts, which one with another ſell for about one hundred and twenty guilders.

Every province has the right of coinage, but all the pieces muſt be of a ſimilar intrinſic value; the following is an exact account of the Dutch gold and ſilver coin: their gold coin are, the ryder, valued at one pound five ſhillings and ſix-pence. The half ryder, twelve ſhillings and nine pence. The double ducat, nineteen ſhillings and one penny. The ducat, nine ſhillings and ſix pence half-penny. The ſilver coin are, the three guilder piece, five ſhillings and five pence half-penny; rix-dollar, four ſhillings and ſix-pence halfpenny; dollar, two ſhillings and eight pence halfpenny; twenty-eight ſtiver piece, two ſhillings and ſix-pence; ſix-ſtiver piece, ſix-pence halfpenny; pieces of five ſtiver and a half, ſix-pence halfpenny; two-ſtiver pieces, eleven of which make two ſhillings: ſilver pieces, eleven of which make one ſhilling. The ſmalleſt coin, or doit, is worth about half a farthing; and Engliſh, French, and German coin, paſs for their intrinſic value in this country.

CHAP. XVI.

THE NEW HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF SWITZERLAND.

SECT. I.

Of the Boundaries and Situation, Natural Hiſtory, and Geographical Deſcription of the Country, with an Account of the Cities, Towns, and remarkable Places; the Inhabitants, their Trade, Manufactures, Manners, Cuſtoms, Government, Laws, Religion, &c.

THIS country is bounded by Burgundy, Sandgace, and the country of Gooe, weſt; Savoy, the Milaneſe, and Venetian territories, ſouth; Swabia, north; and Tyrol and Auſtria, eaſt, and lies between the ſixth and eleventh degree of eaſt longitude, and the forty-fifth and forty-eighth degree of north latitude, being two hundred and ſixty-miles long, and one hundred broad. It contains many ſtupendous mountains, whoſe inacceſſible and craggy ſummits are continually covered with ſnow, and the vallies are filled with lakes, or rivers and ſtreams that are repleniſhed by waters from the rocks. The weather is ſometimes wintry on the one ſide of a mountain, and reſembles the ſummer on the other. Prodigious quantities of ice and ſnow fall down and diſſolve in the winter, and dreadful inundations are frequent. There are, indeed, ſome fertile ſpots, but the principal part is dreary. The country is well-watered, produces ſome minerals, and abounds in cattle, ſheep, chamois and other goats, horſes, Alpine mice, wild-fowl, &c. it is not very populous; and the popiſh cantons are no leſs ſo than the proteſtant.

Switzerland is divided into thirteen cantons, or republics; which are, I. Bern. II. Zurich. III. Lucern. IV. Uri. V. Schweitz. VI. Underwald. VII. Zug. VIII. Glacis. IX. Baſil. X. Friburg. XI. Solothurn. XII. Schaffhauſen. XIII. Appenzel.

I. The canton of Bern, which is the richeſt, largeſt, and moſt fruitful, is one hundred and eighty miles long, and thirty broad. It is well watered by rivers, and contains ſeveral lakes. The principal of theſe is that of Geneva, the length of which is about eighteen leagues, and the greateſt breadth between three and four. The depth in ſome places is near four hundred fathom, in others not above forty. The Rhone enters it at the eaſt end, near Bouveret, and iſſues out again at the weſt, cloſe by Geneva. In ſummer its waters are much ſwelled by the melting of the ſnow on the mountains. The prevailing religion is Calviniſm, and miniſters are here kept in greater dependence on the civil power, than in any other of the cantons. The prevailing language here is the German; though people of condition ſpeak French and Italian.

The capital city, of the ſame name, is almoſt ſurrounded by the river Aar. The houſes are moſtly built of white free-ſtone, and, in the principal ſtreets, have piazzas, or arches, under them, for the convenience of walking dry in wet weather. Moſt of the ſtreets of Bern are paved with flints, and traverſed by a canal lined with free-ſtone, which is brought from a conſiderable diſtance, and is very uſeful in carrying off the filth of the city, extinguiſhing fire, and other purpoſes.

The city is large, ſtanding almoſt in the middle of the canton, and containing ſeveral churches, of which one is called the Great Church; and the firſt miniſter thereof is the dean, who is the head of the city clergy. Here are likewiſe a college, public library, muſeum, granaries, guildhall, arſenal, ſeveral hoſpitals, a handſome ſtone-bridge, a platform with a fine proſpect, &c.

The great council, in which alſo the ſovereignty of the cantons is veſted, conſiſts, when full, of two hundred and twenty-nine, but is generally much ſhort of that number, eighty or more often dying before their places are filled up. The leſſer council ſenate, or, as it is called, the daily council, (becauſe it meets every day, Sundays and holidays excepted) conſiſts of twenty-ſeven members, including the two prætors, or advoyers, the four tribunes of the people, the two treaſurers, and the two heim-lichers, or ſecreſy-men, ſo called, becauſe to them all ſecrets relative to the ſtate are diſcovered. The vacancies that happen in theſe two colleges are mutually filled up by the members of the great and little councils.

The village of Haſzli gives name to a territory or valley of conſiderable extent, in which are fine woods of beech and pine, excellent roots, wild fowl of all kinds, chamois and other mountain animals; together with mines, particularly of lead and iron, and fine cryſtals. The inhabitants of this diſtrict put themſelves under the ſovereignty of Bern in 1333, but with a reſerve of their antient rights and uſages. They have a particular dialect of their own.

The country called the Pais de Vaud, is twenty-four leagues in length from Geneva to Morat, being bounded on the weſt, by the county of Gex and Franche-Compté; and, on the ſouth, by the Valais and Savoy. Its capital, Lauſanne, which is the ſecond city of the whole canton, ſtands one mile from the lake.

Here is a college, founded in 1537, for the inſtruction of youth intended for the miniſtry. The cogniſance of criminal affairs belongs entirely to one quarter of the town, called St. Francis, and in that is one ſtreet, of which we are told, that if any of the inhabitants are guilty of a capital crime, the others have the ſole power of condemning or acquitting them. The whole town conſiſts of ſteep aſcents and deſcents, and takes its name from its ſituation betwixt the brooks Laws and Anna. In the college here, Theodore Beza tranſlated the pſalms into French verſe, and the firſt profeſſor of law eſtabliſhed in it, was the late learned Barbeyrac, who died a profeſſor in one of the Dutch univerſities. This place gives name to a bailiwic, the bailiff of which reſides in the caſtle, which was formerly the biſhop's palace, and has ſome juriſdiction in the town.

II. The canton of Zurich, though it ranks as the firſt, is inferior to that of Bern in extent, power, and wealth. It is ſituated to the eaſt of the free bailiwics, and extends ſixty

sixty miles in length, and forty-eight in breadth. With respect to its face and appearance, this canton is an epitome of, and represents all the others. Of the bailiwics into which it is divided, eighteen are called the inward, and eighteen the outward. Over each of the former there are two bailiffs, who hold their employments during life, officiate by turns, and reside in the city, visiting their bailiwics only at certain times for the holding of courts. In the latter the bailiffs reside constantly, and hold their office only for six, nine, or at most twelve years. Here are also twenty secularized convents that are called bailliages, but without any jurisdiction annexed to them. The reformation was introduced here in 1517: religious matters are under the jurisdiction of an ecclesiastical council and synod, and the canton contains ten deaneries, with one hundred and fifty ministers. Its quota, for the national defence, is one thousand four hundred men; it nominates one of the two commanders in chief, and has a revenue of about one hundred and fifty thousand crowns per annum.

The capital city, Zurich, gives name to the canton: it stands in a pleasant country, near where the river Aar issues from the lake that derives its name from the town, twenty-three miles from Schaffhausen. After having been ruined by Attila the Hunn, it was restored by Thuricus, son of Theodoric, king of the Goths, from whom it took the name of the Thuricum, corrupted afterwards into that of Zurich. The river divides it into two parts, and has two bridges over it. It is fortified in the modern way, and has wide ditches, faced with free-stone. There are five arsenals in it, well stored with arms and artillery; an academy or college, having fifteen professors; a museum, or chamber of rarities; a stately town-house, the pillars in the front of which are of black marble, streaked with white; here is also a town library. The sovereignty and administration of all affairs are lodged in the greater and lesser council, out of which are chosen the city officers, as the councils are out of the thirteen companies of burghers. There are several other colleges, each of which has its particular department. Here are a great variety of silk, woollen, linen, cotton, and other manufactures, this being the place of the greatest trade in all Switzerland.

The streets of Zurich are neat, and the houses well built, but not magnificent. The college here hath produced some learned men, particularly Zuinglius, (who began the reformation here in 1517) and Bullinger. The hospitals are very neat, and well endowed. The cathedral is large and collegiate, and the ministers here all preach covered. The neighbouring lake is about twenty-four miles in length, and near three in breadth.

No persons, whatever their rank or office may be, are exempted from the sumptuary laws. The burgo-masters, who are the same as the advoyers at Bern, have the title of Excellence. If a burgher goes out of town, or a peasant enters it, without a sword, they are liable to be fined. The unmarried women here are distinguished from the married by a particular knot of ribbands on their heads, and the men are generally dressed in black; for the young only are allowed to wear coloured stuffs, and those quite plain, gold, silver, and jewels being prohibited, and luxury and vanity of every kind carefully guarded against. When they go to church, the men all wear bands, and, when in mourning, bonnets made of paste-board covered with crape. Both men and women are so fond of music, that most of them can play on some instrument.

III. The canton of Lucern, the most powerful of the popish cantons, is about forty-eight miles long, and thirty-two broad. The mountainous parts abound with sheep and cattle, and the level districts are fruitful in corn. Pilate's hill, in this country, is one of the highest in Switzerland, and has a lake on the top. Lucern acceded to the Helvetic alliance in the year 1322. Its government is aristocratical, and its chief revenue arises from the estates of the extinct nobility.

The chief place is Lucern, from which it has its name, standing on a branch of the Four Forest-towns lake, called also the lake of Lucern, where the Ruz issues from it, twenty-two miles from Zurich. It is a considerable thoroughfare to Italy, and contains an arsenal, a magnificent college and town-house, several convents, with a cathedral or collegiate church, in which is an organ so large, that an ordinary man may creep into the greater pipes. The town is supposed to have had its name from Lucerna, or a lantern, set up here to direct passengers on the lake in the night. The government of the town and canton is vested in a great and a little council, chosen out of the burghers. The catholic cantons usually have their particular diet here. Both town and canton are in the diocese of Constance. A nuncio from the pope usually resides here.

IV. The fourth canton is Uri, which is sixty miles long, and twenty broad, abounds with mountains, the chief of which, called St. Gotthardsberg, is the highest in Switzerland, if not in Europe. A road runs through it to Italy: it extends twenty-four miles, and is practicable not only to horses, but carriages. In one part of this mountain, near the highway, is a capuchin convent, in which two fathers constantly attend, and, for a small consideration, accommodate travellers with whatever they want. Many thousand head of cattle graze on this and the other mountains here in summer, and great quantities of cheese are made on them. The vales between these mountains are exceedingly hot in summer, and yield great crops of grass; and among them most beautiful crystals are found. The inhabitants are a hardy, vigorous, and brave people, but noted for their blind zeal and bigotry. Most part of the income of this state arises from the imposts on goods carried between Italy and Germany, and the annual pensions they receive from the kings of France and Spain. They have no wine, little corn, and few or no manufactures, but plenty of wood, fish, black cattle, butter and cheese, with which they purchase what necessaries they want.

The number of people in this canton is computed at about twenty thousand in number, of which those of better fashion live by the flocks and herds they keep in their grounds, and the meaner sort by attending these herds, or hawking and pedling German and Italian wares. The government here is democratical, as in all other inferior cantons, where they have hardly any towns, but live dispersed in villages. In ecclesiastical matters, they are subject to the bishops of Constance, Coire, or Como. The landes gemeine, or general assembly of the cantons, is held annually on the first Sunday in May, where every male, above sixteen, has a vote.

The two following are the only remarkable places in this canton, viz. Altorf, i. e. the old village, which is a well built town, being the seat of the government, and the place where most of the gentry reside. It contains an arsenal, a granary, an handsome town-house, with a house for cutting and polishing crystal, three churches, and two convents. 2. Urserenthal, or Urseren Valley, which is about nine miles in length, and one in breadth, and yields good pasturage. In ecclesiastical matters, the inhabitants are subject to the bishop of Coire. They are a free people, and rather allies than subjects of the canton of Uri.

V. The canton of Scheveitz is about thirty miles in length, and twenty in breadth. The land, for the most part, is pasture ground, yielding little corn, and no wine; but they have plenty of fish from their lakes and rivers, with black cattle, game, butter, and cheese. With respect to their government and religion, they are much the same as those of Uri; and its inhabitants too, like those of that canton, are hardy, bold, and vigorous. They are subject, in spirituals, to the bishop of Constance.

The principal places in this canton, or under its sovereignty, are, 1. Scheveitz, which gives name to it, and is its capital, and the seat of the regency. It is situated ten miles from Lucern, in a pleasant valley, and contains, besides a parish church, three convents, a town-house, a mine, an hospital, an arsenal, and several handsome private houses. 2. Einsidlen, a small town near the river Meuse, ten miles north-east from Scheveitz. Here is a rich Benedictine abbey, the abbot of which has the title of prince, and is lord of the town and its territory, under the sovereignty, or rather the protection of the canton. The treasure of the abbey is of immense value. The church of Our Lady is embellished with masterly paintings, with gildings, and most delicate stucco work.

VI. The canton of Underwald is divided by a forest into two parts, distinguished by the name of Ober and Underwald, i. e. above and below the forest; but it bears only the name of the latter. It extends about eighteen miles from north to south, and fifteen from east to west. Here are fine pastures, fruits, woods, and cattle, with lakes, mineral springs, and quarries of marble. The two parts make two communities, which have each their respective chief, diet, council, seal, banner, and officers; but as they both constitute only one canton, they have also a common council. Both are of the popish religion, and in the diocese of Constance.

VII. The canton of Zug is small, reaching about twelve miles either way; but it is very populous and fruitful, yielding wine, wheat, chesnuts, and other fruits, and its mountains produce excellent pasture. It lies in the diocese of Constance, and its government is democratical. There are two lakes in it, abounding with fish, particularly

large carp, pike, and a ſpecies of trout called rotels; and the woods produce great plenty of game. The inhabitants are all ſtaunch Roman Catholics.

The only place in this canton worth mentioning is Zug, which gives name to it, and is its capital. It is a ſtrong, neat town, containing a priory and two convents, and ſtands on the eaſt ſide of a lake of the ſame name, about ſeven miles long.

VIII. The canton of Glaris, or Glarus, is ſurrounded on all ſides, except towards the north, with lofty mountains, one of which, called Todiberg, is almoſt impaſſable. The principal valley extends from north to ſouth above twenty miles, and is ſaid to be very ſubject to earthquakes. The other vales yield good paſturage, but little corn or pulſe. Vaſt numbers of horſes, black cattle, goats, and ſheep, graze both on the mountains, and in the vallies, and great quantities of butter and cheeſe are made in both. The mountains yield alſo wood, ſlate, cryſtal, mineral waters, and baths; and the rivers and lakes abound with fiſh. The government, like that of the preceding petty cantons, is democratical; but the greater part of the inhabitants are proteſtants. Beſides the general diet of both religions, held annually in a field without the town of Glaris, there are particular diets of each religion held alſo annually; that of the Calviniſts at a ſmall town, called Schumden, and that of the papiſts in a field between Netſtall and Naffels. Here, as in the other democratical cantons, beſides the diets, is a council of regency, with ſeveral courts of juſtice for civil, criminal, and eccleſiaſtical affairs. The towns in this canton are very inconſiderable.

IX. The canton of Baſil, which is twenty miles in length, and about eighteen in breadth, contains twenty-ſeven pariſhes, and ſeven bailiwicks; and its inhabitants are all proteſtants. The lower parts of it are fruitful in paſture, corn, and wine, but the mountains are very barren. There are many medicinal ſprings and baths in it, and the air is wholſome and temperate. Its government is ariſtocratical, and its revenues ariſe chiefly from ſecularized abbies, and impoſts on goods carried through the country to and from France, Italy, and Germany. Both men and women, for the moſt part, wear the French dreſs; but the language commonly ſpoken is High Dutch, though the French alſo is much uſed.

Baſil, which gives name to the canton, is the capital city. It is the largeſt in all Switzerland, having two hundred and twenty ſtreets, and ſix market-places, or ſquares. Its environs are exceeding beautiful, conſiſting of a fine level track of fields and meadows. The city is divided into two parts by the Rhine, over which there is a handſome bridge. It is fortified with walls, moats, towers, and baſtions, and contains ſeveral churches, beſides the cathedral, which is an old gothic ſtructure; a commandery of the order of St John, and another of the teutonic order; a public granary and arſenal, a ſtately town-houſe, an univerſity, which was founded in 1459, and has a curious phyſic-garden, library, and muſeum, a gymnaſium, a ſtately palace belonging to the margrave of Baden-Dourlach, beſides a chamber of curioſities, ſeveral hoſpitals, &c.

St. Peter's ſquare, planted with elm and lime-trees, makes a pleaſant walk; but a ſpot regularly planted with trees, cloſe by the river, and near the minſter, makes ſtill a finer, it commanding a moſt beautiful and extenſive proſpect. Trade ſtill flouriſhes here, eſpecially in ſilk, ribbands, and wines; and the police is under excellent regulations. The two Buxtorffs, father and ſon, and the famous painter Holbein, were natives of this place. The celebrated Eraſmus died here in 1536, in the ſeventieth year of his age, and was buried in the great church.

X. The canton of Friburg, which is near forty miles in length, and twenty in breadth, is partly mountainous, and partly level; and, beſides ſome mines, yields plenty of paſturage, grain, fruit, cattle, and cheeſe. It is divided into three inner bailiwics, and ſixteen outer, beſides the territory of the city. The inhabitants are chiefly papiſts, and the language principally German.

The only place of note in this canton is Friburg, which gives name to it, and ſtands among rocks, in a valley, on the river Saone, ſix leagues ſouthward from Bern. Here are ſeveral churches, convents, and hoſpitals, with a handſome college, a mint, a granary, an arſenal, a commandery of St. John, and a council-houſe, which ſtands on a rock, and commands a grand proſpect. The government reſembles that of Bern, except that here it is confined to ſeventy families or patricians, excluſive of all others. The town is tolerably fortified.

XI. The canton of Solothurn is ſituated on the river Aar; is about twelve miles long, and ten broad; and is tolerably fertile, yielding corn, wine, and fruits, and contains fine woods and paſtures. The government is ariſtocratical; and the religion profeſſed in it is the Roman catholic, except in one bailiwic.

The principal place in this canton is Solothurn, which gives name to it, and is ſituated in a pleaſant, fertile country. The government is much the ſame as that of Bern and Friburg, and the language chiefly ſpoken is French. Here are a collegiate church, a large college, a well furniſhed arſenal, and two convents.

XII. The canton of Scaffhauſen, which lies entirely on the German ſide of the Rhine, is the moſt northern of all the Swiſs cantons. It is about twenty miles long, and twelve broad; and is in general fertile, yielding corn, fruit, paſture, plenty of fiſh, mineral ſprings, and a good red wine. The inhabitants are Calviniſts, and the government ariſtocratical.

The only town in this canton, that merits deſcription, is, Schaffhauſen, which is pleaſantly ſituated on a plain on the Rhine, and is very handſome, the ſtreets being broad, and the houſes magnificent. Here are ſeveral handſome churches, an arſenal, an academy, a noble cabinet of rarities, and a good fortreſs. The city carries on a conſiderable trade by the Rhine, over which it has a handſome ſtone bridge.

XIII. The canton of Appenzel is about thirty miles long, and twenty broad. It yields good paſturage, and conſequently is not deſtitute of cattle, milk, butter, or cheeſe. Conſiderable quantities alſo of wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, peas, flax, and wine, are produced in it; beſides a great deal of fruit, wood, and turf, with mineral waters, and warm baths. There are many mountains in the canton, the higheſt of which is that called the Hohe-ſantis, or the Hohe-meſzmer, which commands a proſpect of prodigious extent. There are alſo ſeveral lakes and rivers. Of the twenty-three pariſhes in the canton, four are popiſh, and nineteen proteſtant. In ſpirituals, the papiſts are ſubject to the biſhop of Conſtance, but the proteſtants to their own conſiſtory. The inhabitants ſubſiſt chiefly by their manufactories of linen, crape, fuſtian, and thread, or by bleaching, and the ſale of their cattle, butter, cheeſe, horſes, wood, and coal.

The firſt eight of theſe cantons are called the old ones, becauſe they were, for the ſpace of one hundred and thirty years, the only members of the Helvetic body.

We ſhall now proceed to divide the ſeveral bailiwics that belong in common to certain cantons; which are as follow:

I. Thergau, whoſe name is derived from the river Thur that runs through it. It is very large and populous, and, though ſomewhat mountainous, is in general tolerably fertile. About one third of its inhabitants are papiſts, and the reſt calviniſts. The eight old cantons, who are ſovereigns of it, alternately appoint a bailiff every two years.

The chief places of note in it are, 1. Frauenfeld, the capital, which ſtands on the river Mark, eleven miles weſt of Conſtance. The bailiff reſides here in a caſtle, on a rock, at one end of the town; and here the deputies of the eight cantons meet to audit the annual accounts of their common bailiwics. 2. Diſſenhoſen, a conſiderable town on the Rhine, over which it has a bridge. It enjoys great privileges; for the bailiffs have no authority in it, or its precinct; but appeals, in civil cauſes, lie from it to the cantons, or their deputies. Both papiſts and proteſtants compoſe the magiſtracy of this bailiwic.

II. Rheinthal is about twenty miles long, and five where broadeſt, and is fruitful both in corn and wine, eſpecially the latter. Here is a cryſtal pit, in which a vaſt deal of yellow, brown, and white tranſparent cryſtal is found. Moſt of the inhabitants are proteſtants, and their miniſters are always taken from the academy at Zurich. The ſovereignty of this bailiwic belongs to nine cantons, viz. Bern, Zurich, Lucern, Schweitz, Glaris, Uri, Underwald, Zug, and Appenzel, who alternately appoint a bailiff every two years; but the abbot of St. Gall has not only a ſhare of the juriſdiction, but a great revenue from it. It is divided into five communities, each of which has two chiefs or ammons, of whom the canton nominates one, and the abbot the other. The towns are too inconſiderable to merit particular deſcription.

III. Sargans is about twenty-four miles in length, and about ſix in breadth. Its mountains feed great numbers of cattle, and its vallies produce corn and fruit. This bailiwic, which is divided into the Upper and Lower Sargans, belongs to the eight old cantons, who ſend a bailiff to it in their turns. The inhabitants are partly papiſts,

papiſts, and partly proteſtants. The latter have their miniſters from the academy at Zurich, and the former under the biſhop of Coire. The principal place is Pfeffers, a rich benedictine abbey, whoſe abbot is a prince of the empire. About a mile and half from the convent is a famous hot bath belonging to the abbey, the water of which is hot in the ſecond degree, and good for many diſtempers, being impregnated with ſpirit of ſulphur, nitre, vitriol, and metals of various kinds.

IV. Gaſter is chiefly mountainous, notwithſtanding which it is far from being unfruitful. This diſtrict has a diet held every two years, and a council, with two courts of juſtice, one for civil, and another for criminal cauſes, in all which the bailiff preſides. The chief places here are Wiſen and Scharris. In the latter there is an abbey for ladies, the abbeſs of which is reckoned a princeſs of the empire, and is obliged to live a ſingle life, though her nuns, if they chuſe it, may marry. The inhabitants of this bailiwic are all papiſts, under the biſhop of Coire and Conſtance.

V. Utznach bailiwic was purchaſed in 1469, by the cantons of Schweitz and Glaris, by whom a bailiff is appointed alternately every two years; but when it is the turn of the latter, he is nominated by the papiſts alone, of whoſe religion moſt of the inhabitants are.

VI. Gambs is a very ſmall and inconſiderable bailiwic; is ſubject to the ſame cantons, and enjoys much the ſame privileges as the two former.

VII. Rapperſchweil town, with its diſtrict, lie thirteen miles ſouth-weſt of Zurich, on the lake, towards Chur. It is a tolerable good town, well fortified, and has a ſtrong caſtle. The wooden bridge, which extends from hence to a point of land in the lake, is ſaid to be very near two miles in length; yet it is entirely open, there not being any rails on either ſide. The inhabitants, who are Roman Catholics, and under the ſovereignty of Zurich and Bern, ſtill enjoy their antient privileges.

VIII. Baden, which in general is a fertite diſtrict, yields plenty of fruit and grain, and in ſome places it produces wine and iron. It is well watered by three navigable rivers, the Limmar, the Reuſz, and the Aar, which abound with fiſh. The cantons of Bern appoint a bailiff ſucceſſively, each for ſeven years, and then Glaris for two. Moſt of its inhabitants are papiſts.

The only remarkable place in this bailiwic is Baden, which gives name to it, and is its capital: it is ſituated on the Limmar, and is otherwiſe called Upper Baden, to diſtinguiſh it from another town of the ſame name in Swabia. In its neighbourhood are ſeveral hot baths, the waters of which are good for various diſorders. The inhabitants are partly proteſtants, and partly papiſts. Here are two caſtles, one of which is the reſidence of the bailiff; a bridge over the river, but without rails, a council-houſe, and ſeveral churches and convents.

IX. Thoſe territories called the Free Amts or Provinces, are divided into Upper and Lower, in both of which the ſoil is very fruitful, and the inhabitants all Roman Catholics, under the biſhop of Conſtance. The only place in them worth mentioning is Muri, an opulent and celebrated Benedictine abbey, on the river Bunz, the abbot of which, who is immediately under the pope, is alſo a prince of the empire.

The towns of Brangarten and Mellingon are under the joint ſovereignty of Zurich, Bern, and Glaris; the former of which carries on a good trade, eſpecially in the manufacture of paper; but the latter is too inſignificant to merit deſcription.

The remaining four common bailiwics in Switzerland, viz. Schwarzenburg, Morat, Grandſon, and Eſchalons, are under the joint ſovereignty of Bern and Friburg. The inhabitants of the laſt are a mixture of proteſtants and papiſts; but thoſe of the three firſt are proteſtants.

At the foot of the Alps, in Italy, lie the Italian bailiwics, which are ſeven in number, namely, Ballenz, Riviera or Poleſe, Valle di Bregno, Lauis, Lugganes, Myathal or Val Maggia, and Mendin. They are all mountainous, and tolerably fertile: the inhabitants ſpeak the Italian language, and are all papiſts.

Emgelberg abbey and the borough of Gerſau are under the protection of the four foreſt towns of Lucern, Uri, Schweitz, and Underwalden.

The allies of the Swiſs are united to the cantons by a ſolemn league, in conſequence of which they have a vote in their aſſemblies. Theſe are as follow:

St. Gall, an abbey, whoſe abbot is ſovereign of that called the patrimony of St. Gall, ſituated between Zurich and the lake of Conſtance. The abbey, which is of the Benedictine order, is very ſpacious, and contains a palace, a conventual church, and a library. The number of monks is ſixty, by and from among whom the abbot is choſen, who is immediately ſubject to the pope, and is a prince of the empire; but he has no ſeat nor vote in the diet thereof, nor furniſhes any quota or tax, though he takes the inveſtiture of his territories, and the regalia, from the emperor. He has the diſpoſal of all benefices in his territories, and the nomination of all judges and officers. As an ally of the cantons, his deputies have a ſeat and voice in the general diets and meetings of the confederacy.

In the Upper Thurgau, near the river Steinach, is ſituated the town of St. Gall, which is large and populous, and its inhabitants are all Calviniſts. The government is ariſtocratical. Here are ſeveral churches, a gymnaſium, a public library, a town-houſe, an alms-houſe, and an arſenal. The town was formerly ſubject to the abbot, but it is now a republic, and ſends deputies to the general diet.

Beil, a town ſituated on the lake to which it gives name, is under the ſovereignty of the biſhop of Baſil, who, on his acceſſion to the regency, ſigns an inſtrument by which he engages to maintain the inhabitants in all their rights and liberties. This town has a vote in all the general diets of the cantons.

The Griſon Leagues territory is divided into three parts, viz. 1. The Griſon or Grey League. 2. The League of the Houſe of God. And, 3. The Ten Juriſdictions. The length of the whole is about ſeventy miles, and the breadth ſixty. It is in general a mountainous country, but produces moſt of the neceſſaries of life. Each of the Leagues is ſub-divided into ſeveral leſſer communities, which are ſo many democracies, every male above ſixteen having a ſhare in the government of the community, and a vote in the election of magiſtrates. Deputies from the ſeveral communities conſtitute the General Diet of the Griſon Leagues, which meets annually and alternately, at the capital of each League, but they can conclude nothing without the conſent of their conſtituents. About two thirds of the inhabitants are Calviniſts, and the reſt papiſts.

1. That called the Griſon or Grey League is divided into eight diſtricts, called councils, and twenty-three communities, of which eighteen are popiſh. Theſe diſtricts contain ſeveral ſmall villages, which are too inconſiderable to merit particular attention.

2. The moſt conſiderable of the three is the League of the Houſe of God, which contains ſome very high mountains. The chief of this diſtrict has the title of preſident, and is elected annually. It is divided into two great communities, and thoſe again into twenty-one ſmaller, called Juriſdictions.

The place of chief note here is Coire, or Chur, the capital not only of the League, but of the whole republic. It is tolerably large and populous, and its neighbourhood is beautifully diverſified with hills, plains, vineyards, corn fields, and orchards. Here are ſeveral churches, an arſenal, a college, a grammar-ſchool, a granary, and a town-houſe, in which is held, once in three years, the general diet, and alſo the extraordinary diets, and the congreſſes. The biſhop is a prince of the empire, and has a revenue of one thouſand pounds ſterling per annum.

3. The League of the Ten Juriſdictions, which is the ſmalleſt of the three, is divided into ſeven communities, out of which the chief is annually choſen by turns. To make up the Ten Juriſdictions, three of the great communications are ſub-divided each into two. The greater part of the inhabitants are proteſtants; and the language ſpoken in general is the German. The country conſiſts, for the moſt part, of rugged mountains, yielding neither corn nor fruit, except on the banks of the Rhine, and a few other places, but abounding in horſes, cattle, fiſh, milk, butter, and cheeſe, of all which there is a conſiderable exportation.

Thoſe territories or countries which are ſubject to the three Griſon Leagues lie at the foot of the Alps, near the entrance of Italy, and conſiſt of the Valteline, and the countries of Boinio and Chiavenna, all of which are very fertile. The language is a corrupt Italian, and the religion popery. Theſe places do not contain any thing remarkable.

Haldenſtein barony is under the protection of the Griſon League, and takes its name from the village of Haldenſtein, which has a palace in it, and a ſmall caſtle. The Calviniſt religion prevails throughout this barony.

Valais, another ally of the Swiſs cantons, is a valley among the Alps ſurrounded by lofty mountains. This country

country is exceedingly fertile, producing moſt kinds of grain, and a great variety of the choiceſt fruits. It abounds alſo in cattle, game, and veniſon. It is divided into the Upper and Lower: but the inhabitants of the latter are vaſſals to the former. The government is much the ſame as that of the Griſons, and the religion popery. Not only the German, French, and Italian, but alſo the Latin is ſpoken here, and that too by the common people.

Muhlhauſen is a large, well-built, and populous town; and is adorned with ſeveral churches, and other good ſtructures. The inhabitants are Calviniſts. This town ſends no deputy to the general diet, though it is in alliance with the proteſtant cantons.

Geneva, which is a famous republic, conſiſts of the city and a ſmall territory. The former is ſituated on an iſland on the Rhone, ſixty-five miles from Bern, ſeventy-five from Lyons, and one hundred and ſix from Turin. It is a large, handſome, and well-fortified city. The Treille is a moſt beautiful place: it is planted with linden-trees, and commands a fine proſpect of ſeveral ranges of mountains and rocks riſing behind each other, ſome of which are covered with vineyards and herbage. Immediately below the city the Rhone is joined by the Arve. Over the former of theſe rivers are four bridges. Of the ſix churches, the cathedral of St. Peter is the principal, in which is a monument to the memory of Henry duke of Rohan. The ſervice in ſome of theſe churches is in French, in others Italian, and in others German. In all the ſtreets are fountains and canals to ſupply the inhabitants with water, which is raiſed by engines from the river Rhone.

The town-hall is a ſtately free-ſtone edifice, ſituated on an eminence, the aſcent to which is without any ſteps, ſo that a perſon may not only walk, but ride from the top to the bottom. Here is an arſenal, which is ſaid to contain arms for twelve thouſand men; and an univerſity, which has twelve profeſſors belonging to it, with a very valuable library. The library belonging to the city is well furniſhed with excellent books, beſides a curious collection of medals and petrifactions, and ſome antient and valuable manuſcripts.

The trade of the city is very conſiderable, it being a great thoroughfare, and having a variety of manufactories, with a number of induſtrious and ingenious artificers, particularly in the watch-making branch. At the general hoſpital, beſides the city poor, indigent travellers are maintained for one day, and then diſmiſſed, with ſome money in their pockets, to proceed on their journey. The government is much like that of Zurich and Bern. The number of burghers is about one thouſand five hundred, and the principal magiſtrates are the four ſyndics. Here are no leſs than four councils, viz. the general council of the citizens and burghers, the council of two hundred, that of ſixty, and that of twenty-five. Of the laſt, two perſons of the ſame family cannot be members at the ſame time. The religion of moſt of the inhabitants is Calviniſm.

No marriages are permitted here, unleſs both parties are of the proteſtant religion. A woman of forty years of age muſt not marry a man of leſs than thirty; if ſhe exceeds forty, her huſband muſt be at leaſt thirty-five; nor muſt a man above ſixty marry a woman who is not at leaſt thirty. A widow muſt not alter her condition in leſs than ſix months after her huſband's deceaſe. A very ſingular cuſtom prevails in Geneva, and is peculiar to it: the parents form ſocieties for their children at a very early period of their lives. Their ſocieties conſiſt of ten or a dozen, or more children of the ſame ſex, and nearly of the ſame age and ſituation in life. They aſſemble once a week in the houſes of the different parents, who entertain the company by turns with tea, coffee, biſcuits, and fruit, and then leave the young aſſembly to the freedom of their own converſation. This connection is ſtrictly kept up through life, whatever alterations may take place in the ſituations or circumſtances of the individuals; and although they ſhould afterwards form new or preferable intimacies, they never entirely abandon their ſociety: to the lateſt periods of their lives, they contrive to paſs a few evenings every year with the companions of their youthful and earlieſt friendſhip.

The lake, to which the city gives name, reſembles a half-moon, whoſe convex ſide lies towards Switzerland. The territories of five ſtates border upon it; viz. the kingdom of France, the duchy of Savoy, the republic of Geneva, the canton of Bern, and the biſhoprick of Sion.

SECT. II.

Of the Character, Perſons, military Forces, Government, Language, Religion, Manufactures, Revenues, Revolutions, &c. of the SWISS.

THE inhabitants of Switzerland are allowed to have a national character equal to that of any people in Europe. They are brave, honeſt, hardy, ſincere, friendly, and humane. Their perſons are tall, robuſt, and well made, but their complexions are very indifferent. The women are genteel, ſenſible, modeſt, and agreeable.

The cantons never keep any ſtanding troops, except for a few garriſons, but the militia is the beſt regulated of any in Europe. Every male from ſixteen to ſixty is enrolled, and near one third of them regimented. They are allowed to engage in the ſervice of foreign princes for any time they think proper, at the expiration of which they are at liberty to return home. Hence Switzerland is never unprovided with experienced officers and brave ſoldiers.

We have already, in our deſcription of the ſeveral cantons, taken notice of their reſpective governments, and ſhall therefore only add, in this place, that the commonwealths of Switzerland endeavour to ſuppreſs every thing that may introduce vanity and luxury; they prohibit gaming, balls, and all extravagances of dreſs; and their magiſtrates, in their public aſſemblies, appear in the plaineſt garb imaginable, to ſet an example to the reſt. Perſons of different qualities, are diſtinguiſhed by their ornaments; but they are ſuch as may be purchaſed at a moderate price.

The German language is generally ſpoken here, in which alſo all public affairs are tranſacted: but in thoſe parts of the country that border on Italy and France, a corrupt French or Italian prevails. Calviniſm and popery are the two predominant religions.

Their principal manufactures are ſnuff and tobacco; linen of ſeveral ſorts, lace, thread, ſilk and worſted ſtockings, neckcloths, cotton ſtuffs, gloves, handkerchiefs, ſilks of ſeveral ſorts, gold and ſilver brocades, a variety of woollen manufactures, hats, paper, leather of all ſorts, earthen wares, porcelain, toys, watches, clocks, and other hardwares, &c. The trade of Switzerland is greatly promoted by many navigable lakes and rivers. In ſome of the above manufactures, and in cheeſe, butter, ſheep, horſes, black cattle, hides and ſkins, the exports are conſiderable; and as the imports are chiefly grain and ſalt, with ſome American and Aſiatic goods, the balance of trade is probably much on their ſide.

In general, the public revenues are very inconſiderable, and ariſe chiefly from the uſual regalia appropriated every where to the ſovereign, the daneſnes and public granaries, voluntary contributions, the ſale of ſalt, and a land-tax: in the proteſtant cantons, from the church lands alſo that were ſeized at the reformation; except in Zurich, Bern, Bazil, and Schaffhauſen, where the people are more induſtrious, have a greater trade, and are richer than in the others, they only defray the ordinary charges.

The people of this country were antiently called Helvetii. After they were defeated by Marius, they retired into their own country, where they lived peaceably till the time of Julius Cæſar, who obliged them again to ſubmit to the Roman yoke, under which they continued till the declenſion of that empire, when they became a part of the kingdom of Burgundy. After that, they fell under the dominion of the Franks; then of the Germans; but being oppreſſed by the latter, they threw off the yoke, and erected ſeveral ſtates or republics, which were recognized as free and independent at the treaty of Weſtphalia, in 1648, at the ſame time as the United Provinces were declared independent by Spain. The five popiſh cantons of Lucern, Switz, Zug, and Underwald, have never had a good underſtanding with the cantons of Zurich and Bern, ſince their yielding up theſe territories. On the contrary, they ſeem ready to call in the French, or any other power to aſſiſt them, to be revenged of their enemies, without regarding what the conſequences may be to their own country. This proved to be the caſe with reſpect to Geneva, where, in April 1782, the citizens took up arms, overpowered the republic guard, and, having taken poſſeſſion of the arſenal and magazines, carried off and impriſoned the magiſtrates. But this inſurrection, which at firſt appeared very formidable, was in the following June ſuppreſſed without bloodſhed, by the united efforts of the kings of France and Sardinia and the canton of Bern, who aſſembled a body of twelve thouſand men, and obliged the repreſentants to ſurrender; whereupon the peace of the republic was reſtored.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

THE NEW HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF

ITALY.

Comprehending the ſeveral KINGDOMS, STATES, and TERRITORIES thereunto belonging.

SECT. I.

Situation and Boundaries, with the Natural and Geographical Hiſtory and Deſcription of ITALY; alſo a particular Account of the Popedom or Eccleſiaſtical State, and the ſeveral Cities, Towns, and Places therein contained.

ITALY is acknowledged, by the moſt reſpectable and antient hiſtorians, to have been once the miſtreſs of the world, the chief of empires, the ſeat of the Muſes, the nurſery of arts, and the centre of opulence; but at preſent retains only the ſhadow and remnants of its priſtine power and grandeur. This country is ſituated between the ſeventh and tenth degrees of eaſt longitude, and thirty-ſeventh and forty-ſixth degrees of north latitude, being about ſix hundred miles in length, and in ſome places near four hundred broad; but in other parts the breadth does not exceed twenty-five miles. Its form reſembles that of a boot. It is bounded, on the north, by France, Switzerland, and Germany; on the eaſt, by the Adriatic; and on the ſouth and weſt, by the Mediterranean ſea.

The dominions in Italy, ſubject to ſeveral princes and ſovereigns, are as follow: I. The Popedom; II. Naples; III. Piedmont; IV. Milan; V. Montferrat; VI. Modena; VII. Parma and Placentia; VIII. Mantua; IX. Genoa; X. Venice; which we ſhall treat of in the order here laid down, after giving the natural hiſtory of the country.

Italy well merits the appellation which it has obtained, viz. the Garden of Europe. The air is very different, according to the different ſituations of the ſeveral countries contained in it. In thoſe on the north of the Apennines it is more temperate, but in thoſe on the ſouth generally warm. The air of the Campania of Rome and of the Ferrareſe, is unhealthful, which is owing to the lands not being duly cultivated, nor the marſhes drained: that of the other parts is generally pure, dry, and healthy. In ſummer, the heat is generally very great in the kingdom of Naples, and would be almoſt intolerable, were it not ſomewhat alleviated by the ſea-breezes.

The ſoil is, in general, very fertile, being watered by a great number of rivers, the principal of which are the Po, which riſes in Piedmont, and diſembogues itſelf into the Adriatic: the Tyber, which has its ſource in the Apennines, waters Rome, and diſcharges itſelf into the Tuſcan ſea; the Adiga, Arno, Adda, &c. beſides which, and ſome other rivers, great numbers of lakes are ſpread throughout the whole country, which produces a variety of wines, and the beſt oil in Europe, excellent ſilk in abundance, corn of all ſorts, but not in ſuch plenty as in ſome other parts; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raiſins, ſugar, mulberry-trees without number, figs, peaches, nectarines, apricots, pears, apples, filberds, cheſnuts, &c. Moſt of theſe fruits were at firſt imported by the Romans from Aſia Minor, Greece, Africa, and Syria, and were not the natural products of the ſoil. The tender plants are covered in winter on the north ſide of the Apennines, but on the ſouth ſide they have no need of it. This country alſo yields good paſture, and abounds with cattle, ſheep, goats, buffaloes, wild boars, mules, and horſes. The foreſts are well ſtored with game of various kinds.

The Apennines and Alps are the principal mountains; the former run the whole length of the country from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt; the latter extend from the river Var, near Nice, to the Adriatic. The mountains yield not only mines of iron, lead, allum, ſulphur, marble of all ſorts, alabaſter, jaſper, porphyry, &c. but alſo gold and ſilver, with a great variety of aromatic herbs, trees, ſhrubs, and ever-greens, as thyme, lavender, laurel, and bays, wild olive-trees, tamarinds, juniper, oaks, pines, &c.

The eccleſiaſtical ſtate, or popedom, ſituated in the middle of Italy, is two hundred and forty miles long, but its breadth greatly varies. The ſoil, in general, is excellent, but badly cultivated, the people being remarkably idle, and groſsly ſuperſtitious. The tyranny of the government, the pride of the prelacy, the numerous herds of monks and friars, and the natural indolence of the people, have greatly depopulated and impoveriſhed one of the moſt fertile ſpots in the univerſe. The ſpiritual power of the pope received a great blow by the Reformation; but, though far ſhort of what it formerly was, it is ſtill very conſiderable.

The Roman pontiff ſtill poſſeſſes his temporal dominions. The Campania of Rome is under his immediate government, but the other provinces are governed by legates and vice-legates, and there is a commander in chief of the pope's forces in every province. The pope is choſen by the cardinals in the conclave, who are ſeventy in number when complete, and conſiſt of three claſſes, namely, cardinal-biſhops, prieſts, and deacons: the cardinal that is choſen pope muſt be an Italian, and at leaſt fifty-five years of age: the cardinals conſider themſelves as on a footing with crowned heads, and have the title of Eminentiſſimi. The pope holds a conſiſtory of them on eccleſiaſtical affairs; but the cardinals do not meddle with his civil government. The pope's chief miniſter is the cardinal-patron, who amaſſes an immenſe eſtate, if the reign be of long duration.

The pope's revenue, as a temporal prince, is, one million of pounds ſterling, ariſing principally from the monopoly of corn and duties on wine: but, independent of this, he receives conſiderable ſums for indulgences, diſpenſations, canonizations, &c. He has a conſiderable body of regular troops tolerably well cloathed and paid; his life-guards are forty Swiſs, ſeventy-five cuiraſſiers, and the ſame number of light horſe: his fleet, however, is but deſpicable, conſiſting only of a few gallies. It is computed that the monks and regular clergy ſcattered through the pope's and other countries, who are at his abſolute devotion, amount to two millions, and the revenues which ſupport them are eſtimated at twenty millions of pounds ſterling.

Bologna was once a republic, and afterwards annexed to the papal dominions. This territory contains only one place worthy of deſcription; namely, Bologna, its capital, the ſecond city in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and the ſee of an archbiſhop.

The city of Bologna is waſhed by the river Savona, and interſected by the river Reno. The latter has a canal which communicates with the Po, and is uſeful for the conveyance of various commodities. A brick wall adorned with towers defends it, and the people carry on a few manufactories. All kinds of proviſions are in great plenty, and the inns the beſt in Italy. The women enjoy as much liberty here as in any city of Italy; thoſe of the higheſt rank dreſs entirely after the French mode.

In the centre of this city, like a maſt in a ſhip, ſtands a very high tower, called Degli Aſinelli, from Gerardo Aſinelli, who built it in 1109: the height is three hundred and ſeventy-one feet. Near it is a leaning tower, called Gariſenda, but not ſo high as the other. The pa-

lace where the governor reſides, and the courts of juſtice are held, ſtands in the great market-place, and is two hundred and eight common paces in length. There are in Bologna, a great many convents, fine palaces, and churches, adorned with a variety of fine paintings, ſculptures, &c. The church of St. Petronius is the largeſt; the emperor Charles V. was crowned in it, in the year 1530. From Bologna runs a covered walk to the nunnery of Madonna de St. Lucca, three Italian miles from the city.

The duchy of Ferrara was annexed to the eccleſiaſtical ſtate in 1597. The principal place in it is Ferrara, one hundred and ninety miles from Rome. This town is regularly built, has a citadel, caſtle, ſtately cathedral, and ſome other churches and convents.

The fertile province of Romagna was given to the ſee of Rome by Pepin, king of France. The chief places are, 1. Rovena, thirty-eight miles eaſt of Bologna, now a decayed city, but formerly the moſt celebrated of all the ſea-ports. In the large market-place are two lofty pillars of granate, on which are the ſtatues of St. Victor and St. Apollinaris; and alſo a braſs ſtatue of pope Alexander VII. ſitting, the uſual attitude of the pope in all ſtatues and public monuments. The cathedral is a ſtately old fabric, adorned with four rows of marble pillars, a roof of Moſaic work, and a pavement of porphyry of various colours. The church of St. Vitalis, and others, are alſo very beautiful.

2. The town of Rimini, the antient Ariminum, on the Adriatic, is now greatly declined, though ſome remains of its antient ſplendor are ſtill to be ſeen. Without the town, towards Peſanro, is a triumphal arch, built by Auguſtus, all of marble, the front of which is decorated with two beautiful corinthian pillars, and two buſts. Behind the capuchins convent are ſome remains of an amphitheatre; and over the Marecchia is a ſtately bridge of marble, built or repaired by Auguſtus and Tiberius. The ſplendid library of count Gabalonga is well worth a traveller's notice. Here was formerly an excellent harbour lined with marble, but it is now, in a great meaſure, choaked up with ſand.

Urbino is one of the leaſt fertile dutchies in Italy, and does not contain any remarkable place except Urbino, celebrated for having given birth to Polydore Virgil, the hiſtorian, and Raphael the celebrated painter.

Ancona, on the Adriatic, has a groſs air, but fertile ſoil. This marquiſate contains Ancona, ſituated as above; and, though a biſhop's ſee, is but a mean place. The harbour is commodious, but the traffic inconſiderable. The exchange is handſome, and near the harbour is a triumphal arch erected in honour of the emperor Trajan. The Jews live in a particular ward, have a ſynagogue, and are obliged to wear a piece of red cloth in their hats.

The ſmall city of Loretto, fifteen miles from Ancona, is the ſee of a biſhop. Its name is derived from Lauretta, the lady in whoſe field the ſanta caſa was firſt pitched. The circumſtance which renders this city the moſt remarkably famous, is, the ſanta caſa, or holy houſe, which it is ſaid the virgin Mary dwelt in at Nazareth. This houſe, according to the Roman legend in the thirteenth century, was conveyed hither by angels, but has been many times ſince repaired. It is at preſent thirty-one and three-quarter feet long, thirteen one quarter feet broad, and eighteen three quarter feet wide. It has two doors for the people, and one for the clergy, and is built of bricks of unequal ſizes. On it is a ſmall tower, with two little bells, which are only rung in ſtormy weather. On the weſt ſide is the window where the angel is ſaid to have entered the houſe, and the place where the Virgin was then ſitting is ſeparated from the reſt by a ſilver baluſtrade. The images of the Virgin and Infant are made of cedar, and richly ornamented; particularly on their heads are triple crowns of gold, ſuperbly decorated with diamonds, pearls, &c. To give a particular detail of all the votive pieces and jewels, in the holy houſe and treaſury, would fill a volume: let it ſuffice to ſay, that they are of immenſe value.

Perugia territory contains the lake near which Hannibal defeated the Romans under the conſul Flaminius; and the town of Perugia is only noted for having been once taken by the Goths, after they had beſieged it ſeven days.

Orvieto territory contains a town of the ſame name, which a well, cut into a rock two hundred and fifty cubits deep, ſupplies with water.

Spoleto is ſixty-five miles long and forty-ſeven broad, and is tolerably fertile. This dutchy contains Spoleto, antiently one of the moſt celebrated municipal towns in Italy, and even now the capital of the dutchy. It is ſeventy miles north of Rome; and has a famous aqueduct, by which water is conveyed to the city and caſtle from mount St. Francis, over a valley.

The town of Terni is pretty well built and inhabited, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſituated about twenty-two miles ſouth from Spoleto. Not far from hence is the famous cataract formed by the fall of the river Velino, which ruſhes down a precipice one hundred yards high: the ruins of an antient theatre are ſtill viſible here.

St. Peter's Patrimony is ſo called from a pretended grant of it made by Conſtantine the Great to Sylveſter biſhop of Rome, in 324, for the maintenance of the church of St. Peter, and its biſhops: but this grant, in fact, is ſaid to have been made by the counteſs Matilda, in the year 1077.

The principal places in this Patrimony, are, Viterbo, the capital, thirty-three miles north-weſt of Rome. It is pretty large, well built, and contains a great number of churches and convents; but that of the inhabitants is but ſmall, conſidering its extent. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who is immediately under the pope. The number of the inhabitants is ſaid to be about ſixteen thouſand, a conſiderable part of which conſiſts of prieſts and monks of all orders. Not far from the town is a warm mineral ſpring. Here are two academies of wits, the one called Gli oſtinati, and the other Gli ardenti.

The territory called Campagna di Roma, antiently Latium, has many lakes, and a rich but uncultivated ſoil, and contains Rome, the capital and ſeat of the Roman empire, and now the head of the Roman Catholic religion. One may walk quite round the city in three or four hours at moſt, the circumference being reckoned about thirteen Italian miles. With regard to the number of inhabitants, modern Rome is greatly inferior to the antient. In external ſplendor the modern is ſuppoſed to ſurpaſs the antient Rome. The neighbouring country appears almoſt like a deſart, through the indolence and ſuperſtition of the inhabitants.

A ſmall part of this city is ſeparated from the other by the Tyber, and is therefore called Traſtevere, or beyond the Tyber. There are ſeveral bridges over the river, a great number of towers on the walls, and twenty gates. The Tyber is ſubject to frequent inundations, by which it often does great damage. Rome is well paved, but not well lighted, nor kept very clean. Two-thirds of the houſes are the property of the churches, convents, and alms-houſes. Proteſtants are not obliged to kneel at the elevation of the hoſt, or at meeting the euchariſt in the ſtreets; and they may have fleſh meat always at the inns, even during Lent. Here are a great many academies for promoting arts and ſciences, beſides the univerſity. The carnival is only during the eight days before Lent, and there are no ſuch ſcenes of riot as at Venice. To maintain good order, a body of three hundred halberdiers, under their colonel, attend. Very little trade is carried on in Rome, though great ſums are ſpent by travellers. The remains of Rome's antient grandeur conſiſt of ſtatues, coloſſuſſes, temples, palaces, theatres, naumachias, triumphal arches, cirques, columns, obeliſks, fountains, aqueducts, mauſoleums, thermæ, or hot-baths, and other ſtructures. Of modern buildings, the ſplendid churches and palaces are the moſt remarkable. Next to the ſtatues, there is nothing more ſurpriſing than the amazing variety of antient pillars of ſo many kinds of marble.

The city of Rome abounds with a variety of magnificent ſtructures, both antient and modern; the principal of which are as follow: the churches of St. Peter and St. Martin; the aqueducts and fountains; the vatican, and the other palaces; the campidolio, where the Roman ſenate reſides; the pila miliaria of fine marble; the equeſtrian braſs ſtatue of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus; the marble monument of the emperor Alexander Severus; marble buſts of the emperors and their conſorts; three brick arches of the temple of peace, built by the emperor Veſpaſian, and that of Concord; the coliſeo, or amphitheatre, built by the emperor Veſpaſian; the triumphal arch of Septimus Severus, of Titus, of Galienus, and the temple of Antoninus; ſome parts of the cloaca Maxima; the columna Antonina, repreſenting the principal actions of Marcus Aurelius; the columna Trajani, or Trajan's pillar; ſome fragments of the Baſilica, or palace of Antoninus Pius, now the cuſtom-houſe, and of Narva's forum; the mauſoleum of Auguſtus, in the Strada Pontifici; the remains of the emperor Severus's tomb without St. John's gate; the pyramid of Caius Ceſtus, near St. Paul's gate; the porphyry coffin of St. Helen, and the original ſtatue of Conſtantine the Great; an Egyptian obeliſk, near the church of St. Maria Maggiore; the ſtately remains of Dioclefian's baths; the celebrated pantheon;

theon; the obeliſks of Seſoſtris and Auguſtus by the Clementine college; the church of St. Paulo fuori della Mura, ſaid to have been built by Conſtantine the Great; the mauſoleum of Adrian; Marcellus's theatre; the Tarneſe Hercules, of white marble, of a Coloſſean ſize and exquiſite workmanſhip, in a court of the Tarneſe palace, and an admirable group cut out of one block of marble, in another court of the ſame palace.

No city in the world equals Rome for the multiplicity of fine fountains, noble edifices, antiquities, curioſities, paintings, ſtatues, ſculptures, &c. The catacombs were places where the Chriſtians, who never burned their dead, and ſuch of the Pagan Romans, whoſe friends could not afford the expence of burning, were buried: they are long, narrow alleys, ſcarcely broad enough for two perſons to go abreaſt, but ſufficiently high for the talleſt man to ſtand upright. They extend a prodigious way under ground. On each ſide are three holes or cavities, each of which will contain the coffin of a full-grown perſon. Oſtia, the antient part of Rome, being twelve miles ſouth thereof, is at preſent a mean village: this is owing to the channel becoming dry, from the Tyber's having changed its courſe.

About twenty-three miles eaſt of Rome, on the brow of a hill, ſtands Tivoli, which is now but a mean place, but is the ſee of a biſhop, holding immediately of the pope. In its neighbourhood are many remains of Roman villas, ſome quarries of free-ſtone, and the caſcade or water-fall of the river Tiverone, formerly Anio, which makes an aſtoniſhing noiſe. Near it is alſo the Lago di Bagni, or Solfatara, whence the river Solfatara iſſues. The water of the lake and river are ſtrongly impregnated with ſulphur, and pretty hot, eſpecially towards the bottom.

St. Marino, which is a ſmall republic, conſiſts only of a mountain, and contains about five thouſand inhabitants. The mountain yields good wine, but they have no other than rain or ſnow water. The founder of the republic was a Dalmatian, and a maſon, who upwards of one thouſand three hundred years ago turned hermit, and retired to this mountain. Here his devotion and auſterity, and in conſequence of that, his reputation for ſanctity were ſuch, that the princeſs of the country made him a preſent of the mountain, on which many, out of veneration for the ſaint, ſoon after took up their abode. Thus was the foundation laid of the town and republic, which ſtill bears the name of the ſaint, whoſe aſhes and ſtatue it contains.

SECT. II.

Containing Deſcriptions of NAPLES, PIEDMONT, MILAN, MONTSERRAT, and the other States of ITALY; with an Account of their Cities, Remarkable Places, Structures, Antiquities, &c.

NAPLES is the largeſt kingdom or ſtate in Italy. It was formerly called Sicily on this ſide the Pharo of Meſſina, whence the king, who likewiſe poſſeſſes Sicily, is called King of the Two Sicilies. Towards the north-eaſt it is bounded by the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and in all other parts by the Mediterranean and Adriatic ſeas. Its length is two hundred and eighty miles, but its breadth not above one hundred and twenty where broadeſt. The air is hot, and the ſoil fertile; but the number of inſects, reptiles, &c. and the frequent earthquakes, render the country unpleaſant and even dangerous to the inhabitants.

This is an hereditary monarchy. The high colleges are, the council of ſtate, the privy-council, the treaſury, the Sicily council, the council of war, &c. This kingdom is a papal fief; and the king, in acknowledgment of the pope's feudal right, ſends him every year a white palfry, and a purſe of ſix thouſand ducats. The title of the king's eldeſt ſon is prince of Calabria. The higher nobles conſiſt of princes, dukes, marquiſſes, and barons. The general aſſemby of the States, conſiſting of the nobility and commons, is ſummoned every two years, to meet at the capital, to deliberate on the cuſtomary free gift to the ſovereign.

Naples, the capital of the kingdom, is ſituated in the province called Terra di Lavora, which is the richeſt and beſt inhabited in the whole kingdom, and comprehends a part of the antient Campania Felix, or the Happy. This city is advantageouſly ſituated, having a beautiful country on one ſide, and a noble bay of the Mediterranean on the other, with an excellent harbour. The circumference, including the ſuburbs, is eighteen Italian miles, and the number of the inhabitants four hundred thouſand. The houſes are of ſtone, flat roofed, and in general lofty and uniform; but many of them have balconies, with lattice windows. The ſtreets are well paved, but they are not lighted at night, and, in the day-time are diſfigured in many places by ſtalls, on which proviſions are expoſed to ſale.

There are, in this city, ſeveral magnificent churches, convents, fountains, and palaces of the nobility, many of whom conſtantly reſide here. The cathedral, though gothic, is a very grand, ſplendid edifice. It is uſual to walk on the tops of the houſes in the evenings, and to breathe the ſweet, cool air, after a hot ſultry day. Here are ſwarms of monks and nuns of all ſorts to ſuch a degree, that there are no leſs than nineteen convents of the Dominicans alone, eighteen of the Franciſcans, eight of the Auguſtines, and in proportion of the reſt. In the cathedral the head and blood of St. Januarius, the tutelary ſaint of Naples, are kept, the latter in two glaſs or cryſtal vials. The nunnery for ladies of quality is ſaid to be the largeſt in the whole world, containing no leſs than three hundred and fifty nuns, beſides ſervants.

The climate here is ſo mild and warm, even in winter, that plenty of green peas, artichokes, aſparagus, and other vegetables, may be had ſo early as the beginning of the new year, and even all the winter. The fortifications of the city are very ſtrong both by ſea and land. The bay is one of the fineſt in the world, being of a round figure, and thirty miles in diameter. The walls of the city conſiſt of hard, black, quarry ſtones, called piperno. There are five piazzas or ſquares in the city, appropriated to the nobility, viz. Capuana, Nido, Montagna, Porto, and Porta Nova. Of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the moſt magnificent, but alſo in the beſt ſtyle of architecture. Here is an univerſity and two academies; the one called Gli Ardenti, and the other Gli Otioſi. The mount of Piety, or the office for advancing money to the poor, on pledges, at a low intereſt, or without any, has an income of upwards of fifty thouſand ducats. The arſenal contains arms for fifty thouſand men. Many of the common people prefer begging or robbing to labour, yet ſome manufactures are carried on. Luxury here is reſtrained by ſumptuary laws, and the women are more cloſely confined than in any other city of Italy. Inſtead of ice, vaſt quantities of ſnow are uſed for cooling their liquors, not ſo much as water being drank without it. Water is conveyed to the city from the foot of mount Veſuvius by means of an aqueduct.

Five miles from Naples ſtands the celebrated mount Veſuvius. The ſouth and weſt ſides, as well as the tops, are covered with black cinders and aſhes, though ſome of the other declivities produce ſeveral ſorts of wine. It is about three miles from the foot of the mountain to the ſummit, but the aſcent is very toilſome. The neighbouring peaſants, for a trifling reward, ſerve as guides to, and aſſiſt travellers in climbing up: they wear leather belts, which ſtrangers take hold of, in order to render the aſcent more eaſy. A ſtream of lava often iſſues from the volcano, conſiſting of melted metal, ſulphur, minerals, &c. It runs like a river, bears all before it, and does incredible miſchief. As we approach the volcano, if the mountain is actually belching out matter, the aſhes grow hotter and hotter; at the ſame time a horrid noiſe is heard, like the exploſion of a whole battery of cannon, and a rumbling under foot, like the continual boiling of a large cauldron. Not a tree or ſhrub is to be ſeen on the top of the mountain: the hollow, whence the eruptions iſſue, is very large, and goes ſhelving down on all ſides. When the mountain is quiet, this hollow may be ſafely looked into; but even then it is generally filled with ſmoke. During the eruptions, it is filled with glowing and melted matter, which, as it boils over in any part, runs down the ſides of the mountain like a torrent. At theſe times alſo vaſt quantities of aſhes, cinders, and huge ſtones are thrown out.

Not far from this mountain is the village of Portici, where is a royal palace, with an amazing collection of antiquities, moſtly dug out of the ruins of the antient city of Heraclea, or Herculaneum, which ſtood near the ſpot, and was deſtroyed partly by an earthquake, and partly by an eruption of mount Veſuvius. Several volumes, giving accounts of theſe antiquities, have been publiſhed, and the people ſtill continue to dig for more.

The grotto of Pauſilippo is a broad, ſtraight, ſubterraneous road, hewn through a mountain. Two holes on each ſide admit air and light. This cave is one hundred feet high at the entrance, but diminiſhes afterwards; and the whole, which is paved with broad ſtones, is about half a mile long. At coming out, the road leads to the lake

Agano, which is circular, and a mile in circumference. In the midſt are the ſudatories of St. Germano, being ſtone apartments, where the hot ſteams which ariſe produce a profuſe perſpiration: hence they are much frequented in various diſorders.

The town of Puzzuolo, or Puteoli, tho' formerly a flouriſhing city, is now reduced only to an inconſiderable place. It is, however, the ſee of a biſhop; and the cathedral, which was formerly a pagan temple, is built of large blocks of marble. Putcoli glories in being the place where the firſt Chriſtian community in Italy was formed; for we are told that St. Paul, in his journey to Rome, found brethren in it. Here is a very commodious harbour, in which are fourteen piers, or pillars, riſing above the ſurface of the water. The earth of Puteoli has this peculiar property, that it hardens in the water, and, after lying in it ſome time, looks more like ſtone than earth. In the neighbourhood are what the antients called the Elyſian Fields, from the ſweetneſs of the climate, the verdure and fertility of the ſoil, &c. But its former beauties are all defaced, as the whole place is now covered with buſhes, briars, ruins, &c.

The city of Salerno, capital of the principality on this ſide the Apennines, is ſituated on the gulph to which it gives name, about twenty-ſix miles ſouth-eaſt from Naples. It is well fortified, has a pretty good harbour and caſtle, but little trade: here, however, is the ſee of an archbiſhop, with an univerſity, and ſeveral annual fairs, which are much reſorted to, and very profitable to it.

About twenty miles to the ſouth of Salerno lies Campaccio, near which are the ruins of the antient city of Pœſtum, or Poſſidonia. Here are the remains of a theatre, amphitheatre, and three temples. The walls of this place ſtill remain: they are compoſed of very large cubical ſtones, and are in ſome parts no leſs than eighteen feet thick.

The city of Otranto, antiently called Hydruntum, is well fortified, and the ſee of an archbiſhop: it ſtands on an iſland at the mouth of the Adriatic, which is joined by a bridge to another iſland, and that by a bridge to the continent. It gives name to, and is the capital of a province, which with thoſe of Bari and Capitanata, conſtitute the country of Apulia, a tract in general flat, dry, and ſandy.

Piedmont, which is part of the antient Lombardy, has its name from its ſituation at the foot of the Alps, being about one hundred and fifty miles long, and ninety-four broad. There is a moſt extenſive and romantic proſpect from the mountain Rochemelon, which takes a whole day to aſcend. Annually, on the 5th of Auguſt, vaſt crowds go to hear maſs ſaid before a ſtatue of the Virgin Mary on the ſummit. The inhabitants, and even horſes and dogs, are ſubject to the ſame kind of wens in the throat as the people in Savoy. This is a very fruitful country, and the Piedmonteſe ſilk is deemed the beſt in Italy.

At the conflux of the Po and Doria ſtands Turin, the capital of Piedmont. It is ſmall, but ſtrong, and very populous. Within the city are forty-eight churches and convents, and ſome very fine ſtreets, particularly Rue Neuve and Rue de Po, which are deemed the moſt elegant in Europe. Here are likewiſe many fine ſquares, ſeveral magnificent palaces, beſides that of the king, a ſuperb opera-houſe, an arſenal, royal printing-houſe, an univerſity, which is a quadrangle, and one of the fineſt buildings in the city. The king's palace, for the beauty of its apartments, the richneſs of the furniture, the elegant paintings, cabinet of curioſities, and library, is ſcarcely to be paralleled. The chapel of the Holy Sunday, built of blackiſh marble, is particularly admired.

The city conſiſts of the Old and New. In the Old the ſtreets are crooked and narrow, but have ſome handſome houſes in them, and, in both the Old and New, are exceedingly clean and neat. From a canal cut from the river Doria, water is conveyed by an aqueduct into the city, and afterwards diſtributed at pleaſure through every ſtreet. Here is a fine citadel, an univerſity, library, and a great many charitable foundations. There are many beautiful villas, convents, and other buildings in the neighbourhood of Turin. Of the villas, thoſe belonging to the royal family are, Valentine, now neglected; Montcalier, Rivoli, and Stupinice; La Vigne de la Reine, and La Vonerie, which has a very fine chapel and gardens, with a little town near it.

The town of Suſa, on the Doria, contains a triumphal arch, erected in honour of Auguſtus Cæſar. This place is ſurrounded by a wall, and has a ſtrong garriſon; and about a quarter of a league from it ſtands Fort Brunette, which perhaps cannot be paralleled in the whole world, having been hewn out of a rock with all its out-works. The paſſages in the rock are ſo large, that waggons and heavy cannon, drawn by ſeveral horſes, may paſs over it from place to place.

The ſmall ſea-port town of Nice is ſituated near the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Paulon. The fortifications were entirely deſtroyed by the French in 1708. It gives name to a diſtrict, called the county of Nice, in which is alſo Villa Franca, a ſmall fortified town, two or three miles to the eaſt of Nice, with a harbour on the ſea, and two caſtles; and Capo de S. Oſpitio, a very ſtrong town on the ſea, and a free port. Nice has an indifferent harbour, is a free port, and the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Ambrun in Dauphine.

The duchy of Montferrat, or Montferrat, is a duchy ſituated weſt of Milan. It is ſixty-two miles long, forty-eight broad, and very fertile. It contains a few fortifications, not in the leaſt remarkable; the principal of them, Caſal on the Po, forty-two miles eaſt of Turin, is the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſuffragan to Milan. Montferrat and Piedmont both belong to the king of Sardinia; as does

The duchy of Savoy, ſituated between France, Piedmont, and the lake of Geneva, being near ninety miles long, and ſeventy broad. It lies among the Alps, and conſequently is mountainous and ſterile. The roads over the Alps are diſagreeable and dangerous, eſpecially as huge maſſes of ſnow, called by the Italians avalanches, and fragments of rocks, frequently roll down in them from the impending precipices. The way of travelling is either in ſledges, chairs, or on the backs of mules: in ſome places the path on the brink of the precipices is ſo narrow, that there is but juſt room for a ſingle perſon to paſs. It begins to ſnow on theſe mountains commonly about the beginning of October. In the months of July, Auguſt, and September, many of them yield very fine graſs, with a great variety of flowers and herbs; and others box-wood, walnuts, cheſnuts, and pines. The air here, even in July and Auguſt, is exceeding cold. The heir apparent to the crown of Sardinia has always the title of duke of Savoy, and prince of Piedmont.

A corrupt French is ſpoken by the lower claſs of people in Savoy: but the inhabitants, in their diſpoſitions, reſemble the Germans more than the French. Great numbers of the mountaineers of both ſexes, are deformed, and particularly diſfigured with wens in the throat, which, as they are not painful, is the only inconvenience that attends them.

The town of Chamberry, the capital of the duchy, is ſituated on the river Leiſe, in a pleaſant valley in Savoy Proper, twenty-ſeven miles north-eaſt of Grenoble. It is walled, and the ſeat of the high court of Savoy, but not very large, nor of any great antiquity. Here are ſeveral handſome ſquares, a great number of monaſteries, a ſtately ducal palace, or caſtle, ſeveral palaces of the nobility, and a collegiate church, the head of which is ſtiled dean of Savoy; but ſince the dukes removed their reſidence to Turin, the town has loſt much of its antient ſplendor.

The ſmall town of Aix is ſituated about two leagues from Chamberry. The hot baths here are free to all, paying only the attendant, or rubber, a trifle: the water of them is clear, and of a greeniſh colour: no fiſh or any animal will live in them. Some remains of a Roman triumphal arch are to be ſeen here.

The province of Milan, which is one of the fineſt in Italy, lies to the north of the Apennine mountains, being near one hundred and ten miles long, and about one hundred broad. It is fertile and well watered, containing, beſides ſeveral rivers, ſome lakes, particularly Lago Maggiere, or the Greater Lake, which contains the Baromean iſlands, viz. Itolo Bella and Itolo Madre, the beauty of which almoſt exceeds imagination: art and nature ſeem to have vied with each other in embelliſhing them. In each of them is a palace with beautiful gardens, belonging to the Baromean family. The water of the lake is clear, and of a greeniſh colour, and abounds with fiſh. The hills with which it is ſurrounded, being planted with vines and cheſnut-trees, and interſperſed with ſummer-houſes, preſent a moſt charming landſcape.

The principal place in thoſe diſtricts, which belong to the king of Sardinia, is, Aleſſandria, ſurnamed De la Paglia, from the inhabitants uſing ſtubble for fuel, inſtead of wood. It ſtands upon the Tanaro, is well fortified, and contains above twelve thouſand inhabitants. Here is a fine opera-houſe: it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Milan, and two annual fairs are held here



General View *of* TURIN, *the Capital of* Piedmont *in* Italy.

Roberts sculp.

here in April and October. The town had the name of Aleſſandria from pope Alexander III. in honour of whom it was built, anno 1178.

The following places are contained in the Auſtrian diſtrict of the duchy of Milan, viz. 1. Milan, the capital, two hundred and ſixty miles north-weſt from Rome. This is a large walled city, with a rampart and citadel to defend it. The latter contains a foundery and arſenal, and the governor is independent of the governor of the Milaneſe. This city is governed by a preſident, and council of ſixty doctors of law, who are all nobles. It contains many reſpectable families. The cathedral is a vaſt pile, all of marble; and though ſomething has been doing for near four hundred years towards the outward or inward ornaments thereof, it is not yet finiſhed. Of the great number of ſtatues about it, that of St. Bartholomew, juſt flayed alive, with his ſkin hanging over his ſhoulders, and of Adam and Eve over the main portal, are the fineſt. The pillars, ſupporting the roof of the church, are all of marble, and the windows finely painted. This church contains a treaſure of great value, particularly a ſhrine of rock cryſtal, in which the body of St. Charles Boromeo is depoſited. The other churches, moſt worthy a ſtranger's notice, are thoſe of St. Alexander, St. Jerom, St. Giovanni di Caſorotti della paſſione, and St. Ambroſe, in the laſt of which lie the bodies of that ſaint, and of the kings Pepin and Bernard. In the Ambroſian college, founded by Frederic Boromeo, ſixteen profeſſors teach gratis. In the ſame college is alſo an academy of painting, with a muſeum, and a library, containing a vaſt number of printed books and manuſcripts. The ſeminary for ſciences, the college of the nobles, the Helvetian college, and the mathematical academy, are noble foundations, and ſtately buildings. Of the hoſpitals, the moſt remarkable are the Lazaretto, and that called the Great Hoſpital. In a void ſpace in one of the ſtreets of Milan, where ſtood the houſe of a barber, who had conſpired, with the commiſſary of health, to poiſon his fellow-citizens, is erected a pillar, called Colonna Infame (the infamous pillar) with an inſcription to perpetuate the memory of the execrable deſign. The city contains near two hundred and fifty thouſand inhabitants, and has been beſieged forty, taken twenty, and demoliſhed four times, yet it hath always recovered itſelf. Here are, beſides the churches, many palaces, convents, hoſpitals, &c. The polite people take the air on the ramparts, where they have the proſpect of the country on one ſide, and the ramparts on the other. The environs of this city, being adorned with beautiful ſeats, gardens, orchards, &c. are very pleaſant.

2. The city of Pavia is ſituated on the Teſſino, over which it hath a ſtone bridge of ſix arches, is old, ſpacious, and but thinly inhabited. It was formerly the capital of Lombardy, is an epiſcopal ſee, and badly fortified. Here is an univerſity, conſiſting of ſeven colleges. Not far from the city is a very magnificent Carthuſian monaſtery, called Certoſa, founded by John Galeazzo Viſconti, who died in the year 1494, and has an elegant monument of white marble erected to his memory in the church, the front of which is alſo of white marble, and the ſculptures of exquiſite workmanſhip. The park, in which the convent ſtands, is of great extent, and contains ſeveral large towns within it. The monks wear white garments, and are very hoſpitable: they ſing the ſacred offices in ſo ſlow and ſolemn a manner, that they conſtantly ſpend fourteen hours every day in the choir.

3. The town of Cremona on the Po is the ſee of a biſhop, and ſtrongly fortified. It has a bridge of boats over the river, an univerſity, a ſuperb cathedral, many other churches, convents, chapels, and other buildings.

The duchies of Parma and Placentia, which are united, lie to the north of Genoa, and belong to the crown of Spain. They are fertile and well watered, contain various minerals, and have ſome manufactures in them.

The city of Parma, which gives name to one of the diſtricts, is large and populous; it is ſituated on the river Parma, from which it derives its name, and by which it is divided into two parts, connected together by ſeveral bridges. It is four miles in circumference, and contains between forty and fifty thouſand inhabitants, with many fine ſtreets and houſes. The ducal palace conſiſts of three courts, two of which are new. Here is an univerſity, founded in 1599; and an academy, in 1601. The large theatre here, built by Renatus I. in 1618, is famous throughout Europe: it will contain upwards of ſeven thouſand ſpectators.

The other duchy, namely, Placentia, conſiſts of a large city near the Po. It contains many churches and convents, and about twenty-eight thouſand inhabitants. The citadel is ſtrong, but the other fortifications are inconſiderable. It had its name from its delightful ſituation in the midſt of a ſpacious fertile plain, where the paſtures are extremely rich. Here is an univerſity, a ducal palace, and a ſtately cathedral, with a fine church, called St. Maria in Campagna. The main ſtreet, ſtiled Stradona, is a very fine one. The biſhop of this city is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Milan. The Via Æmilia begins here, and extends as far as Rimini, on the Adriatic. There are ſome ſalt ſprings in the neighbourhood of this city.

Guaſtalla, which is a ſmall duchy, likewiſe belongs to Spain, is twelve miles long, and five broad, but contains no place worth mentioning, except Guaſtalla, which gives name to it, and is a ſmall fortified town on the river Croſtolo This duchy likewiſe belongs to Spain.

The duchy of Modena is ſituated eaſt of Parma, extends fifty-ſix miles in length, and is from twenty-four to thirty-ſix broad. The duke is a vaſſal of the empire. This country is well watered, and abounds with many neceſſaries of life, has in it many minerals, petrifactions, &c.

The city of Modena, the capital, is large, populous, and well fortified, but not handſome. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a large, unwieldy cathedral. The ducal palace is a very noble edifice, in which, among the other fine pictures, the birth of Chriſt, by Correggio, called la Notte Felice, is much celebrated. The only manufacture, for which this city is noted, is that of maſks, of which great numbers are exported. The tutelary ſaint of it is named Geminianus.

The city of Mirandola ſtands about twenty-four miles north-eaſt from Modena: this is a ſtrong, but not very large place, with a citadel. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and the capital of the principality to which it gives name, and which for a long time belonged to the noble family of Pico. Of this family and city was the famed Picus de Mirandola, whoſe works are well known among the learned; and being printed in a large and ſmall character, give name to the two ſizes of letter called double and ſingle pica uſed by printers.

Maſſa and Carrara, two little principalities, are contiguous to one another, and very fruitful. They both have their names from their capitals, and lie on the Tuſcan ſea. Maſſa, ſituated on the river Frigido, about three miles from the ſea, is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Piſa, and has a ducal palace. Carrara is a ſmall neat town on the little river Lavenza, four miles from Maſſa, and as many from the ſea, at the foot of ſome high mountains, which yield a fine ſort of marble, from which the duke derives a conſiderable income.

The diſtrict of Mantua, which belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, is ſurrounded by the popedom, Venice, Milan, and Modena. It is about ſixty miles long, but not above ſeven broad; is fertile, and well watered.

The capital city, Mantua, is very antient, having been founded prior to Rome. It is ſituated in a marſh, which renders it naturally ſtrong, but at the ſame time renders the air unwholſome. The bridges are guarded by forts. The walls are four miles in circuit, and the number of the inhabitants (excluſive of the imperial garriſon, and about five thouſand Jews, who live in a diſtinct quarter, and have ſeveral ſynagogues) about ſixteen thouſand. Here are a great many convents and churches, with ſome fine ſquares, ſtreets, and houſes; but the city is much declined from what it was when it had dukes of its own. The riding-ſchool has not its equal; and the courſe is alſo well contrived. The ducal palace is old, and now much neglected, but the church belonging to it has a vaſt collection of riches, gold and ſilver crucifixes, ſtatues, and ſome good pictures. Mantua is an epiſcopal ſee, dependent on the pope. The cathedral, of which Julio Romano was the architect, contains ſome fine paintings, particularly a night-piece by Paul Veroneſe.

We are now come to the republic of Venice, which roſe from a very ſmall beginning to great conſequence. That cluſter of iſlands, where the city of Venice now ſtands, was originally inhabited only by fiſhermen; but, when Italy was invaded firſt by Alaric the Goth, and afterwards by Attila the Hunn, great numbers of the people fled thither for ſhelter with all their wealth. From that time a city gradually roſe, grew powerful from its ſituation, and opulent from commerce. A republic was formed, trade furniſhed the people with riches, riches gave birth to ambition; ambition urged them to conqueſt, and conqueſt procured them additional territories both in Europe and

Aſia. Thus by rapid ſtrides they roſe to great importance; but arriving at the zenith of their glory, they with almoſt equal velocity began to decline.

After many revolutions, an ariſtocratical form of government was at length eſtabliſhed in Venice. The nobles, who aſſumed the ſupreme authority, are about two thouſand in number, have each the title of Excellency, and wear as a mark of diſtinction black furred gowns reaching to their heels, with long caps and perriwigs. Some of the nobles, however, are ſo extremely poor, as to be obliged to beg of thoſe who are more opulent.

At the head of the government is the doge, whoſe office was once hereditary, and power abſolute; but the former is now elective, and the latter very much circumſcribed; in ſhort, this governor has little more than the ſhadow of greatneſs, and has been juſtly defined to be in habit and ſtate a king, in authority a counſellor, in the city a priſoner, and out of it a private perſon: he is as much ſubject to the laws as the meaneſt perſon; and when he dies there is no public mourning. But though the power of the doge is very ſmall, his ſtate and retinue are very ſplendid: his title is that of Serenity, and his office is for life. The yearly revenue of his office is about four thouſand pounds, and though he may be depoſed, he cannot reſign his dignity.

The principal Venetian order of knighthood is that of St. Mark, the badge of which is a large golden medal dependent from the breaſt. The order of Conſtantine knights wear a croſs hanging from a gold chain. The Inquiſition is under great reſtrictions here.

The naval power of the Venetians is the greateſt in Italy, as they can equip a formidable fleet. The army conſiſts of between twenty and thirty thouſand men, principally Swiſs and Dalmatians; and the commander in chief, ſtiled Capitano, is always a foreigner of diſtinction. The ordinary revenues of the ſtate, ariſing chiefly from the cuſtoms and duties on ſalt, amount annually to about one million two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling.

Several iſlands, and a ſmall part of the continent, compoſe the duchy (or dagado) of Venice; which contain the capital city of Venice, which is alſo the ſeat of the republic. It is ſituated four miles from any part of the Terra Firma, betwixt the city and which are many ſhallows, when, at low water, the bottom may be touched with a pole; but all poſſible care is taken to prevent their becoming dry land. The city is divided into many canals, on which the gondoliers, or boatmen, ply in their black gondolas, or boats. The ſtreets are clean, but narrow and crooked.

The moſt remarkable places in the city are the ducal palace, the ſquare, and church of St. Mark, who is the tutelar ſaint of Venice, the mint, public library, grand arſenal, ſeveral of the palaces of the nobles, churches, convents, and hoſpitals. In theſe laſt is a prodigious collection of the fineſt paintings; Venice, in this reſpect, ſurpaſſing even Rome itſelf. In the doge's palace, all the high colleges hold their aſſemblies. In this palace is a ſmall arſenal, furniſhed with arms againſt any ſudden inſurrection of the people, together with a ſtate priſon, a great many exquiſite paintings, and ſeveral curioſities. One ſide of it is towards St. Mark's ſquare; and the lower gallery on that ſide, with the hall under the new procuratie facing it, are called the Broglio, where the nobility, and none elſe, at leaſt while they are preſent, are allowed to walk.

St. Mark's ſquare is the zecca or mint; from zecca, the golden coin called zecchino takes its name. One of the ſmalleſt pieces of money at Venice is called gazetta; and the firſt newſpapers were from thence ſtyled Gazettes.

The grand arſenal, rope-walk, foundery, and ſalt-petre works here, deſerve a traveller's notice. Cloſe to the Rialto is the bank. There are two academies for painting at Venice, where the diſciples draw from the life.

The German factory contains about five hundred rooms, and is the general magazine for all goods that either come from, or are to be ſent to Germany. The Venetian trade, though on the decline, is ſtill conſiderable, particularly that of plate and other kinds of glaſs. Independent of what is called the city, many ſcattered and circumjacent iſlands are covered with buildings; among theſe is Murano, which contains the celebrated glaſs manufactory: here is alſo a palace, adorned with a gallery of admirable paintings, belonging to the Cornaro family.

The diverſions of the Venetians are chiefly maſquerading, eſpecially during the carnival, and other feſtivals; ridottos, operas, plays, which are generally wretched performances, and concerts of vocal and inſtrumental muſic. During their feſtivals, debauchery, riot, and licentiouſneſs, are carried to the greateſt height. The grand ſcene of all the ſhows and follies of the feſtivals, is the ſquare of St. Mark, in which bulls are ſometimes baited.

The marriage of the doge to the ſea, on Aſcenſion-day, being one of their greateſt ſolemnities, we ſhall here preſent our readers with a particular deſcription of it: On Aſcenſion-day, the doge, or in caſe of his illneſs, the vice-doge, who is always one of the ſix conſiglieri, performs the annual ceremony of marrying the Adriatic ſea in a barge called the bucentaur, which is pompouſly gilt and carved. At about ten in the morning, the ſignal being given by the firing of great guns, and ringing of bells, he goes on board this veſſel, and accompanied by ſeveral thouſand barks and gondolas, a great number of gallies finely ornamented, and the ſplendid yachts of foreign ambaſſadors, is rowed out to ſea, about two hundred paces towards the iſlands of St. Lido and St. Eraſmo. The patriarch and dignified clergy come on board the bucentaur, and preſent the doge and ſignora, as they paſs, with noſegays or artificial flowers, which, at their return, they make preſents of to their acquaintance. The doge, at his putting off and return, is ſaluted by the cannon of a fort on the Lido, and by thoſe on the iſland Eraſmo, and with the ſmall arms of the ſoldiers, who are drawn up along the Lido ſhore. The iſlands lie about two Italian miles from the city; and an eminence on the iſland of Lido affords a diſtinct view of this pompous proceſſion, and of the vaſt number of boats, &c. which cover the ſurface of the water, and make a beautiful appearance. In the mean time ſeveral hymns are performed on board the bucentaur, by the band of muſic belonging to St. Mark's church, and ſeveral prayers appointed for the occaſion are read or ſung, till the doge has paſſed the two forts of Lido and St. Eraſmo; and then he proceeds a little farther towards the Lido ſhore, the ſtern of his barge being turned towards the main ſea. Here the patriarch pours into the ſea ſome holy water, which is ſaid to have the virtue of preventing and allaying ſtorms. After this the doge, through an aperture near his ſeat, drops into the ſea a gold ring of a few dollars value, ſaying, in Latin, "We eſpouſe thee, O ſea, in token "of our real and perpetual dominion over thee." After this all return, and the doge with his company is ſet aſhore near the church of St. Nicholas, in the iſland of St. Lido, where the patriarch in perſon celebrates a ſolemn maſs. In the evening the principal members of the council, and all who waited upon the doge in the bucentaur, are entertained at the ducal palace.

Padua territory is thirty-five miles long, twenty-eight broad, and exceeding fertile. The capital, of the ſame name, is one of the richeſt and moſt flouriſhing cities of Italy, yet it has not much of its antient ſplendor. It is ſituated on the Brenta, thirty-four miles eaſt of Venice, and has many churches, hoſpitals, and convents; but the ſtreets are narrow and dirty. The univerſity, which was formerly in great repute, for ſome time has been on the decline, but the phyſic-garden is ſtill conſiderable. The Franciſcan church and chapel of St. Antony are ſplendid beyond imagination. This city is the ſee of a biſhop; in the podeſta's palace is the library, and in the old caſtle, an arſenal and granary. The territory is ſubject to violent ſtorms; but the air is healthful.

The territory of Veroneſe is very fertile, but contains only one place worth mentioning; viz. Verona on the Adige, a large, ſtrong city, in a fine ſituation. Over the river are four bridges, of which that one which leads to the caſtle is much admired. The caſtles are three in number, the ſtreets narrow and dirty, the houſes mean. The beſt ſtreet in the city is that called the Corſo, where horſe and foot races are ſometimes run. The largeſt ſquare is that called Piazza d'Armi, where the annual fairs were formerly kept, in April and Autumn. Here are ſeveral academies for the improvement of muſic, polite exerciſes, &c. an elegant theatre, and a Roman amphitheatre in fine preſervation. The wine of this country is admirable, and the territory well watered, fertile, and healthy.

The city of Vicenza, which is large, contains about thirty thouſand inhabitants. Over the principal river are ſeveral bridges; without the city is a triumphal arch built by Palladio; but the city walls are gone to decay. There are a great many elegant buildings within it, particularly in the piazza before the council-houſe; for, beſides the cathedral and other churches, and the convents, which are numerous, there are ſeveral hoſpitals, and ſome fine palaces. The council-houſe is a ſtately fabric, and ſo is the Monte della Pieta; in the latter of which is a fine library. Here are

are ſtill to be ſeen ſome remains of a Roman amphitheatre, of a noble aqueduct, and ſeveral magnificent hot baths. The circumjacent territory is extremely fertile.

Breſciano, which is alſo a tolerably fertile and well watered territory, contains no place worth obſerving but Breſcia, which gives name to it, and is its capital, ſtanding in a pleaſant plain near the little river Garza. The caſtle ſtands on a rock, and commands the whole town, and the arſenal is well furniſhed with warlike ſtores. This town is not above three miles in circuit, but is very populous, and drives a conſiderable trade in fire-arms, ſwords, knives, and other cutlery wares.

Bergamaſco is in general barren, though well watered, and the inhabitants are ſubject to the ſame kinds of wens in the throat as the Savoyards. Bergama, a ſtrongly fortified town at the foot of the Alps, is the only place in it.

The town of Crema, in the territory of Cremano, which is fruitful and pleaſant, is ſituated on the Serio, being ſtrong, handſome, the ſee of a biſhop, and famed for a linen manufactory. Rovigo, a ſmall fertile diſtrict, contains a town of the ſame name that is thinly inhabited; and Adria, which formerly gave name to the Adriatic, is a biſhop's ſee.

The diſtrict of Marca Trevigniana is ſo fertile, as to have obtained the name of a Continental Garden. Treviſo, the capital, ſtands on the river Site, where it joins the Peaveſella. This is a biſhop's ſee, has given birth to many great perſonages, and contains at preſent ſome noble families. It is an antient, but ſtrong; a neat, but not populous place.

The territory called Patria del Friuli is the northern verge of Italy, and belongs partly to the Venetians, and partly to the Auſtrians. It is very fertile, but does not contain any conſiderable place, except the city of Udino, on the river or canal La Roia. It hath a fine caſtle, with ſeveral handſome churches, palaces, and convents; beſides a college for law, and an academy for martial exerciſes.

The peninſula of Iſtria, on the Adriatic, belongs partly to the Venetians, and partly to the Auſtrians. The air is unwholſome; but the territory, though hilly, is fruitful.

The ſtrong town of Capo de Iſtria is ſituated on an iſland in the gulf, ſo near the continent as to be joined by a bridge. It is the ſee of a biſhop, contains many convents, and its trade in ſalt is very conſiderable.

The little republic of Lucca, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, is a miniature portrait of Venice. It is not thirty miles in circumference, but is fertile and populous. The inhabitants, who are ſaid to amount to upwards of one hundred and twenty thouſand, are very induſtrious, but extremely jealous of the Tuſcans, by whom they are almoſt ſurrounded. The forces of the republic amount, in time of peace, to about ſix hundred men, including the doge or gonſaloniers guard of Switzers, which conſiſts of ſeventy-ſix men; but there are above thirty thouſand in the territory of Lucca capable of bearing arms. The government is veſted in two councils, of which one is called the council of ſtate, and the other the great council, the executive being in the former, conſiſting of nine members beſides the doge, who continue in office only two months, and, during that time, have apartments in the palace of the republic, and are maintained at the public expence. The annual revenue amounts to about eighty thouſand pounds ſterling.

Lucca, the capital, and the only place in this territory worth deſcribing, is about three Italian miles in circumference, and well fortified. The walls afford very pleaſant walks, being planted with rows of trees. The number of inhabitants is about forty thouſand. The houſes are for the moſt part well built, and the ſtreets broad and well paved, but irregular. Several manufactories, particularly of ſilk, are carried on, and the fineſt oil in Italy is made here. This is the ſee of a biſhop. The cathedral is a large Gothic ſtructure, dedicated to St. Martin.

The republic of Genoa is greatly degenerated from its former ſplendor; but, among other misfortunes, the revolt of Corſica ſeems to have been the greateſt. The government is ariſtocratical. The doge or duke is choſen only for two years, and muſt be fifty years of age at the time of his election. The legiſlative power is lodged in the great council, conſiſting of four hundred members, of which four parts in five muſt be unanimous. The adminiſtration is veſted in a doge and a proper council. The doge has a guard of two hundred men. The great council make laws and raiſe money, the leſſer declare war, proclaim peace, and form alliances. The military is inconſiderable, the navy deſpicable, and the revenue at preſent ſmall.

The territories belonging to the Genoeſe are one hundred and ſixty miles in length, and about twenty-five in breadth. They extend along that part of the Mediterranean called the gulf of Genoa. They are tolerably fertile, pretty well watered, and divided into two diſtricts, viz. the eaſtern and weſtern coaſts.

The eaſtern coaſt contains Genoa, the capital, which ſtands near the Mediterranean ſea. As it is partly ſituated on a declivity, it appears to great advantage from the ſea. It is defended on the land-ſide by a double wall. The new and Balbi ſtreets conſiſt each of a double row of magnificent palaces; the other ſtreets are crooked and narrow; but the ſuburb of San Pietra d'Arena contains many noble buildings. Here are ſeveral palaces, churches, convents, hoſpitals, &c. many of which are ſuperbly built of marble. The fineſt of the churches are thoſe of the Annunciation, St. Mary Carignan, St. Dominic, and St. Martha. In the cathedral is a diſh made of a ſingle emerald. All the inhabitants here, except the principal ladies who are carried in chairs, walk on foot, on account of the narrowneſs or ſteepneſs of the ſtreets. The fortifications of the city towards the ſea are remarkably ſtrong. There are two fine ſtone-bridges over the rivers Bonzevera and Biſagno, the firſt whereof waſhes the weſt, and the other the eaſt ſide of the city, within which there is alſo a ſurpriſing ſtone-bridge, joining two hills. The harbour, though large, is far from being ſafe, but no care or expence have been ſpared to render it as ſafe and commodious as poſſible.

The principal places on the weſtern coaſt are as follow, viz. 1. Savona, which, next to Genoa, is the moſt conſiderable city of the ſtates. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Milan; has a ſtrong caſtle, is well fortified, and famed for the fineſt ſweetmeats. Here alſo is a conſiderable ſilk manufactory; and there was once a good harbour, until it was partly choaked up, by order of the republic, that it might not hurt the trade of Genoa. 2. St. Remo, a ſmall town on the ſea, with a good harbour, ſeventeen miles eaſt of Nice. The town in Latin is called Fanum Romuli. There are many plantations of palm-trees about it, with olives, lemons, pomegranates, and other fine fruits.

The ſmall principality of Monaco lies between the Genoeſe territories and the county of Nice. The only place worth mentioning here, is that which gives name to the principality, viz. Monaco, antiently called Herculis Monæci Portus, from a temple of Hercules, that ſtood here. It is eight miles eaſt of Nice, and ſix weſt of Vintimiglia, and, though ſmall, is ſtrong both by nature and art, having a good harbour, with a caſtle and garriſon, paid and officered by the king of France; and in this town the prince uſually reſides. The income amounts to near five hundred thouſand French livres.

The duchy of Tuſcany is encompaſſed by that part of the Mediterranean called the Tuſcan ſea, Modena, Lucca, and the popedom. It is one hundred and ſixteen miles long, eighteen broad, well watered, mountainous in ſome parts, but fertile in others. The only order of knighthood here is that of St. Stephen, inſtituted in 1554; the duke is always grand maſter, and the badge of the order is an octangular red croſs, with a golden border worn on the breaſt. The great duke is an abſolute prince. His forces, however, ſeldom conſiſt of more than three regiments of foot and two of dragoons, and his navy is made up of only a few gallies and galleaſſes.

The city of Florence, the capital of the duchy, is ſituated on the Arno, twenty-ſix miles ſouth of Venice. It gives name to a populous and fertile diſtrict. Here are four ſtone-bridges over the Arno; the number of churches, palaces, hoſpitals, and convents, is great, but the ſtreets are crooked and narrow. The palaces here are inferior to thoſe of Rome, and moſt of the windows are only made of paper. The chapel for the interment of the great dukes in the church of St. Lozenzo, is hardly to be paralleled. Here is an academy for the improvement of the Tuſcan language, called Della Cruſca; another for agriculture, and another for riding. The principal trade, beſides oil, wine, fruits, and other produce of the country, conſiſts in wrought ſilks, and gold and ſilver ſtuffs. The nobility and gentry do not think it below them to trade; they even ſell their wine by retail out of doors, but not in their houſes; at the ſame time they deem it a great diſparagement to educate their children in the profeſſion of phyſic. They write the Italian here very well; but their pronunciation is guttural, and diſagreeable.

Florence is adorned with ſeven fountains, ſix columns, two pyramids, and about one hundred and ſixty ſtatues. Moſt of the Florentines are ſhort ſighted; and hence the Florentini ciechi, or blind Florentines, has paſſed into a proverbial

proverbial jeſt. The great piazza or ſquare is very ſpacious and magnificent, with a noble fountain in the midſt of it. The arſenal is a ſtately building, and well furniſhed with all ſorts of weapons of war, kept in very good order. The cathedral is a very magnificent edifice, the whole outſide being of poliſhed marble, and enriched with the moſt exquiſite architecture and ſculpture. The celebrated Campanile, or ſquare ſteeple, which is one hundred and eighty feet high, all of fine marble, of ſeveral colours, and curiouſly wrought, ſtands hard by the church.

The city of Piſa, on the Arno, has ſeveral handſome ſtreets and houſes; but graſs grows in many of the latter. The univerſity is in a flouriſhing condition, and the exchange is magnificent, but little frequented. The great duke's gallies are built, and commonly ſtationed here. This city is the principal reſidence of the order of St. Stephen, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. The cathedral, a large gothic pile, contains a great number of excellent paintings, and other curioſities. The echo of the baptiſtry exceeds that near Milan, though the repetitions are not quite ſo diſtinct.

This city has, for its defence, a moat, walls, a caſtle, fort, and a citadel; the laſt of which is a modern work. Hard by the cathedral is the city burying-ground, called Il Campo Santo, and in that the famous leaning tower, the inclination of which is ſo great, that a plumb line let down from the top touches the ground at the diſtance of near fifteen feet from the bottom. The phyſic garden is very ſpacious, contains a great number of plants, and is decorated with waterworks: over the door leading into it are theſe words, "Hic Argus, ſed non Briareus eſto;" i. e. "Employ the eyes of Argus, but not the hands of Briareus." A neceſſary caution in many places. The Arno is a conſiderable breadth, and has three bridges over it, one of them marble: it falls into the ſea two leagues below the town.

The city of Leghorn, thirty miles ſouth-weſt from Florence, in the territory of Piſa, makes a handſome appearance. The harbour is too ſhallow for large ſhips. It is fortified, but wants good water, which muſt be brought from Piſa. The port, conſiſting of two havens, one for the duke's gallies, and the other for merchant ſhips, is ſurrounded with a double mole above a mile and a half in length, and defended, together with the town, by a good citadel and twelve forts. The walks on the ramparts are very agreeable. There is good anchorage in the road, but ſhips riding there are much expoſed to the weather, and the Barbary corſairs. The light-houſe ſtands on a rock in the ſea, near which is the Lazaretto, where quarantine is performed. The number of the inhabitants is about forty thouſand, and one half of theſe Jews, who live in a particular quarter, but without any mark of diſtinction, and have a fine ſynagogue. The Turks, who are not ſlaves, alſo live in a particular quarter, as do the licenſed proteſtants, Roman Catholics, Jews, Greeks, Armenians, Mahometans, and even the Engliſh factory are indulged in the public exerciſe of their religion; but other proteſtants muſt be ſatisfied with private. Leghorn is the ſee of a biſhop, and reſidence of a governor, has a fine ducal palace, and a noble cathedral. The power of the inquiſition is limited to eccleſiaſtical matters, and Roman Catholics.

The large and antient city of Sienna ſtands thirty-eight miles ſouth of Florence. It has a fertile pleaſant territory of near ſixty-five miles ſquare. The city is clean, neat, and healthy, but not populous. The inhabitants are polite, and ſpeak the Italian language in its utmoſt purity. The walls are adorned with many high towers of brick, and the ſtreets paved with bricks ſet edge-ways. Here is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the cathedral is a very magnificent gothic pile. Fronting the cathedral is a ſpacious and well-endowed hoſpital, founded by a ſhoemaker, who is interred in the church, and as a reward for his liberality, hath been canonized. Over the ſtatue erected to his memory is this appoſite inſcription, "Sutor ultra crepidam;" "The ſhoemaker went beyond his laſt." The arms of this city are Romulus and Remus ſucking a wolf, for it pretends to have been a colony founded by theſe two brothers.

SECT. III.

Of the Perſons, Character and Diſpoſition, Manners, Cuſtoms, &c. of the ITALIANS; with the Antient and Modern Hiſtory of ITALY.

HAVING, in our deſcriptions of the various ſtates of Italy, alſo mentioned many particulars relative to the cuſtoms, manners, religion, forces, revenues, &c. of the Italians; we need only add the following remarks; viz. That the inhabitants are uſually well-proportioned, though their complexions are none of the beſt. As to dreſs, they follow the faſhions of the countries on which they border, or to which they are ſubject, namely, thoſe of France, Spain, and Germany. With reſpect to their genius and taſte in architecture, painting, carving, and muſic, they excel greatly, and leave the other nations of Europe far behind them; but their muſic ſeems too ſoft and effeminate to deſerve all the praiſe beſtowed on it; and their houſes are far inferior to thoſe of England, in reſpect of convenience. No country hath produced better politicians, hiſtorians, poets, painters, and ſculptors, ſince the revival of the arts and ſciences, excluſive of thoſe of antient times. They are affable, courteous, ingenious, ſober, and ready-witted; but at the ſame time jealous, vindictive, laſcivious, ceremonious, and ſuperſtitious. The Italians, in their tempers, ſeem to be a good medium between the French and Spaniards, neither ſo gay and volatile as the one, nor ſo grave and ſolemn as the other. With reſpect to their diet, boiled ſnails, ſerved up with oil and pepper, or fried in oil, and the hinder parts of frogs, are reckoned dainty diſhes. Kites, jackdaws, hawks, and magpies, are alſo eaten, not only by the common people, but the better ſort. Wine is drank here both in ſummer and winter, cooled by ice or ſnow. The women admire yellow hair, as the Roman ladies and courteſans formerly did. They alſo uſe paint and waſhes, both for their hands and faces.

The Roman Catholic religion predominates here. They reckon the day from ſun-riſe to ſun-ſet, as the Athenians did of old. The Italian language is corrupted Latin; but ſince the revival of arts in Italy, it hath been ſo much refined, that it is now deemed elegant, ſoft, and ſmooth. The pureſt Italian is ſpoken in Tuſcany. The exports are chiefly wine, oil, perfumes, fruits, and ſilks. Travellers alſo expend large ſums of money in Italy, in purchaſing pictures, curioſities, antiquities, relics, &c.

In thoſe early ages, when the Romans firſt began to extend their territories, Italy, like moſt other countries, was parcelled out into a great number of ſmall ſtates, who were all gradually ſubdued by the Romans. On the declenſion of the Roman empire, the Hunns, Goths, Vandals, Heruli, and other northern nations, paſſed the Alps, and ſeized on the greateſt part of it, which was overturned by Charlemagne, who founded a new empire in the weſt. The ſucceſſors of Charlemagne claimed, and for ſome time poſſeſſed, the ſovereignty of Italy; but their civil wars at home ſoon gave an opportunity to their governors either to aſſume or purchaſe the ſovereignty of the ſeveral ſtates they governed.

In proceſs of time, Savoy and Piedmont fell to the lot of the counts of Maurienne, the anceſtors of his preſent Sardinian majeſty, whoſe father became king of Sardinia, by virtue of the quadruple alliance concluded in 1718. Victor Amadeus, the preſent king, was born in 1726; and in 1773 ſucceeded his father Charles Emanuel.

After going through ſeveral hands, the Milaneſe was at length poſſeſſed by the emperor Charles V, about the year 1525, who gave it to his ſon Philip II. king of Spain. It remained with that crown till the French were driven out of Italy, by the Imperialiſts, in 1706. Theſe were diſpoſſeſſed of it in 1743, but by the emperor's ceſſion of Naples and Sicily to the preſent king of Spain, it reverted to the houſe of Auſtria, who has appointed a viceroy to govern it.

Mantua was formerly governed by the family of Gonzaga, who adhering to France, the territory was fortified, as a fief of the empire to the houſe of Auſtria, which now poſſeſſes it, the laſt duke dying without male iſſue; but Guaſtella was ſeparated from it in 1748, and made part of the duchy of Parma. The firſt duke of Parma was natural ſon to pope Paul III. the dutchy having been annexed to the holy ſee in 1545, by pope Julius II. The deſcendants of the houſe of Farneſe terminated in the late queen dowager of Spain, whoſe ſon, his preſent Catholic majeſty, obtained that dutchy, which, with that of Placentia, is now held by his nephew.

In antient times, the Venetians were the moſt formidable power in Europe. They conquered Conſtantinople itſelf in 1193, and held it for ſome time, together with great part of the continent of Europe and Aſia. The diſcovery of a paſſage to India, by the Cape of Good Hope, gave the firſt blow to their greatneſs, as it loſt them the Indian trade. The Turks, by degrees, took from them their moſt valuable poſſeſſions on the continent, and they loſt the Morea ſo late as the year 1715.

For a conſiderable time, the Genoeſe diſputed the empire of the Mediterranean ſea with the Venetians, but were

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Illustrated to BALDWYN'S new SYSTEM of UNIVERSAL GEOGRAPHY.



were ſeldom or never able to maintain their own independency by land, being generally protected, and ſometimes ſubjected, by the French and Imperialiſts. They are, at preſent, poſſeſſed of a revenue barely ſufficient to maintain their dignity.

Tuſcany belonged to the emperors of Germany, who governed it by deputies till the year 1240, when the famous diſtinction of the Gwelphs, partizans of the pope, and the Gibellines, in the emperor's intereſt, took place. The popes then perſuaded the Imperial governments in Tuſcany to put themſelves under the protection of the church; but the Florentines, in a ſhort time, formed themſelves into a free commonwealth, and bravely defended their liberties againſt both parties by turns. Faction at laſt ſhook their freedom, and the family of Medici, long before they were declared princes or dukes, in fact governed Florence, though the rights and privileges of the people ſeemed ſtill to exiſt. The Medici, particularly Coſmo, who was deſervedly called the father of his country, being in the ſecret, ſhared with the Venetians in the immenſe profits of the Eaſt India trade, before the diſcoveries made by the Portugueſe. His revenue, in ready money, which exceeded that of any ſovereign prince in Europe, enabled his ſucceſſors to riſe to ſovereign power; and pope Pius V. gave one of his deſcendants, Coſmo, (the great patron of the arts) the title of great duke of Tuſcany, in 1750, which continued in his family to the death of Gaſtin de Medicis, in 1773, who left no iſſue. The great duchy was then claimed by the emperor Charles VI. as a fief of the empire, and given to his ſon-in-law the duke of Lorrain, and late emperor, in lieu of the duchy of Lorrain, which was ceded to France by treaty. Leopold, his ſecond ſon, brother to the preſent emperor, is now grand duke, and the country aſſumes a new face. Leghorn, which belongs to him, carries on a great trade; and, in order to prevent the depredations of the infidels, ſeveral ſhips of conſiderable force are now ſtationed on the Tuſcan coaſts.

Naples, or Sicily, has undergone many viciſſitudes of government, chiefly owing to the inconſtancy of the natives. Chriſtians and Saracens conquered it by turns. The Normans under Tancred drove out the Saracens, and, by their connections with the Greeks eſtabliſhed there, while the reſt of Europe was plunged in monkiſh ignorance, a moſt reſpectable monarchy flouriſhed in arts and arms. About the year 1166, the popes being then all-powerful in Europe, their intrigues broke into the ſucceſſion of Tancred's line, and Naples and Sicily at laſt came into the poſſeſſion of the French; and the houſe of Anjou, with ſome interruptions and tragical revolutions, held it till the Spaniards drove them out in 1504, when they annexed it to the dominions of that monarchy.

By virtue of various treaties, which had introduced Don Carlos, the king of Spain's ſon, to the poſſeſſion of Parma and Placentia, a new war broke out in 1733, between the houſes of Auſtria and Bourbon, about the poſſeſſion of Naples; and Don Carlos was received into the capital, where he was proclaimed king of the Two Sicilies. This was followed by a very bloody campaign; but the farther effuſion of human blood was ſtopped by a peace between France and the Emperor, to which the courts of Madrid and Naples at firſt demurred, but afterwards acceded in 1736, and Don Carlos remained king of Naples. Upon his acceſſion to the crown of Spain in 1759, it being found that his eldeſt ſon was by nature incapacitated for reigning, he reſigned the crown of Naples to his third ſon Ferdinand III. who is now the reigning king of the Two Sicilies.

The power of the papacy is now evidently at a low ebb. The order of jeſuits, who are not improperly ſtiled his janiſſaries, has been exterminated out of France, Spain, Naples, and Portugal; and is but juſt tolerated in other popiſh countries. The pontiff himſelf is treated by Roman catholic princes with little more ceremony than is due to him as biſhop of Rome, and poſſeſſed of a temporal principality. The preſent emperor has alſo lately given a great check in his dominions to the papal tyranny. This humiliation, it is reaſonable to believe, will terminate in a total ſeparation from the holy ſee of all its foreign emoluments, which even, ſince the beginning of the preſent century, were immenſe; and to the reducing his holineſs to the exerciſe of his eccleſiaſtical functions as firſt biſhop of Chriſtendom. The preſent pope, John Angelo Braſchi, who aſſumed the name of Pius VI. was born in 1717, and elected to the pontifical chair in 1775.

CHAP. XVIII.

THE NEW HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF

HUNGARY.

THIS country includes ſeveral provinces, which are incorporated with it; namely, Tranſylvania, Sclavonia, Croatia, and Dalmatia. Hungary, (which received its name from the Hunns, a Scythian nation, who poſſeſſed themſelves of it in the ninth century) lies between the eighteenth and twenty-ſecond degree eaſt longitude, and the forty-fifth and forty-ninth degree north latitude, is three hundred miles long, and two hundred broad; has Servia ſouth; the Carpathian mountains, north; Walachia and Tranſylvania, eaſt; Moravia, Stiria, and Auſtria, weſt. The northern parts are mountainous and barren, but wholſome; the ſouthern diſtricts are level, and fertile, but unwholſome. The mountains contain a great variety of minerals, and even diamonds. Corn is very plentiful; and the Hungarian wines, particularly Tokay, exceed all in Europe. Horſes, cattle, fiſh, and all kinds of vegetables abound, as do wild beaſts and various kinds of game. The low lands, excluſive of rivers, are watered by ſeveral lakes. We have already taken notice of the principal mountains and rivers, in our account of Germany and Poland.

The province of Hungary is divided into Upper and Lower. The former contains, 1. Zemplin, on the Bodrogh, which gives name to a county that contains ſeveral inconſiderable towns, and many vineyards that yield excellent wine, particularly that which takes its name from Tokay, a conſiderable town, pleaſantly ſituated near the conflux of the Theis and Bodrogh. The wine called Tokay grows only on one mountain; but that of the neighbourhood, which uſually paſſes under the ſame name, is little inferior to it.

2. The caſtle of Skepus gives name to a county of great extent, abounding in ſome parts with fruitful corn fields, rich paſtures, pulſe, and flax, and in others with woods and mountains, ſome of which are among the loftieſt of the Carpathian chain. The county of Skepus affords no wine, but there are ſome iron and copper mines in it.

3. The city of Erlau is alſo a biſhop's ſee, forty-five miles north-eaſt of Buda, has a caſtle and warm bath, and in the neighbourhood are vineyards.

4. The city of Great Varadin, or Waradin, is ſituated on the river Koros, in the county of Bihar, one hundred and ten miles eaſt of Buda: it is well fortified, and the ſee of a biſhop. It has a ſtrong caſtle on the eaſt ſide. The royal free town of Debretzen, which is large and populous, is alſo in the county of Bihar.

5. On the river Beg, ſtands the ſtrong town of Temes-Var, which is the capital of the Bannat, or territory to which it gives name, and which (one ſmall diſtrict excepted, which was ceded to the Turks, at the treaty of Belgrade, in 1739) belongs entirely to the emperor. Beſides others of leſs note, there is a ſtrong town in the Bannat, called Lugos, ſituated among mountains.

The principal places in Lower Hungary are, 1. Nitra, on a river of the ſame name; it is a well peopled, but mean-built town, with a biſhop, whoſe palace and cathedral are in the caſtle.

2. Leopoldſtadt, a ſtrongly fortified place on the Wag, and the only town in theſe parts which could make head againſt an enemy in caſe of a ſiege.

3. The town of Preſburg, the capital of the kingdom, called by the inhabitants Poſony and Preſporen, is ſituated on the Danube, about forty-ſix miles eaſt from Vienna. The caſtle, in which the regalia are kept, ſtands on a hill above the town. Here the ſtates aſſemble, and in the cathedral, dedicated to St. Martin, the ſovereign is crowned. The town is not very large, nor well built, but is very antient, pleaſantly ſituated, and enjoys a good air. Its fortifications are only a double wall and ditch. Beſides the cathedral, there are ſeveral other popiſh and one Lutheran church, with a jeſuit's college, three convents, and two hoſpitals. It gives name to a county, and is the reſidence of the archbiſhop of Gran, who is legatus natus of the papal ſee, prince of the holy Roman empire, and alſo primate, chief ſecretary, and chancellor of the kingdom.

4. The caſtle of Lepto-Ujvar-Hradek gives name to a county every where full of mountains and rocks, higher than thoſe of the Alps; one in particular, called Beni-kova, is three thouſand paces perpendicular in height. They abound in metals, minerals, and medicinal ſprings, with caverns, in which are many curious figures in drop-ſtone. The birds who fly over ſome of theſe mineral ſprings are ſuffocated by the exhalations ariſing from them.

5. The royal free town of Gran, thirty-five miles from Preſburg, and nine-two from Vienna, is ſituated on the Danube, where it is joined by the river Gran. The town is well fortified, gives name to a county, and has a caſtle on a high rock, in which is the cathedral. Here are ſome natural warm baths. The neighbouring country is very pleaſant and fruitful, and yields excellent wine.

In this diſtrict are two towns of the name of Buda, the Old and the New. Old Buda is but a poor, mean place, but the New is a royal free town, ſtanding on the Danube, ſeventy-five miles from Preſburg, and one hundred and ſix from Vienna. It is well fortified, and was the capital of the kingdom and reſidence of the king, until it was ſeized by the Turks in 1529, in whoſe hands it continued till 1689.

The neighbouring country yields a good red wine, and excellent melons. Hard by the town is the iſland of St. Andrew, in the Danube, eight miles long, and eight broad: and near it, on the banks of the river, is the town of St. Andrew, which makes a better figure than Buda itſelf. A few miles alſo below Buda is another iſland, called Eſepel, which formerly belonged to Prince Eugene, who had a ſeat in the neighbourhood, where he often reſided.

The principal mine town in Hungary is Schemnitz, chiefly inhabited by proteſtants. The gold and ſilver mines ſtill produce a conſiderable quantity of ore (though ſhort of what they did formerly) and about one thouſand workmen are employed in them.

The town of Cremnitz, the capital of the county of Beps, contains a mint; but the mines are almoſt exhauſted.

The Hungarians are fierce, cruel, proud, and revengeful; better ſoldiers than merchants, and huntſmen than ſcholars. The nobility affect pomp, gluttony, and drunkenneſs. The men are ſtrong and well made; they ſhave their beards, leave whiſkers on the upper lip, wear furs on the head, a cloſe-bodied coat girt with a ſaſh, and a ſhort cloak buckled under the arm, in order to leave the right hand at liberty. The horſe, who carry a broad-ſword and battle-axe, are called Huſſars, and the foot are named Heydukes. Here are five languages ſpoken, viz. the Hungarian, Sclavonian, Walachian, German, and Latin. The trade of the country is in the hands of the Jews and Greeks. Though not above a fourth part of the people are Roman catholics, yet that religion is the eſtabliſhed one; but proteſtants, and particularly thoſe of the Greek church are tolerated, and Jews are doubly taxed.

The crown of Hungary has been in poſſeſſion of the Auſtrians ever ſince 1527, and it was finally ſettled on the heirs male of the houſe of Auſtria in 1687; and, in 1723, in caſe of their failure, on the female heir. The ordinary revenue of the kingdom exceeds a million ſterling, ariſing from the mines, duties on cattle, royal demeſnes, ſalt-works, conſtitutions, cuſtoms, &c. The fortifications and garriſons, conſtantly maintained on the frontiers againſt the Turks, are a great expence to the government. Hungary can eaſily bring into the field one hundred thouſand men, regulars and militia; for there are fifty thouſand in actual pay, and the provinces furniſh the other fifty thouſand on an emergency.

The province of Tranſylvania, ſituated to the ſouth of Hungary, being about one hundred and ſixty miles long, and one hundred and fifty broad. Its mountains yield ſilver, iron, lead, copper, quickſilver, rock-ſalt, cinnabar, ſulphur, vitriol, ſalt-petre, antimony, red ochre, iſinglaſs, and other minerals, and ſome are cloathed with vines. Many petrifying, ſalt, and medicinal ſprings, cold and hot, with a great variety of plants, are alſo found among them. The fields and vallies are rich and fertile, yielding corn, pulſe, and fruits; and the foreſts abound with buffaloes, elks, ſtags, wild goats, bears, foxes, martins, lynxes, ermines, beavers, wild aſſes, wolves, bees, &c. Vaſt numbers alſo of black cattle and horſes are bred here. Of the latter there is a wild ſort, with manes hanging down to the ground. The principal rivers are, the Szamos, the Maros, and the Aluta. The inhabitants are of ſeveral ſorts, as Hungarians, Saxons, Walachians, Armenians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Raſcians or Servians, and a people of Tartar origin. Here are alſo Jews and Zigduns, or gypſies, as in Hungary. The proteſtants are much more numerous than the Roman catholics. The ſtates, like thoſe of Hungary, conſiſt of the prelates or clergy, nobility, gentry, and royal towns.

The province of Sclavonia extends from the Adriatic to the Black Sea. This country has Carniola on the weſt, the Danube on the eaſt, the Save on the ſouth, and the Drave on the north; it extends about three hundred miles from eaſt to weſt, and ſeventy from north to ſouth, where broadeſt. It takes its name from the Sclavi, a Scythian nation, who, about the time of the emperor Juſtinian, poſſeſſed themſelves of this and the neighbouring countries. The inhabitants are a mixture of Sclavonians, Croats, Walachians, Germans, Venetians, Turks, Servians or Raſcians, and Hungarians. The only religion publicly tolerated is the Roman catholic; yet there are many of the Greek church. Like Tyrol, it pays ten thouſand pounds ſubſidy to the emperor. The air is pleaſant and temperate, the face of the country level, and the ſoil fruitful in corn, wine and paſture.

The principal place is Eſſek, a conſiderable town on the Drave, eighty-ſeven miles north-weſt from Belgrade. It was remarkable once for a wooden bridge, erected by the Turks over the Danube and ſome moraſſes, which was near eight miles in length, and thirty yards in breadth, with rails on each ſide, watch-towers at every quarter of a mile's diſtance, and ſtairs leading down to the marſhes: but in the late wars between the Imperialiſts and Turks, who uſed to invade Hungary, this bridge was deſtroyed by the former.

The province of Croatia, ſituated weſt of Sclavonia, is eighty miles long and ſeventy broad. The Croats, who inhabit this country, derive their origin from the Sclavi, and ſpeak the Sclavonian language. Here is one biſhopric, but not any univerſity or ſeminary; and the towns are not worthy of deſcription. The ſoil, where cultivated, is fruitful in wine and oil, and many other products. Both horſe and foot are good ſoldiers, eſpecially the former, ſerving for much the ſame purpoſe as the huzzars, pandours, and other irregular troops.

The province of Dalmatia belongs to the Venetians, Auſtrians, Turks, and Raguſans; that is, the former have the maritime places, and the three other powers the reſt. The language is Sclavonian, the religion Romiſh; the mountains are clad with olives, vines, myrtles, and ſheep, and lined with gold, ſilver, and other ores, and the plains are fertile. Here and in Carniola is a people called Uſcocks, whoſe language is Walachian, and their religion reſembles that of the Greeks: they are a rough, ſavage race, much addicted to rapine, and noted for their agility, ſkipping like goats from rock to rock.

The capital of Venetian Dalmatia is Lara, the ſee of an archbiſhop. It ſtands one hundred and fifty miles from Venice, on a ſmall peninſula or iſland; for it is ſeparated from the land only by a deep ditch, into which the ſea flows at high water under a draw-bridge. Here is a capacious harbour, and alſo a citadel, in which the proveditor or governor of Dalmatia reſides, and the town is otherwiſe ſo well fortified, that it is deemed impregnable.

The ſmall republic of Raguſa much reſembles Venice in its conſtitution, the government being almoſt entirely in the hands of the nobles. The chief magiſtrate is ſtiled rector, anſwering to the Venetian doge, except that he is changed every month. Here alſo are ſeveral councils, of which that of the pregadi has the chief direction of affairs. To guard the city againſt contagious diſtempers, here is a board of health, conſiſting of five nobles. They are ſo jealous of their neighbours, that the gates of the city are allowed to be open only a few hours in the day. Their chief protector is the grand ſignior, to whom they pay an annual tribute of twenty thouſand zequins. The only place of any note in their territory is that from which the republic takes its name, which was antiently called Epidaurus. At preſent it is a ſmall, but well-built town, ſtanding on the ſea coaſt, in a wholſome air, but barren ſoil and having a good harbour, with ſeveral manufactories, and a conſiderable trade. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and ſome ſmall fertile iſlands in the Adriatic belong to it.

CHAP.



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Curious Remains of GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES *near* ATHENS *in* Attica

CHAP. XIX.

THE NEW HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF

TURKEY IN EUROPE;

Comprehending the DANUBIAN PROVINCES and GREECE.

THE Danubian provinces, which conſtitute a part of the Ottoman empire, are bounded by Aſia on the eaſt, the Adriatic ſea on the weſt, the Hungarian provinces on the north, and the Mediterranean on the ſouth. They are ſix hundred miles long, four hundred and twenty broad, have a fertile ſoil, which is badly cultivated, and a wholſome air at all times, except when the plague rages. It is divided into ſix provinces; namely, I. Romania. II. Bulgaria. III. Servia. IV Boſnia. V. Moldavia. VI. Walachia.

The province of Romania, the antient Thrace, is about two hundred and eighty miles in length, and one hundred and eighty in breadth. The whole is well watered; the mountainous parts are cold, and only the level ones, towards the ſea, are warm and fertile. It is governed by a beglerbeg, who is the chief in Europe, and three ſangiacs.

The principal city is Conſtantinople, the capital of the whole Ottoman empire, and the reſidence of the grand ſeignior. This city is admirably ſituated on a point of land, which is waſhed by the ſea of Marmora to the ſouth, and by the Boſphorus to the eaſt and north; hence it hath not only a fine proſpect, but a communication by water with various parts of the empire. It was antiently called Byzantium, afterwards Conſtantinople, from Conſtantine the Great, and ſometimes the Porte, on account of its being the fineſt port in Europe. It ſtands in forty-one degrees north latitude, and twenty-four degrees forty minutes eaſt longitude, at the diſtance of one thouſand four hundred and thirty-five miles ſouth-eaſt from London. It is ſeparated from Aſia by a canal, is of a triangular form, and, including the ſuburbs, covers a great deal of ground. The ſtreets are badly paved, narrow, and dark; the houſes built of wood and mortar, low and mean; and the fortifications old, decayed, and unimportant. Here are twenty-two gates, ſix towards the land, the reſt towards the ſea. The innumerable bagnios, bazars, ſeraglios, and moſques, with their minorets, make a fine appearance at a diſtance. The moſques, of which there are ſeveral called royal, are handſome buildings, in detached ſituations, ſurrounded by lofty trees, and adorned by fountains. Near the harbour ſtands the ſeraglio, which is a collection of royal buildings, a mile and a half in circumference; below the palace are the gardens, from whence the coaſt of Leſſer Aſia preſents a fine proſpect. The hall of Andrerice, for foreign ambaſſadors, is amazingly magnificent, and contains a moſt ſuperb throne: not only this hall, but the grand ſeignior's and women's apartments, the mint, infirmary, kitchens, ſtables, treaſury, great council-chamber, &c. are within the compaſs of the ſeraglio. Annually forty thouſand cart loads of wood and forty thouſand oxen are conſumed in it for fuel and food. The moſt magnificent moſque is that of St. Sophia, which ſtands oppoſite to the great gate of the ſeraglio upon an eminence, from whence there is a gentle deſcent to the ſea-ſhore. The floors are covered with carpets; and there is a marble pulpit in every one of them, from whence the Mollas ſometimes preach to the people. Here are ſeveral Greek and Armenian, a few Roman Catholic, and one Lutheran church.

Fires are very frequent in this city; and it may not be improper to give a particular account of a moſt deſtructive one which happened on the ſecond of Auguſt, 1782, and deſcribed in the London Gazette.

"It broke out about ten o'clock at night, in the quarter called Gibali, ſituated towards the middle of the harbour, which a high north wind extended to ſuch a degree, as to baffle, for ſome time, the efforts made to ſuppreſs it. This conflagration, the greateſt perhaps that ever happened, continued during ſixty-two hours without intermiſſion, with ſuch fury, that one of the largeſt palaces, the habitation of the Aga of the Janiſſaries, diſappeared in leſs than ten minutes. The flames proceeded from ſea to ſea, and burned even the interior of the ſeven towers, at the oppoſite extremity of the city. In this direction the fire raged three miles in length, through the richeſt and beſt inhabited ſtreets, on a front ſometimes a mile broad, and ſometimes leſs, according to the regular hilly ſituation of the city. In ſome places it extended in different directions; ſo that at one time there appeared no leſs than eleven diſtinct conflagrations, moſt of which ceaſed only at the ſea-ſide, after conſuming the very wharfs. It is impoſſible to eſtimate the loſſes of all kinds occaſioned by this calamity; but it is certain, that numbers of people periſhed in the flames, and that many were driven by them into the ſea, and unfortunately drowned. Amongſt other public edifices, all the chambers of the janiſſaries, upwards of fifty moſques, three hundred corn mills, and two hundred public ovens, have been deſtroyed."

The Atmeidan, where horſe-races were antiently run, is ſtill put to the ſame uſe as it was formerly, for here the Turks throw the gerit or dart riding full ſpeed at the mark. The ſquare is of the ſame dimenſions it was formerly, viz. four hundred paces long, and one hundred broad; but moſt of the fine ſtatues and obeliſks which were in it are deſtroyed: one grand obeliſk, conſiſting of one piece of granite marble, ſtill remains entire, being fifty feet high, and ending in a point.

At the ſouth end of the city is the caſtle of ſeven, or rather eight towers, for an eighth hath been lately added, the whole ſerving as a ſtate priſon. In the markets for live cattle, ſlaves of all ages and ſexes are ſold, and theſe are generally called Chriſtians; but where any of the girls have a good ſhare of beauty that may recommend them to men of figure, they are kept in handſome lodgings by their maſters, and provided with good cloaths, and whatever elſe may recommend them to the purchaſers, and procure a good price.

This city, including gardens, ſuburbs, &c. is very extenſive in circumference, and the inhabitants exceeding numerous, conſiſting not only of Turks, but of a great number of Greeks and other Chriſtians, Armenians, Jews, &c. but the plague often makes dreadful havock amongſt them. The environs are pleaſant; and greater liberty is experienced in the ſuburbs of Galata than any other part of the Ottoman empire, as even taverns are tolerated. Pera is another ſuburb near Galata, where ambaſſadors and miniſters of foreign princes reſide; and the beſt buildings belonging to Conſtantinople are hereabout.

Scutari is a large populous town, to which the merchants of Perſia and other eaſtern countries reſort, and ſupply the city of Conſtantinople with whatever the eaſt affords.

The city of Adrianople, the ſecond in this empire, is about eight miles in circumference; the antient name was Oreſtes, but it received its modern name from the emperor Adrian, who rebuilt it after it had been deſtroyed by an earthquake. Here are ſeveral grand moſques; but the private houſes are meanly built.

The town of Philippopoli received its name from king Philip, the father of Alexander the Great. There is an old wall about the town, which is at preſent not a place of any great ſtrength. It is ſituated in an extenſive plain near the river Mariza, two hundred miles north-weſt of Conſtantinople; is inhabited chiefly by Chriſtians of the Greek communion, and is the ſee of one of their archbiſhops.

On the Thracian Cherſoneſe ſtands the port town of Gallipoli, being one hundred miles ſouth-weſt of Conſtantinople. This was the firſt town the Turks made themſelves maſters of in Europe, anno 1358: there are in it about ten thouſand Turks, four thouſand Chriſtians, and great numbers of Jews.

There is an old caſtle in Romania on the European ſide of the Helleſpont, uſually called Seſtos: it lies in twenty-ſeven degrees eaſt longitude, and forty north latitude. All ſhips bound to Conſtantinople are taken account of by the Turks at this caſtle, and the oppoſite one in Aſia.

The once great city of Heraclea, which formerly ſtood in the mid-way

mid-way between Conſtantinople and Gallipoli, exhibit at preſent little more than the ruins of it.

The province of Bulgaria, which is ſeparated from Romania by mount Hæmus, is two hundred and eighty miles long, and one hundred and eighty broad. It is governed by the beglerbeg of Rumelia, with four ſubordinate ſangiacs. The inhabitants are a mixture of Turks, Greeks, and Jews, who ſpeak a dialect of the Sclavonian language. The country is well watered, and though in general mountainous, has ſome fertile ſpots, abounds in cattle, contains a few iron mines, and ſome medicinal ſprings. The principal place is Sophia, a populous town on the Bojane, two hundred and ſeventy miles north-weſt of Conſtantinople. It has an unwholſome air, and is a great thoroughfare, without fortifications.

The province of Servia, antiently called Myſia Superior, from its lying higher up the Danube, has the rivers Save and Danube on the north: it is two hundred and fifty miles in length, and upwards of one hundred in breadth from north to ſouth. Belgrade, the capital city, is ſituated at the conflux of the Danube and Save, three hundred and forty miles ſouth-eaſt of Vienna. This was lately a large, beautiful city, ſtrongly fortified, defended by one of the ſtrongeſt caſtles in Europe, and inhabited by Chriſtians.

The laſt mentioned province, namely, Boſnia, part of the antient Illyricum, is bounded by the river Save, which divides it from Sclavonia on the north, by Servia on the eaſt, by Dalmatia on the ſouth, and by Croatia on the weſt, the river Unna running through it from north to ſouth, and dividing the Imperial from the Turkiſh territories. The chief town is Boſnia Seraio, one hundred and twenty miles weſt of Belgrade, on the frontiers of Turkey, in nineteen degrees of eaſt longitude, and fify-four degrees of north latitude.

The province of Moldavia takes its name from the Moldau, which runs through it. It is ſituated on the eaſt of Tranſylvania, is about two hundred and forty miles long, but the breadth varies conſiderably. This is in general a barren ſpot, and the inhabitants are a mixture of various neighbouring nations. The principal places are Jaſſy, the capital and reſidence of the waywode, being ſituated on the Pruth, eighty miles north-weſt of Bauder, and Choczim on the Dineſter, near the borders of Padolia: this latter is a place of great ſtrength.

We have already, in the former part of this work, deſcribed the principal parts of Tartary in Aſia, and the different tribes among them. There are, however, a ſmall number, in proportion to the others, in Europe, whoſe places of reſidence, when they think proper to fix, are as follow:

1. The town of Beſſanabia, or Budziack, which borders on the Black Sea. The inhabitants are called White Hordes: they rove from place to place, live on the fleſh of horſes, oxen, cheeſe, milk, particularly that of mares, &c. The chief place is Bender, which, in the Turkiſh language, ſignifies a ſtrong paſs. Charles XII. of Sweden, after his defeat at Pultowa, reſided here.

2. The town of Oczakow, which is inhabited only near the ſea, and along the banks of the rivers, and the country between the Don and Nieper is poſſeſſed by the Nogay Tartars, who are dependent partly on the khan of the Crim Tartars, and partly on Ruſſia. Their food is horſe fleſh, and their religion Mahometaniſm; but they are ſaid greatly to exceed the moſt civilized Chriſtians in hoſpitality.

The reader will find a particular account of the Crim, Leſgee, Ubeck Tartars, &c. in p. 112, 113, 114, of this work, to which he is referred.

Greece is ſituated to the north of the Mediterranean, being four hundred miles in length, and two hundred and forty in breadth. The air is temperate, but fluctuating; the ſoil fruitful, but uncultivated, and the religion Chriſtianity, but debaſed by the ignorance of its profeſſors. The head of the Greek church is the patriarch of Conſtantinople, who is choſen by the neighbouring archbiſhop and metropolitans, and confirmed by the grand ſeignior; and the other patriarchs are thoſe of Jeruſalem, Antioch, and Alexandria.

There are four diſtinct provinces in Greece; namely, I. Macedonia. II. Albania. III. Theſſaly. IV. Lividia, or Achaia.

The province of Macedonia is ſituated on the weſt of the Archipelago, has a ſharp, clear, and wholſome air, and produces corn, wine, and oil. It is well watered, but mountainous: mount Athos, in particular, is covered with hermitages, and upwards of twenty convents. The only conſiderable place is the town called Karais, which is ſurrounded by walls, flanked with towers, and planted with artillery: this is the reſidence of the Turkiſh aga.

The populous town of Salonici, or Theſſalonica, is ſituated at the bottom of a bay of the Egean ſea, to which it gives name, lying in twenty-four degrees eaſt longitude, and forty-one degrees north latitude. Here St. Paul preached, and we have ſtill two of his epiſtles, written to the Theſſalonians.

The province of Albania, which comprehends Illyricum and Epirus, is ſituated to the eaſt of the gulf of Venice, being one hundred and ninety miles long, and ninety-ſix broad. The ſoil is fertile, but little cultivated, the inhabitants robuſt but ignorant, and they are of the Greek perſuaſion, but ſuperſtitious. The principal places are, Scutari, a place of conſiderable trade, eighteen miles north-eaſt of the gulf of Venice and Durazzo, thirty-five miles ſouth of Scutari.

Lower Albania, or Epirus, is exceedingly fruitful, and the inhabitants are well adapted for a military life. The towns are inconſiderable, being almoſt totally decayed.

The province of Theſſaly, now Janna, is bounded by Epirus, on the weſt; by Macedon, on the north; by Achaia, on the ſouth; and by the Archipelago, on the eaſt. The chief town is Lariſſa, called Aſſabarba by the Turks, about fifty miles weſt of the iſland of Eubœa, or Negropont: it is ſituated on the river Peneus, having Mount Olympus on the north, and the plains of Theſſaly on the ſouth; a moſt delightful abode. It is a large populous city.

The province of Lividia, or Achaia, to the ſouth of Epirus, is one hundred and thirty miles long, but not above thirty-ſix broad. It is fruitful, though mountainous, being well watered. The principal place is Sentines, the antient Athens, ſituate near the bay of Engia, about forty miles eaſt of the iſthmus of Corinth. It ſtands almoſt in the middle of a plain, beinga barren, but healthful ſoil, the river Iliſſus almoſt ſurrounding it; after which it continues its courſe by the hill called the Muſeum, and from thence runs through a wood of olives, ſix miles in length: the preſent town lies on the north-weſt ſide of the caſtle, extending a mile and a half through the plain, and is about four miles in circumference, but no wall about it. This is now a deſpicable place; and though the ſciences do not flouriſh here as formerly, the inhabitants are ſtill eſteemed a polite, ingenious people: their number is about ten thouſand, of which three fourths are Chriſtians of the Greek church. The habit of the modern Athenians is a black veſt with a looſe coat over it, lined with furs, and their cap reſembles the crown of a hat; on their legs they wear eaſy black boots, which ſit in wrinkles, but never ſhoes or ſlippers, as the Turks do. The women wear coloured gowns, uſually red or blue, which reach down to their feet, and over them a ſhort veſt of ſilk.

The town of Lepanto, the antient Naupactus, is ſituated near the north ſhore of the entrance of the gulf of Lepanto. It is ſurrounded by fruitful fields and vineyards, producing corn, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, and citrons, in great plenty; the wine is eſteemed the beſt in Greece.

The antient port-town of Livadia is ſituated on the gulf of Lepanto, twenty miles north-weſt of Corinth, and communicates its name to this province. The inhabitants conſiſt of Turks and Greek Chriſtians: and it is at preſent a populous trading town.

The Morea, or Peloponneſus, is a large peninſula joined to the continent of Greece by the iſthmus of Corinth. It is one hundred and twenty miles long, and one hundred and fifteen broad, tolerably fertile, except in the mountainous parts, and is in general well watered.

The principal places are as follow: 1. Corinth, the modern Gereme, ſituated between the bays of Lepanto and Engia, fifty miles weſt of Athens. The buildings are not now contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village; the caſtle is ſituated on a high ſteep rock above it, of very difficult acceſs. The country about it abounds with corn, wine, and oil. The narroweſt part of the iſthmus is about ſix miles over; and on a mount there, called Oneius, were antiently celebrated the iſthmian games; there are ſtill the ruins of a town upon it, and of temples dedicated to the Sun, Neptune, Diana, Pluto, Ceres, and Bacchus, and ſome remains of the walls built by the Lacedemonians croſs the iſthmus from ſea to ſea, to ſecure the Peloponneſian peninſula from the incurſions of invaders.

The town of Patras, eight miles weſt of Corinth, is the ſee of an archbiſhop. It is at preſent a place of ſome trade. Chiarenza, thirty-two miles ſouth-weſt of Patras, is thought to have been the antient Cylleni; and Lacedemon, or Sparta, now named Miſitra, antiently the capital of Laconia, is ſituated on the banks of the river Eurotas, forty miles ſouth of Napoli di Romania.

The town of Napoli di Romania, is ſituated thirty-ſix miles ſouth of Corinth: it is a ſtrong place with a good harbour, and has a conſiderable trade.

The city of Olympia ſtands in the famous Olympian plains, on which were celebrated the Olympic games. This city is likewiſe famed for its magnificent temple of Jupiter Olympus; in which was a famous ſtatue of that god ſeventy-five feet high, reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the world.

CHAP.

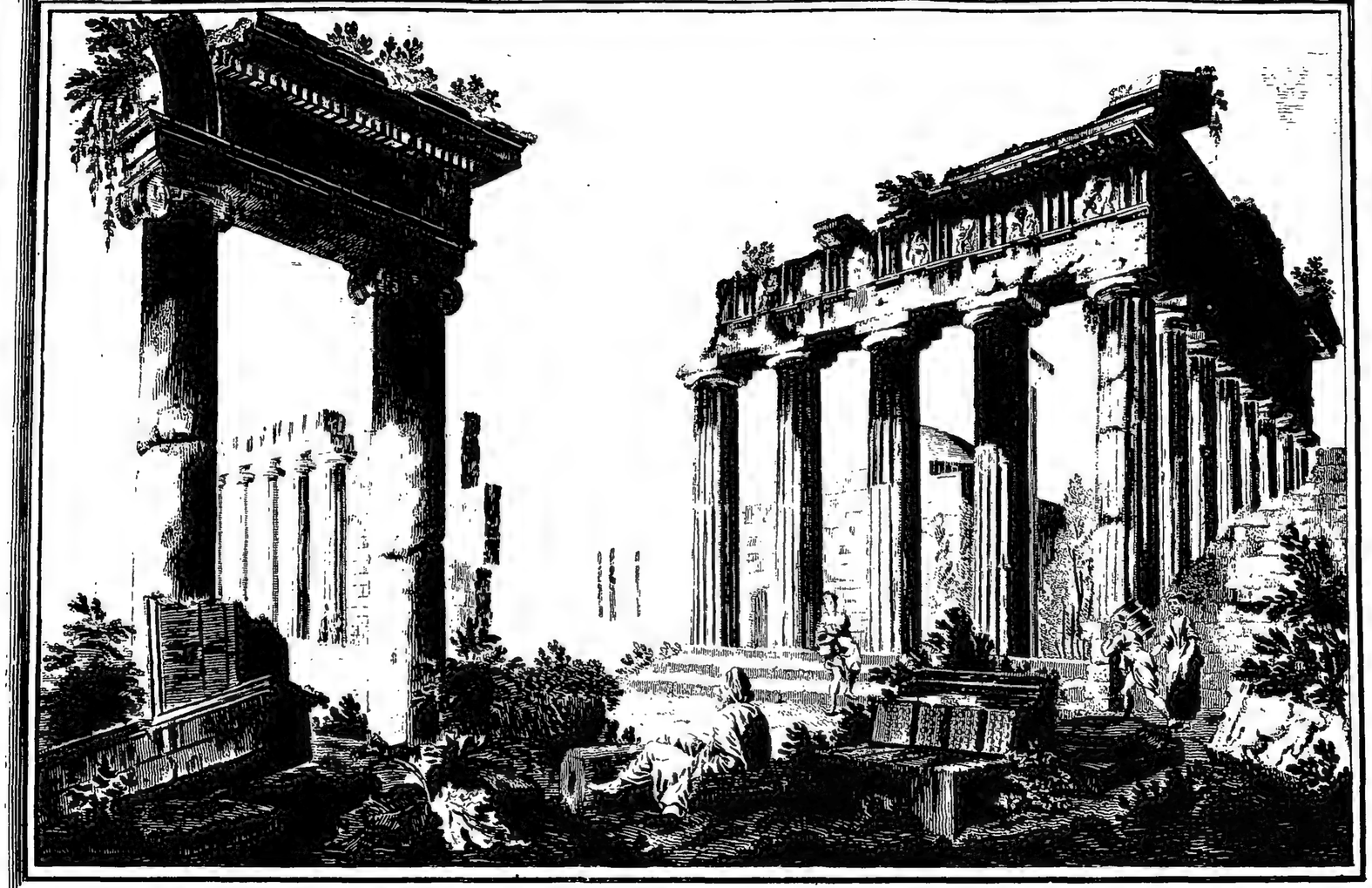
(Ruins of) Athens.



(Bridge over the River) Ilissus. Hadriani. | (Temple of Pola) in Istria.

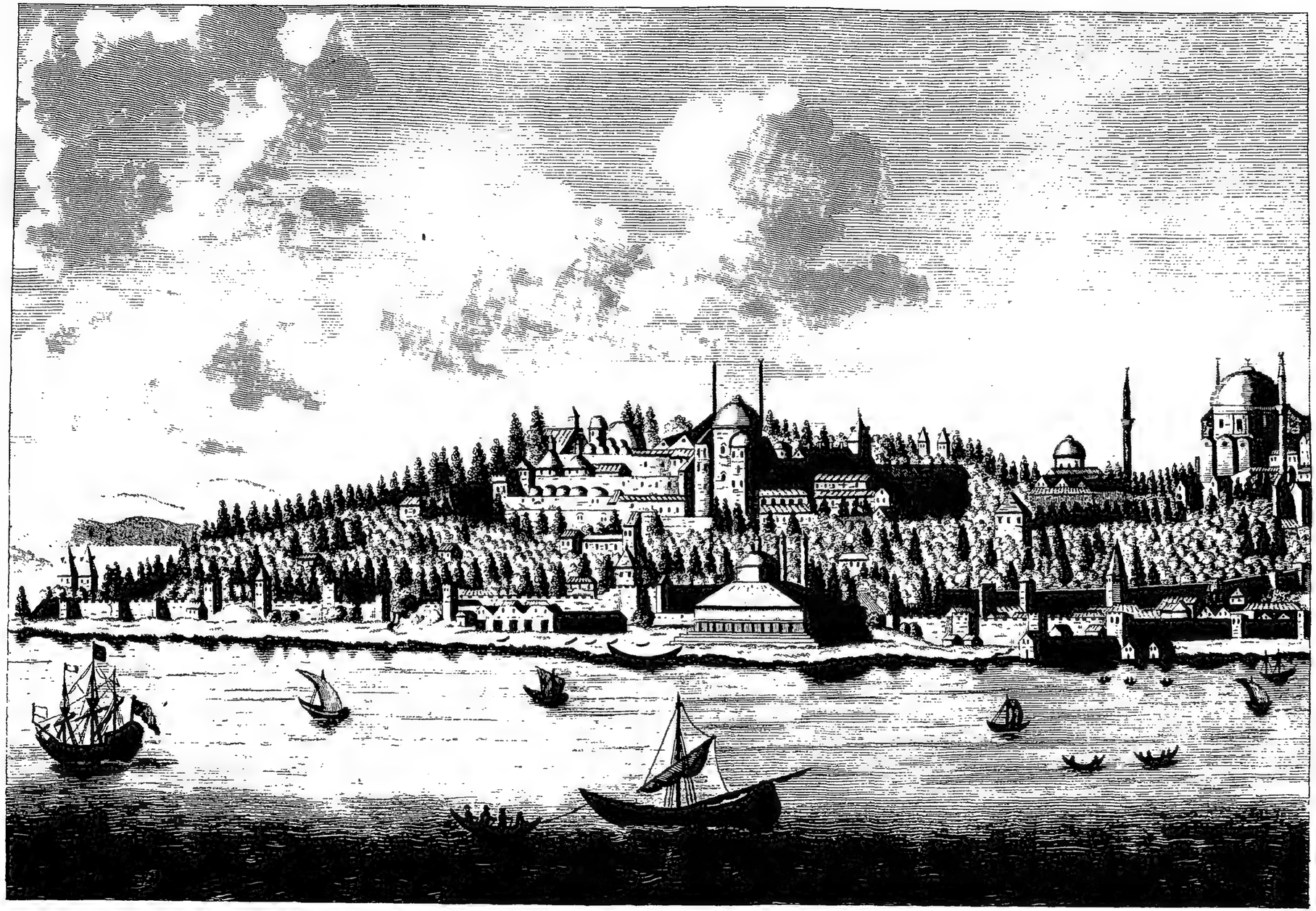
Engraved for BALDWYN'S SYSTEM of GEOGRAPHY.

RUINS of ATHENS.



Hadrian's Aqueduct. Temple of Minerva.

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View of the Grand Signior's Seraglio, at Conſtantinople.

14.

ADRIATICUM MARE

MARE IONIUM

MARE AEGAEUM

MARE CRETICUM

MARE MYRTOUM

ITALIA

Sinus Tarentinus

Taulantii

Pæonia

Pelagonia

Mygdonia

Sinus Thermaicus

MACEDONIA

Lyncestis

Cyrrhestiæ

Deuaretæ

Pieria

EPIRUS

Chaonia

Thesprotia

THESSALIA

Magnesia

Athamanes

Molossi

Dolopes

Perrhæbi

Aenianes

Phthiotis

Malienses

Locris

Phocis

Boeotia

Attica

Megaris

Achaia Propria

Sinus Crisæus

Sinus Saronicus

PELOPONNESUS

Argolis

Arcadia

Messenia

Laconia

Sinus Argolicus

Laconicus Sinus

Sinus Messenicus

Sinus Cretæus

Sinus Cauno-Doricus

Sinus Glaucus

Sinus Adramyttenus

Sinus Elaiticus

Sinus Hermæus

Sinus Smyrnæus

Sinus Ephesius

Sinus Latmicus

Sinus Iasicus

Sinus Ceramicus

Sinus Gulfiz

Sinus Halicarnassicus

Sinus Doridis

Sinus Glauc

RUINS of ATHENS.



TOWER of the WINDS. TEMPLE of CORINTH.

Panini pinx.

Page sculp.

The Remarkable RUINS *of the* MOREA *formerly called the* PELOPONNESUS,

in Africa, now Turky *in* Europe.

CHAP. XX.

THE NEW HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE

EUROPEAN ISLANDS.

SECT. I.

Containing a general Geographical Survey of the Iſland of GREAT BRITAIN; with a particular Account of the Mountains, Foreſts, Lakes, Rivers, Medicinal Springs, Minerals, Vegetables, Quadrupeds, Birds, Fiſhes, Inſects, and Reptiles therein contained; and alſo the Cities, Towns, and Places, remarkable Productions, &c. with a Deſcription of the Inhabitants, their Manners, Cuſtoms, Religion, Trade, Manufactures, &c.

THE iſland of Great Britain, which on many accounts is the moſt reſpectable in Europe, is ſituated in the weſtern ocean, between fifty and fifty-nine degrees north latitude, and between one degree forty-two minutes and ſix degrees longitude, being ſix hundred and twenty-five miles long, and three hundred and thirty-eight broad, where wideſt. The whole iſland conſiſts of two grand diviſions, viz. South Britain, or England and Wales; and North Britain, or Scotland. The former of theſe, namely, South Britain, which we ſhall firſt treat of, is bounded, on the north, by the river Tweed, which ſeparates it from Scotland; on the weſt, by the Iriſh ſea, which divides it from Ireland; on the ſouth, by the Britiſh channel, which ſeparates it from France; and, on the eaſt, by the German ocean.

The air is in general healthy, the ſoil fertile, the face of the country beautifully diverſified, the proſpects admirable, and the lands well cultivated. The ſhores, by nature, form innumerable bays, creeks, harbours, &c. The circumjacent ſea and interſecting rivers furniſh a great plenty of various kinds of fiſh.

In many parts of England, the eye is delighted with an enchanting variety of gently ſwelling hills, level plains, corn fields, meadow grounds, wood and water, intermingled in the moſt agreeable manner. The champain country is parcelled out into beautiful incloſures, ſurrounded with quickſet hedges, intermixed with ſtately oaks and elms. The farm-houſes, ſcattered about in great numbers all over the face of the kingdom, appear large, neat, and convenient, in the midſt of their offices or outhouſes. The uncultivated part of the ground is cloathed with a continual green; and the lands in general diſplay the perfection of agriculture. The ſeats of noblemen and gentlemen exhibit on every ſide a moſt delightful ſcene: flouriſhing cities, populous villages, and thriving towns, abound in every part of the kingdom, which in beauty, opulence, and cultivation, excels all the ſtates in Europe.

We ſhall now proceed to deſcribe the face of the country, and its various animal, vegetable, mineral, and medicinal productions.

The chief mountains in England are, as follow: The Peak, in Derbyſhire; Endle, in Lancaſhire; Wolds, in Yorkſhire; Cheviot, on the Scots borders; Chiltern hills, in Buckinghamſhire; Malvern, in Worceſterſhire; Cotſwold, in Glouceſterſhire; Wrekin, in Shropſhire; Skiddow, in Cumberland; and Penlummon and Snowden in Wales. The moſt celebrated of theſe mountains is the Peak in Derbyſhire, which is rather a cluſter of mountains than a ſingle one; the principal of theſe is Mam-Tor.

There are above threeſcore foreſts in England; the principal of which are Windſor, Epping, Dean, Sherwood, New Foreſt, and Exmoor; the whole kingdom, indeed, being almoſt throughout ſhaded by trees and plantations, appears like one extenſive foreſt.

The lakes in this country are, Soham, Whittleſea, and Ramſey Mere, in the iſle of Ely and county of Cambridge; Winander Mere, in Weſtmoreland; Derwent Waters, in Lancaſhire; and Hull's Water, on the borders of Cumberland. The lakes Soham, Whittleſea, and Ramſey, in rainy weather, overflow the fens, and, joining, become one lake of vaſt extent.

The rivers in England (which, conſidering the extent of the country, are very numerous) not only fertilize the ground, but conduce to the improvement and proſperity of commerce. They are as follow; viz. The Thames, which is the chief river in the kingdom, being formed by the junction of the Thame and the Iſis. The others are, the Medway, Severn, Trent, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, Ribble, Merſey, Ouſe, Humber, Loddon, Colne, Lea, Dee, Dove, Tweed, and Churn. The Thames riſes on the confines of Glouceſterſhire, receives the Churn, and runs north-eaſt to Lechlade, in Wiltſhire, where it unites with the Colne, and becomes navigable. Thence continuing its courſe north-eaſterly, it is ſwelled by the Windruſh; enters Oxford, where it receives the Charwell, then turning ſouth to Abingdon, proceeds to Dorcheſter, where it is joined by the Thame. Thus increaſed, it takes an eaſtward direction, paſſes by Wallingford, Reading, Marlow, Windſor, Kingſton, and Richmond, in its way to London, which having waſhed, divides the county of Kent from Eſſex, and widening as it approaches the Ocean, falls into the ſea at the Nore, being navigable from its mouth to London-Bridge, for large ſhips.

Few countries abound more with medicinal ſprings, than England, which will appear by the following alphabetical liſt of them;

Actin Wells, Middleſex.
Alford, Somerſetſhire.
Ancliff, Lancaſhire.
Aſtrop, Northamptonſhire.
Barnet, Hertfordſhire.
Bath, Somerſetſhire.
Briſtol, ditto.
Broſely, Salop.
Broughton, Yorkſhire.
Burnly, Lancaſhire.
Buxton, Derbyſhire.
Caergile, Flintſhire.
Carlton, Lancaſhire.
Cawthorp, Lincolnſhire.
Chadington, Oxon.
Cheltenham, Glouceſterſhire.
Chippenham, Wilts.
Clifton, Oxon.
Cobham, Surrey.
Codſall, Staffordſhire.
Colurian, Cornwall.
Comner, Bedfordſhire.
Crickle, Lancaſhire.
Croſ, Yorkſhire.
Doddington, Oxon.
Dog and Duck, Surrey.
Dulwich, Kent.
Epſom, Surrey.
Eraſmus's Well, Staffordſhire.
Euny Well, Cornwall.
Gainſborough, Lincolnſhire.
Hampſtead, Middleſex.
Handbridge, Lancaſhire.
Harrowgate, Yorkſhire.
Hartlepool, Durham.
Heigh, Lancaſhire.
Holt, Wilts.
Holywell, Cornwall.
Jeſſop's Well, Surrey.
Ilmington, Warwickſhire.
Inglewhite, Lancaſhire.
Kinalton, Nottinghamſhire.
King'sCliff, Northamptonſhire
King's Sutton, ditto.
KirkleyThower Weſtmorland
Knareſborough, Yorkſhire.
Landridod, Radnorſhire.
Lemington, Warwickſhire.
Lincomb, Somerſetſhire.
Madern, Cornwall.
Malton, Yorkſhire.
Matlock, Derbyſhire.
Moreton, Shropſhire.
Nevil Holt, Leiceſterſhire.
Newton Dale, Yorkſhire.
Northall, Herts.
Nottingham, Dorſetſhire.
Orſton, Northamptonſhire.
Pancras, Middleſex.
Pitchford, Salop.
Queen'sCamel, Somerſetſhire.
Road, Wilts.
Rougham, Lancaſhire.
Scarborough, Yorkſhire.
Shadwell, Middleſex.
Shapmore, Weſtmorland.
Stanger, Cumberland.
Strenfield, Lincolnſhire.
Stretham, Surrey.
Swanſey, Wales.
Sydenham, Kent.
Thetford, Norfolk.
Tilbury, Eſſex.
Tunbridge, Kent.
Tunbridge Wells, New, Middleſex.
Upminſter, Eſſex.
Weſt Aſhton, Wilts.
Weſtwood, Derbyſhire.
Whaley, Lancaſhire.
Witham, Eſſex.
Whiggleſworth, Yorkſhire.
Willoughbridge, Staffordſhire.

The minerals are, tin, lead, copper, iron, free-ſtone, marble, coal, fullers-earth, black lead, allum, and ſalt. The moſt conſiderable mineral is tin; and Cornwall, for producing it, has been famous ever ſince the Phœnicians traded to Great Britain. Northumberland and Cheſhire produce a great deal of alum and ſalt; and the kingdom abounds with fuller's earth, which is of great uſe in the cloth manufactory. Free-ſtone is

plentiful in Derbyſhire, and marble in the neighbourhood of Plymouth. Immenſe quantities of coals are dug out of the pits in Northumberland, Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, and the biſhopric of Durham.

With reſpect to the ſoil in England, it is in general a rich clay, though in many places it conſiſts of gravel and ſand, and there is a variety of moulds and marls in different parts of the country. Its vegetable produce is, corn, rye, oats, peas, beans, vetches, hops, horſe-beans, flax, clover, hemp, cinquefoil, trefoil, ſaintfoin, lucern, graſs, artichokes, aſparagus, cauliflowers, cabbages, coleworts, broccoli, kidney-beans, ſpinach, beets, cellery, endive, turnips, carrots, potatoes, leeks, onions, chalots, ſallading of all kinds, ſaffron, wood, apples, pears, cherries, apricots, nectarines, grapes, plums of various ſpecies, raſberries, ſtrawberries, gooſeberries, mulberries, blackberries, currants, nuts of various ſorts, and muſhrooms.

The corn which grows in England excels that of all the countries in Europe. The arable lands are computed to produce thirty-five millions of buſhels of wheat annually, a conſiderable part of which, after favourable ſeaſons, is exported. The Engliſh wheat-ear is, by the beſt judges, preferred to the foreign ortolan for flavour and delicacy. Near as much barley is made into malt, partly for beer and ale, and partly for diſtilling Engliſh ſpirits and Geneva. The ſpontaneous herbs are innumerable. Engliſh oak is the beſt in the univerſe; beſides which, here is plenty of aſh, elm, beech, poplar, walnut-tree, maple, ſycamore, alder, hornbeam, fallow, willow, hazle, and birch. The gardeners of this country, who are the moſt expert in the whole world, can, by means of hot-beds and fire-walls, raiſe any exotic plant, and produce the moſt delicate fruits that grow within the tropics.

The Engliſh quadrupeds are, black cattle, ſheep, ſwine, horſes, aſſes, dogs, foxes, ſquirrels, ferrets, weazles, lizards, newts, otters, badgers, hedge hogs, pole cats, rats, mice, moles, rabbets, hares, deer, ſtags, &c. Their oxen are large and fat, and the beef has a delicious flavour. The ſheep are large, and even more valuable for their fleece than their fleſh, as above twelve millions of fleeces are annually ſhorn and manufactured in the kingdom. The horſes for the ſaddle and chace are finely proportioned and full of mettle; thoſe for the draught are amazingly ſtrong; and the war horſes have abundance of ſpirit. Among the animals peculiar to England, we muſt not omit to mention the maſtiffs and bull-dogs, whoſe ſpirit is ſo great, that they will ſingly attack any animal whatever; but when they are tranſported to any other country, this ſurpriſing ſpirit degenerates greatly.

The feathered tribe in England is very numerous, having great quantities of poultry, wild fowls, and birds; ſuch as turkeys, peacocks, geeſe, ſwans, ducks, tame pigeons, wood pigeons, wild ducks, wild geeſe, buſtards, teals, wigeons, plovers, pheaſants, partridges, woodcocks, growſe, quails, landrails, ſnipes, hawks, kites, owls, herons, crows, rooks, ravens, magpies, jackdaws, jays, blackbirds, thruſhes, nightingales, goldfinches, wrens, linnets, larks, and a great variety of ſmaller birds common to other countries.

The Engliſh game cock is remarkable for his courage; but, like the maſtiff and bull-dog, loſes it, if carried to any other country.

In the ſeas furrounding this iſland, there is great plenty of cod, mackerel, haddock, whiting, herrings, pilchards, ſkait, ſoals, ſhrimps, oyſters, lobſters, and crabs. And the rivers afford abundance of ſalmon, trout, eels, pike, perch, ſmelts, carp, tench, barbles, gudgeons, roach, dace, mullet, bream, plaice, flounders, cray-fiſh, and char. The laſt-mentioned is a very delicate fiſh, found in the freſh water lakes of Wales and Cumberland. The coaſt is ſeldom viſited by whales, but there are great numbers of porpoiſes tumbling about in the channel; and upon the rocks at the extremity of the iſland there are many ſeals.

Among the inſects and reptiles in this country may be reckoned adders, vipers, ſnakes, worms, bees, waſps, ants, crickets, gnats, flies of various kinds, graſshoppers, and many other ſpecies of inſects and vermin common to other European countries. Many inſects are of the tranſmigrating kind, changing from one ſpecies to another; examples of which are found in the caterpillar, moth, and butterfly.

England is at preſent divided into ſix circuits, namely, the home circuit, the Norfolk circuit, the Oxford circuit, the midland circuit, the weſtern circuit, and the northern circuit. Each of theſe compriſes a certain number of counties. The home circuit includes Eſſex, Hertford, Kent, Surrey and Suſſex. In the Norfolk circuit, we reckon Buckinghamſhire, Bedfordſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Cambridgeſhire, Suffolk, and Norfolk. The Oxford circuit comprehends Oxford, Berkſhire, Glouceſterſhire, Worceſterſhire. Monmouthſhire, Herefordſhire, Salop, and Staffordſhire. In the midland circuit, we find Warwickſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Lincolnſhire, Rutlandſhire, and Northamptonſhire. The weſtern circuit includes Hampſhire, Wiltſhire, Dorſetſhire, Somerſetſhire, Devonſhire, and Cornwall. The northern circuit comprehends Yorkſhire, the biſhopric of Durham, Northumberland, Lancaſhire, Weſtmoreland, and Cumberland. Middleſex being the ſeat of the ſupreme courts of juſtice, and Cheſhire a county palatine, they are, on thoſe accounts, not included in any circuit.

Wales, which is a principality from whence the heir apparent derives his title, is divided into four circuits, called the north-eaſt circuit, the north-weſt circuit, the ſouth-eaſt circuit, and the ſouth-weſt circuit. In the north-eaſt, are contained the counties of Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery: in the north-weſt, thoſe of Angleſey, Carnarvon, and Merioneth: in the ſouth-eaſt, are the counties of Radnor, Brecon and Glamorgan: in the ſouth-weſt, Pembrokeſhire, Cardiganſhire, and Caermarthenſhire.

In England, we number forty counties, containing twenty-five cities, one hundred and ſeventy-two boroughs, and eight cinque-ports, which are, Dover, Haſtings, Hythe, Romney, Rye, Sandwich, Seaford, and Winchelſea.

In deſcribing the ſituation of, and the principal places in, each county in England, we ſhall begin with the moſt weſterly, namely, Cornwall, which in ſhape reſembles what it implies, that is, a horn. It abounds in tin and lead, produces mundic, which affords copper as good as the Swediſh; is famous for the beſt kind of ſlate tiles, and furniſhes the builder with moor-ſtone, which reſembles Egyptian granite, when it is ſufficiently poliſhed.

The town of Launceſton is the moſt antient and chief in the county. Launceſton caſtle was formerly a very ſtrong place, and thence obtained the name of Caſtle-Terrible; the round hill on which it ſtands being environed with a triple wall. It was built by William de Merton, earl of Cornwall, ſoon after the Conqueſt. It is ſo much decayed, that no part of it, except that which ſerves for the county gaol, is uſed at preſent.

The town of Falmouth, where the river Fall runs into the Engliſh channel, is two hundred and ſixty-three miles from London. This is the richeſt and beſt trading town in the county. The harbour is ſo commodious, that ſhips of the greateſt burden come up to its quay. It is guarded by the caſtles of St. Mawes and Pendennis; the latter of which, ſtanding on a peninſula, is large and well fortified, and was built by Henry VIII. for the defence of Falmouth harbour. There is ſufficient ſhelter in many creeks for the whole royal navy to ride ſecure from any winds. The town is well built, and its trade of late greatly increaſed.

The town of Penzance, which is the fartheſt place in the weſt of England, is well built and populous, and has many ſhips belonging to it; veins of lead, tin, and copper, to the utmoſt extremity of low-water mark, are ſeen here.

The county of Devon, which joins Cornwall to the eaſtward, is naturally ſterile, but rendered fertile in many parts by art. The following are the principal places contained in it; viz.

The city of Exeter, capital of the county, and one of the principal cities in the kingdom. It is ſituated on a riſing ground watered by the river Ex, has ſix gates, and, with the ſuburbs, is two miles in circumference. The cathedral, called St. Peter's, is a magnificent and curious fabric, vaulted throughout, three hundred and ninety feet in length, and ſeventy-four in breadth, and has a ring of ten bells, reckoned the largeſt in England. Its bridge over the Ex is of great length, and has houſes on both ſides towards the ends. It has four principal ſtreets, the chief of which is called High-ſtreet, all centering in the middle of the city, which is well ſupplied with water.

The town of Totneſs ſtands on the river Dart. Here is a ſpacious church with a fine tower, a town-hall, and a ſchool-houſe. Its chief trade is the woollen manufacture; but it has more gentlemen than tradeſmen of note. There is a fine bridge over the river, which abounds with delicate trout and other good fiſh. It is diverting to ſee them catch ſalmon-peele here, with a ſpaniel trained to drive them into a ſhove-net: ſometimes a man will take up twenty ſalmon at a time, from fourteen to twenty inches long, for which they aſk only two-pence a piece.

The town of Plymouth is ſituate two hundred and ſixteen miles from London, at the influx of the rivers Plym and Tamar into the channel: it was antiently no more than a fiſhing-town, but is now the largeſt in the ſhire, contains near as many inhabitants as Exeter, and is one of the chief magazines in the kingdom, owing to its port, which is one of the largeſt and ſafeſt in England. It conſiſts of two harbours, capable of containing one thouſand ſail of ſhips; defended by ſeveral forts, particularly a ſtrong citadel of large extent, containing a grand magazine full of ſtores, and five regular baſtions. It is very convenien

convenient for homeward-bound ſhips to provide themſelves with pilots up the channel, and is alſo the general rendezvous of ſhips outward-bound.

There is alſo a royal dock-yard, for building and repairing ſhips, about two miles up the mouth of the river Tamar, which is an inlet of the ſea, diſtinguiſhed from Catwater by the name of Hamoaze, and commanded by the caſtle on St. Nicholas iſland. Here is a charity-ſchool, four hoſpitals, and a work-houſe. Off the entrance of the bay lies the edy-ſtone rock, which is covered at high water, and on which there is a light-houſe.

The town of Dartmouth includes in it what was formerly called three towns, Clifton, Dartmouth, and Hardneſs. It ſtands on the ſide of a craggy hill, is about a mile long, the ſtreets very irregular, and the houſes generally high, ſo that it ſeems crowded. The harbour is eſteemed good, and five hundred ſail of ſhips may ride ſafe in the baſon, which is not only defended by three caſtles, but upon occaſion the entrance of it may be ſhut up with a chain. Dartmouth caſtle is very antient. The mother-church is called Townſtall, and is ſituated on a hill three quarters of a mile diſtant from the town. The tower of the church is ſixty-nine feet high, and is of good uſe as a ſea-mark.

The county of Dorſet, ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt of Devonſhire, is, like the two laſt, a maritime county. It abounds in corn, cattle, ſheep, &c. and is one of the pleaſanteſt and moſt fertile countries in the kingdom.

The chief or ſhire town is Dorcheſter, which was the moſt conſiderable ſtation of the Romans in thoſe parts; they had a camp near it with five trenches, incloſing ten acres, the veſtiges of which are ſtill viſible at a place called Maiden caſtle, about a mile from the town. It is ſituated on an aſcent, on the banks of the river Frome. The Ikening ſtreet of the Romans is plainly traced here; and the foundations of the old Roman wall appear quite round the town, except toward the eaſt, where the ditch is filled up, and a ſtreet built upon it; yet the place is ſtill called the Walls. St. Peter's, Trinity, and All-Saints churches, and the ſhire hall, are the principal buildings in the town.

The town of Portland, oppoſite to Weymouth, was formerly an iſland, and ſtill retains that name, though now only a peninſula. It is ſcarcely ſeven miles in circumference, and but thinly inhabited. In a lake in this iſland is a ſwannery, containing ſeven or eight thouſand ſwans. The land here is high, and by means of dangerous rocks, is acceſſible only on the north ſide, where it is defended by a ſtrong caſtle built by Henry VIII. and by another ſince erected on the oppoſite ſhore, called Sandsfoot-caſtle. The inland parts are famous for quarries of the fineſt and moſt durable free ſtone, with which were erected St. Paul's church, Weſtminſter bridge, &c. The beſt tobacco-pipe clay in England is found in Purbeck, which, like Portland, is improperly called an iſland.

The county of Somerſet, ſituated to the north-eaſt of Devonſhire, is a very fertile country, and more celebrated for its mineral waters than any other county in England. It gives the title of earl, and ſends eighteen members to parliament.

The city of Briſtol, twelve miles from Bath, is the ſecond city in the Britiſh dominions for trade, wealth, and number of inhabitants. Though it lay in two counties, before it was made a county of itſelf, which was in the reign of Edward III. it was by the parliament rolls reckoned in Somerſetſhire. The cathedral was formerly the collegiate church of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, which, when diſſolved by Henry VIII. and erected into the ſee of a biſhop, he applied its revenues to the maintenance of a biſhop, dean, prebendaries, and other eccleſiaſtics. There are in this city eighteen churches; the chief is St. Mary Radcliff's, without the walls, built in the reign of Henry VI. by William Cannings, alderman of this city. This is a magnificent ſtructure in the gothic taſte; the workmanſhip ſo exquiſite, the roof ſo artificially vaulted with ſtone, and the tower ſo high, as to render it the fineſt pariſh church in the kingdom. Here are three excellent market-places, beſides a fiſh-market, near twenty hoſpitals and other benevolent foundations; a guildhall, a council, a tholſey, or exchange, which is the completeſt in Europe, two fine quays, ſeveral docks, a corn-market, and three gates, which are the only ones remaining out of fourteen, the antient number: beſides the above, here are a ſtately bridge over the Avon, a ſquare (larger than any one in London, Lincoln's-inn-ſquare excepted), and a cuſtom-houſe.

According to a late ſurvey, this city, which with the ſuburbs lies compact, being almoſt as broad as long, is about ſix miles in circumference, on the Glouceſter ſide, and three miles on the Somerſet ſide, which in the whole makes nine miles in circumference. The houſes are cloſe and crouded, eſpecially towards the bridge, and the heart of the city, where many of them are five or ſix ſtories high. The aſcent to St. Michael's hill is ſo ſteep, that upwards of one hundred ſteps are laid in the way to the ſummit of it.

This city has amazingly increaſed of late yeaas in the extent and elegance of its buildings. The firſt improvement was the erection of Queen-ſquare, begun in 1729, in the centre of which is a garden, and an obeliſk ſeventy feet high, in honour of his late royal highneſs Frederic prince of Wales.

The territory of Cheddar is famed for the fineſt cheeſe in the world, except the Parmeſan, and is twenty-three miles in compaſs, abounding with paſture. There are ſuch plantations of apple-trees in this pariſh, that three thouſand hogſheads of cyder have been made in one ſeaſon. It is common for three or four dairies here to join their milk, and to make what they call a Cheddar-cheeſe.

Ten miles from Bath is ſituated Frome Selwood, which though a town longer than ſome cities, has only one church. More wire-cards are made here than in any other town in Britain, and the woollen manufacture is reckoned more conſiderable here than in any other part of England.

To the north-eaſt of the county of Somerſet is ſituated Wiltſhire: this is rather an unfertile county, but abounds in ſheep. The principal place is Saliſbury, or New Sarum, an epiſcopal ſee, and a large well-built pleaſant city, near which four rivers join their ſtreams, and flow through every ſtreet. The cathedral is conſidered as the moſt elegant and regular in the kingdom, particularly for its lofty ſtone ſpire.

The county of Hants, or Hampſhire, is ſituated to the north-eaſt of Dorſetſhire, and is famous for hogs, ſheep, and timber. It ſends twenty-ſix members to parliament.

The principal places are, 1. Winchеſter, on the Itching: it reſembles an amphitheatre, and is ſurrounded by chalk-hills. The cathedral is venerable and large, but not elegant. Here are ſix other churches, two hoſpitals, a college, ſeveral public ſchools, &c. On St. Catherine's hill, near the city, are the remains of a camp; and on the weſt was a caſtle, where the Weſt Saxon kings kept their court.

2. The town of Southampton, twelve miles from Winchеſter, ſtands between two large rivers, the Itching and the Teſe, that fall here into that called Southampton water. The approach to this town, from the London road, is extremely pleaſant. It has a wall almoſt round it of a hard kind of ſtone. Henry VI. made it a county of itſelf, which renders it independent of the lord lieutenant. The chief ſtreet has one large quay; and one other called Weſt quay.

3. The town of Portſmouth, the great key of England, is regularly fortified, and ſtands at the entrance of a creek, on the iſland of Portſea. It is alſo defended by South ſea caſtle, Blockhouſe caſtle, and a chain that goes acroſs the harbour from the round tower to the oppoſite ſhore. This is the narroweſt point of entrance to a large and ſafe harbour. Here is one very magnificent church, having on the top of the ſteeple a ſhip for a weather-cock. The dock-yard is extremely convenient, capable of docking twenty-five or thirty ſhips in a fortnight. In the dock is likewiſe a royal academy. The common, as it is called, is the reſidence chiefly of the artificers and officers of the dock, but at this time has more houſes and inhabitants than the town itſelf.

To the north of Hampſhire is ſituated Berkſhire, which has a fertile ſoil, and contains as follows;

1. The antient and pleaſant town of Windſor, ſituated near the Thames, twenty miles from London. It has a fine caſtle built by the Conqueror. Edward III. who was born here, enlarged and beautified it; built the royal palace and chapel, together with St. George's hall and its chapel, and inſtituted here the order of the garter. Queen Elizabeth added the noble terrace, faced with free-ſtone ramparts, like thoſe of a fortified city, which is ſcarcely to be equalled in Europe. St. George's hall is eſteemed one of the fineſt in Europe. The royal chapel is beautifully adorned with curious paintings. The round-tower is built like an amphitheatre, very high, with elegant apartments. On the north ſide is St. George's, or the chapel of the Garter, one of the moſt elegant gothic ſtructures in the univerſe.

Near the town are two parks, the greateſt about fourteen miles, and the leſſer about three miles in circumference, ſtocked with all kinds of game, and laviſhly embelliſhed by the hand of nature. In the foreſt, which is thirty miles round, are ſeveral ſeats; particularly Cranbourn lodge, which ſtands on the top of a hill, and has a view not only of Windſor and the adjacent parks, but of London and its environs.

2. The town of Reading, which is the principal in the county, ſtands on the banks of the river Thames, near the influx of the Kennet, and has three pariſh churches, built of flint and ſquare ſtone; an hoſpital was founded here, and liberally endowed, by archbiſhop Laud.

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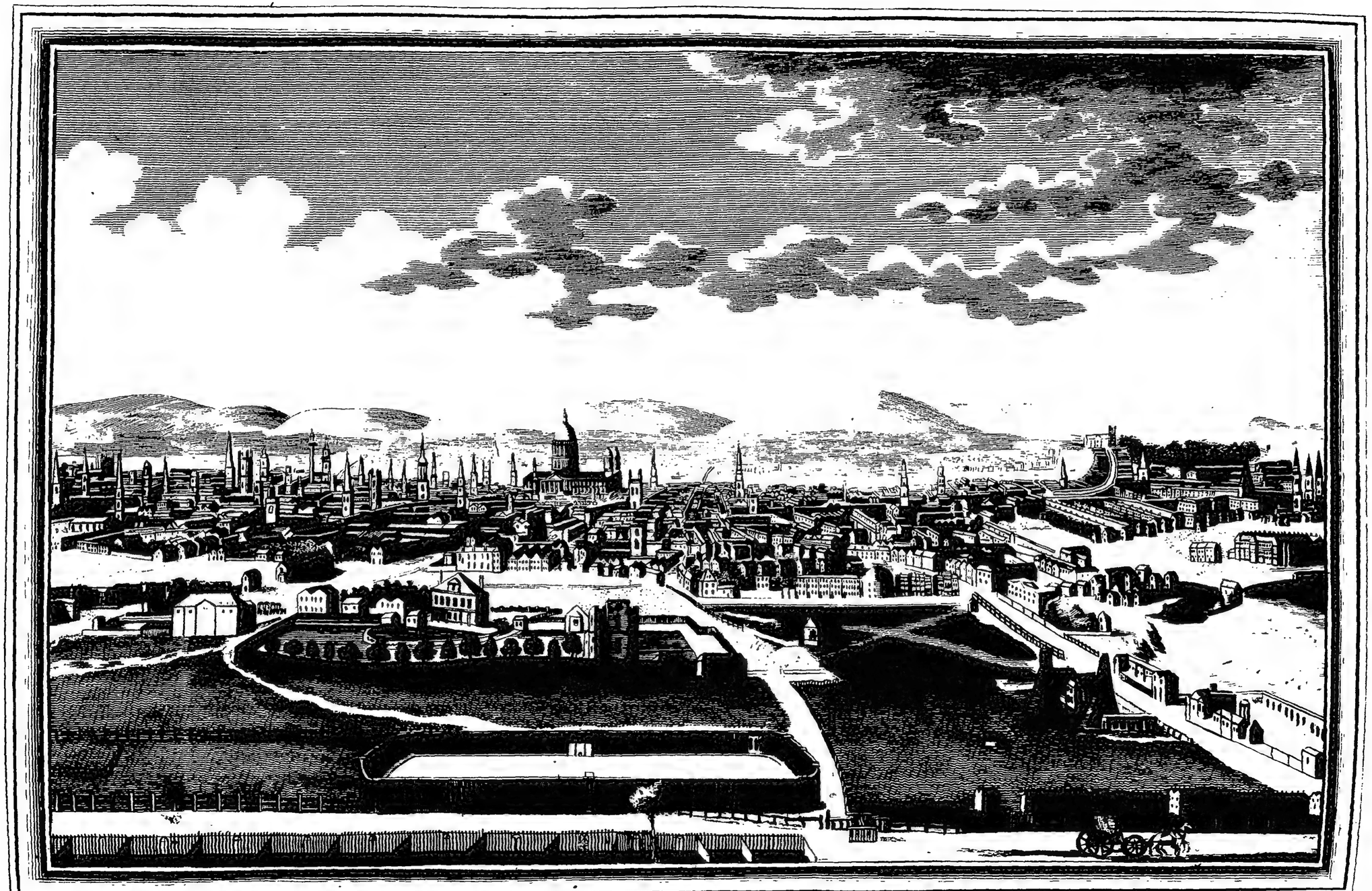
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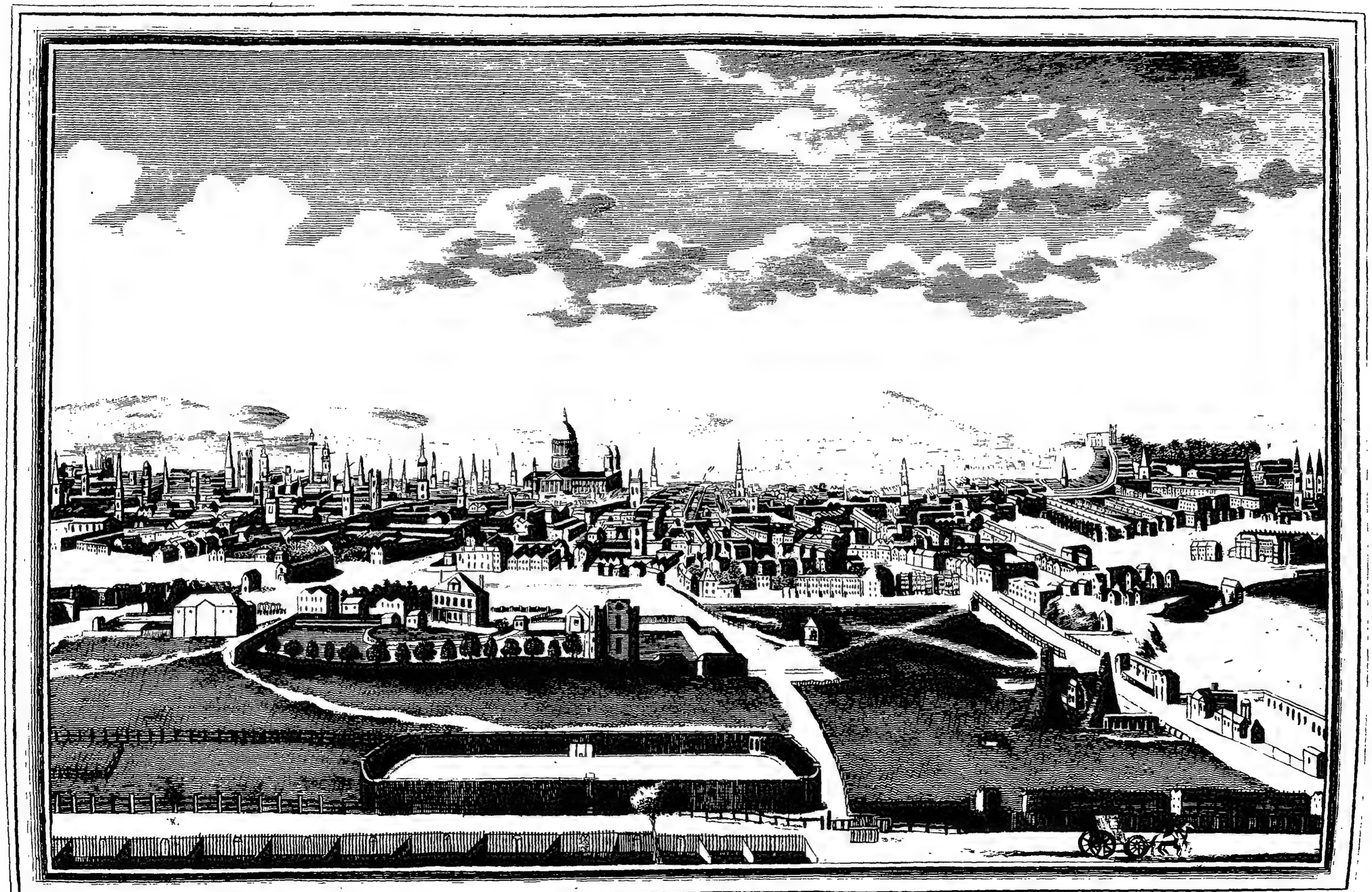
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A General View of LONDON, the Capital of England — Taken from an eminence near Islington.

north ſide of Newgate-ſtreet, was formerly a houſe of the Grey Friars, and was founded by Edward VI. for the entertainment and education of the poor children of citizens of both ſexes. A mathematical ſchool was founded here in 1673, and a writing-ſchool in 1694, and by means of a great many noble benefactions the charity has been otherwiſe greatly increaſed.

On the ſouth ſide of St. Paul's are Doctors Commons, conſiſting of ſeveral handſome courts, where the judges of admiralty, court of delegates, court of arches, &c. meet. Near it is the Herald's college, to which belong three kings at arms, namely, Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy, with ſix heralds, four purſuivants, and eight proctors. It is a ſpacious building with convenient apartments, a good library relating to heraldry, and the coats of arms of all the families of note in England are kept here.

The Inner and Middle Temple, near Temple-bar, are both inns of court for the ſtudy of the law. The Temple church was founded at firſt by the Knights Templars in 1185, and it is now one of the moſt beautiful gothic ſtructures in England. There are twelve other inns of court in the city, which are adapted to the like purpoſes.

There is a handſome ſtone bridge over the Thames at Black-friars; in the road near to which is Bridewell, uſed as an hoſpital, manufactory, and houſe of correction; and on the eaſt ſide of Fleet-market is a priſon for debtors, called the Fleet. There is alſo another priſon for the like purpoſe in St. George's fields, called the King's Bench; near to which is New Bridewell, a large building adapted for the puniſhment of vagrants, &c. In June, 1780, the King's Bench and Fleet Priſons, great part of Newgate, the toll-houſe on Black-friars bridge, &c. were burnt by the rioters.

There are ſeveral excellent foundations in London and its environs. Among theſe are, St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, near Weſt Smithfield, the ſmall pox hoſpitals, in Cold-bath fields and near Battle-bridge Wells, the lying-in hoſpital in Brownlow-ſtreet, Long-acre, another in the City Road, and a third near Weſtminſter-bridge, St. Thomas's and Guy's hoſpitals in Southwark, St. George's and the Lock near Hyde Park Corner, the Middleſex hoſpital in Tottenham-court road, the London hoſpital at Mile-End, and the Magdalen, for the reformation of proſtitutes, in St. George's fields. To theſe muſt be added, Bedlam or Bethlem hoſpital for inſane people in Lower Moorfields (united with Bridewell) and St. Luke's for the ſame purpoſe in Upper Moorfields; alſo the magnificent ſtructure called the Foundling hoſpital, in Lamb's-conduit fields.

The city of Weſtminſter, contiguous to London, is by ſome reckoned part of it, though under a diſtinct government, has long been famous for the palaces of the Engliſh monarchs, the ſeat of the law tribunals, and the high court of parliament. The name is derived from its abbey, formerly called a minſter, and its ſituation weſt of St. Paul's cathedral. The abbey is a truly venerable pile of building, in the gothic taſte, where moſt of the Engliſh monarchs have been crowned and buried. It was founded before the year 850, but the preſent fabric was erected by Henry III. It is four hundred and eighty-nine feet in length, and ſixty-ſix in breadth at the weſt end; but the croſs aiſle is one hundred and eighty-nine feet broad, and the height of the middle roof ninety-two feet. At the eaſt end is the chapel of Henry VII. which is ſo ingeniouſly wrought, that Leland calls it the miracle of the world. The ſcreen, or fence, is entirely braſs, and within are the figures of Henry VII. and his queen of ſolid braſs, gilt. The abbey abounds with magnificent monuments, many of which are erected to the memory of noble and royal perſonages; of ſuch as have diſtinguiſhed themſelves for their military or naval atchievements, their knowledge in the various ſciences, or other excellent qualifications either in a public or private capacity.

Weſtminſter-hall, near the abbey, is one of the largeſt rooms in Europe: but its roof is not ſupported by pillars. Here the law-courts are kept, and adjoining are the two houſes of lords and commons.

Weſtminſter-bridge, univerſally acknowledged to be a maſter-piece of art, is ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from the hall.

There are ſeveral magnificent ſquares in Weſtminſter, as thoſe of Hanover, Berkeley, Groſvenor, Cavendiſh, and a new one called Portman-ſquare. To the eaſt of this laſt is Portland-place, a new ſtreet, the buildings in which are ſaid to be ſuperior in grandeur to any in Europe. Beſides the above ſquares, there are St. James's, Soho, Leiceſter, Golden, and Bloomſbury; to which may be added the magnificent ſquare called Lincoln's-inn-fields, and ſeveral others of leſs note, both in and out of the city.

There are in London ninety-ſeven pariſhes within the walls, ſixteen without, nineteen in the out pariſhes of Middleſex, and eleven in the city and liberties of Weſtminſter. The number of meeting-houſes, for proteſtant diſſenters, of all denominations, is upwards of one hundred; beſides which, there are three Jews ſynagogues. The public ſchools are, that of St. Paul, Merchant Taylors in Suffolk-lane, near Cannon-ſtreet, and the Charter-houſe in London; the royal ſchool, and St. Martin's ſchool, near the King's Mews, in Weſtminſter.

With reſpect to the trading part of the city of London, it is commonly divided into eighty-nine companies; but ſome can hardly be called ſo, becauſe they have neither charters, halls, nor liveries. Of theſe there are twelve principal, of one of which the lord mayor is uſually free: they are as follow; the mercers, grocers, drapers, fiſhmongers, goldſmiths, ſkinners, merchant-taylors, haberdaſhers, ſalters, ironmongers, vintners, and cloth-workers. The lord mayor, twenty-ſix aldermen, two hundred and thirty-ſix common councilmen, a recorder, two ſheriffs, a chamberlain, a common ſerjeant, and a town-clerk, are the city magiſtrates.

A high ſteward, a head bailiff, a high conſtable, and fourteen burgeſſes, are the principal magiſtrates and officers for the government of the city and liberty of Weſtminſter.

Vauxhall, Ranelagh, the Pantheon, two play-houſes, the opera-houſe, and the theatre royal in the hay-market, are the principal places of public amuſement.

Beſides the clergy, the moſt learned bodies of men are, the Royal Society, the College of Phyſicians, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. and the Society of Antiquaries. The fineſt repoſitory of rarities is that called Sir Hans Sloane's Muſeum, kept in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, and purchaſed by the parliament for the inſpection and uſe of the public.

London, Weſtminſter, and Southwark, are ſeated on the banks of the Thames; and from Radcliff-croſs in the eaſt to Northumberland houſe in the weſt there is a gradual aſcent to the principal ſtreets. The common fuel is pit-coal, uſually called ſea-coal, of which there are conſumed upwards of ſix hundred thouſand chaldrons every year. The number of hackney coaches is one thouſand, but the ſedan chairs are not ſo numerous.

It is computed that London is ſix hundred and ninety meaſured miles north by weſt of Madrid, ſeven hundred and fifty north-weſt of Rome, ſix hundred and ſixty weſt-north-weſt of Vienna, two hundred and twenty-five north-weſt of Paris, one hundred and ninety weſt-ſouth-weſt of Amſterdam, four hundred ſouth-eaſt of Edinburgh, and three hundred and thirty-four ſouth-eaſt of Dublin.

The county of Eſſex, ſituated to the eaſt of Middleſex, is extremely fertile, and abounds in cattle, corn, paſtures, ſaffron, &c. Its chief town is Colcheſter, a large and populous place on the river Coln, which paſſes through it, and is made navigable for ſmall craft up to the Hithe, a long ſtreet, which may be called the Wapping of Colcheſter, where there is a convenient quay; and at Wivenhoe, within three miles of it, is a good cuſtom-houſe. This, and all the towns round it, are noted for making of baize, of which great quantities are exported. For the ſupport of this trade, there is a corporation, called governors of the Dutch bay-hall: this town is alſo noted for excellent oyſters. It is reckoned to be about three miles in circumference, has ten pariſh churches, and five meeting-houſes. It had antiently a wall and a ſtrong caſtle, built by Edward, ſon to king Alfred, about the year 912.

The town of Chelmsford ſtands in a beautiful plain, having the little river Chelmer running through it, over which there is a bridge. This is called the ſhire or county town, and is a large, populous place, almoſt in the centre of the county, and its ſituation renders it the moſt frequented.

The county of Hertford (or Hartfordſhire, which received its name from the great number of harts with which it formerly abounded) is ſituated weſtward of Eſſex, is particularly fertile in corn and wood. The ſhire town is Hertford, which, however, is inferior in opulence to either Ware or St. Alban's. The town was in ſome note in the time of the Romans, who called it Durocobriva, or Red Ford, from the red gravel at the Ford. The Eaſt Saxon kings formerly kept their courts here. Its churches are All Saints and St. Andrew's.

The county of Bedford lies north-weſt of Hertfordſhire, is fruitful in corn and paſture. The principal town of the ſame name is a clean, well built, populous place. Here are five churches, of which the chief, and indeed the principal ornament of the town, is St. Paul's, which had once a college of prebendaries. The priory, now belonging to the earl of Aſhburnham, was founded before the Norman conqueſt for ſecular canons. The buildings of this town are pretty good, and the ſtreets broad. The north and ſouth parts are joined by a ſtone bridge over the Ouſe.

The county of Buckingham, or Buckinghamſhire, is both pleaſant and fruitful, abounds particularly in phyſical plants. The county town, Buckingham, ſtands in a low ground, encompaſſed on all ſides, except the north, with the river Ouſe.

The caſtle, now in ruins, was built in the middle of it, and divides it into two parts. In the north part ſtands the town-hall, a very handſome, convenient ſtructure. It is a populous town, and has three ſtone bridges over the Ouſe. Its church, which is in the weſt part of the town, is very large, and, when the ſpire was ſtanding, might be reckoned the beſt in the county. In 1698 it was in part blown down, and never ſince re-built. Earl Temple has lately made a new road from this town to his celebrated ſeat at Stowe: it runs in a ſtrait line about two miles up to the Corinthian arch, which, however, ſometimes diſappears, owing to the riſing and falling of the ground. The lace manufacture is the principal buſineſs here, as well as in other parts of the county.

The county of Oxford, which is pleaſant, healthful, and fertile, is ſituated to the weſt of Buckinghamſhire. The city, which bears the ſame name, ſtands on the conflux of the Charwell and Iſis: the name ſeems to be derived from a Saxon word, which ſignifies a ford for the paſſage of oxen. It enjoys a ſweet air, in a plentiful country, on a fine plain, and has every way a delightful proſpect. The private buildings are neat, the public ones ſumptuous, and the river navigable for barges: but that which gives it a conſequence above all other places in this kingdom, is the oldeſt and moſt noble univerſity in Europe, having been a ſeminary for learning upwards of eight hundred years. It is governed by a chancellor, vice-chancellor, and other officers, and contains twenty colleges, five halls, a ſtately pile called the ſchools, wherein exerciſes for the ſeveral degrees are performed; the theatre, the moſt magnificent building of the kind in the world; the Clarendon printing-houſe, which likewiſe ſurpaſſes every thing of a ſimilar nature; the muſeum, containing a chemical laboratory, a repoſitory of natural and artificial curioſities and antiquities, a library, phyſic-garden, &c.

The county of Glouceſter, or Glouceſterſhire, lies to the weſtward of Oxfordſhire, is tolerably pleaſant, but indifferently fertile. The city of Glouceſter is well built, clean, and healthy, ſecured by the river on the one ſide, a branch of which brings up veſſels of a conſiderable burden to its walls. It has a beautiful cathedral, five churches, and is well provided with hoſpitals. There is an elegant ſtone bridge over the river, with a quay or wharf, and a cuſtom-houſe; abundance of croſſes and ſtatues of the kings of England are diſperſed in different parts of the city, and large remains of monarchies. Under the bridge is a curious machine, which raiſes water to ſupply the town, which they alſo procure from Robin Hood's Well, a mile or two out of the town. The cathedral is an antient but magnificent fabric, and has a tower, which is one of the neateſt and moſt curious pieces of architecture in England; and a whiſpering place, as in the cupola of St. Paul's. It has beautiful cloiſters, and twelve chapels in it, with the arms and monuments of great perſons. Its town-hall for the aſſizes is called the Booth-hall.

The county of Monmouth, which was formerly part of Wales, is the moſt weſtern Engliſh county towards ſouth Wales. The town of Monmouth, twelve miles from Hereford, and one hundred and twenty-five from London, has its name from the mouth of the river Minway, on which it is ſituated, ſtanding on a pleaſant ſpot between that river and the Wye, over each of which it has a bridge. The place carries on a conſiderable traffic with Briſtol by means of the Wye. It has a ſtately church, the eaſt end of which is curiouſly built. The town is in a manner ſurrounded by water, there being another river, the Trothy, over which it has alſo a bridge.

The county of Hereford is one of the moſt fertile in the kingdom, and particularly celebrated for its cyder. The only city in this county, called after its name, has a good ſtone bridge of eight arches over the Wye, and is encompaſſed with rivers on all ſides but the weſt. Its name ſignifies the ford of an army, it having been for ſeveral hundred years the head quarters of the Saxons before the conqueſt, and of the Engliſh afterwards; who were ſtationed here, to keep the Welſh in awe. Before the civil wars, it had ſix, but now only four churches. The cathedral is a magnificent ſtructure, and contains monuments of its antient prelates. The biſhop's caſtle, the cloſe with the dignitaries houſes, and the college of the vicars and choriſters, are pleaſantly ſituated. It is a large, but not very populous city.

The county of Worceſter, north-eaſt of Herefordſhire, is well watered, and very fruitful. The capital city, Worceſter, is ſituated near the Severn, over which it has a fine ſtone bridge. The chief manufactures of the place are broad cloth, gloves, and porcelain, which is a compoſition of a middle nature between fine earth and glaſs. The public buildings make a grand appearance, eſpecially the guildhall and the workhouſe. It had formerly a caſtle and walls, with three gates, and five watch towers, all long ſince deſtroyed. The cathedral (the model of that at Bruſſels,) is a large edifice, but not very elegant, except the choir of the chapel, on the ſouth ſide, which is of curious workmanſhip. A handſome library belongs to the cathedral, ſupported by one ſingle pillar in the middle. Here are the monuments of king John, prince Arthur, brother to Henry VIII. the counteſs of Saliſbury, and other illuſtrious perſons. Beſides the cathedral, there are eleven pariſh churches. The ſtreets are broad and well paved; the foregate ſtreet is regular and beautiful; the hoſpitals deſerve notice, eſpecially that noble one erected by Robert Berkley, of Spetchy, who laid out two thouſand pounds in the building, and four thouſand pounds in endowing it for twelve poor men: there are, beſides this, ſix or ſeven others. Here is a good water houſe and quay. The Severn, though generally rapid elſewhere, glides by Worceſter very gently. The remarkable battle in 1641, when Charles I. was defeated by Cromwell, was fought near the ſouth gate of the city, where bones of the ſlain are frequently dug up.

The county of Warwick to the eaſt of Worceſterſhire, is particularly famous for its iron works, and very fertile.

The city of Coventry is united with Litchfield, in Staffordſhire, as a biſhoprick. It is large and populous, but the buildings are old; and ſome of them which are built with timber, project out ſo much, that in the narrow ſtreets the tops of the oppoſite houſes almoſt touch. The chief churches are St. Michael's and Trinity. The proteſtant diſſenters are a conſiderable body here. The town-houſe is worth ſeeing, the windows being of painted glaſs, repreſenting ſome of the old kings, &c. who have been benefactors to the city. Its chief manufactures are tammies, and the weaving of ribbands.

The county town is Warwick, ſituated on the banks of the Avon, on a ſpot remarkably rocky. It is a very antient place, and may be approached four ways, anſwering to the points of the compaſs, and cut through rocks. Theſe lead to four ſtreets which meet in the centre of the town. The walls and cellars are made in the rock. It is ſupplied with water by pipes from ſprings half a mile off, and has a noble ſtone bridge of twelve arches over the Avon. Here is a caſtle, the principal ornament of the place, ſtrong both by art and nature; the rock on which it ſtands is forty feet from the river; but on the north ſide it is even with the town. From its terrace, which is above fifty feet perpendicular from the Avon, there is a proſpect of the river, and a beautiful country beyond it. The apartments are well contrived, and many of them adorned with original pictures by Van Dyke, not inferior to ſome of the royal palaces.

The town of Birmingham is very large and populous; the upper part of it ſtands dry on the ſide of a hill, but the lower is watery, and inhabited by the meaner ſort of people. They are employed here in the iron works, in which they are ſuch ingenious artificers, that their performances in the ſmall wares of iron and ſteel are admired both at home and abroad. It is much improved of late years, both in public and private buildings. Near this town is a ſeat belonging to Sir Liſter Holt, Bart. but converted into public gardens, with an organ and other muſic, in imitation of Vauxhall, which appellation it bears at preſent.

The county of Northampton, eaſt of Warwickſhire, has leſs waſte ground than any other county, and conſequently is exceedingly rich and fertile. It gives the title of earl, and ſends nine members to parliament. The town of the ſame name, ſtands upon the Nen, over which it has two bridges. The buildings were handſome, and the place large, (having ſeven pariſh churches within the walls, and two without) when it was reduced to aſhes by a dreadful fire in 1675. Liberal contributions from all parts of the kingdom reſtored it in a great meaſure to its original ſize; and for neatneſs, beauty, and ſituation, few towns equal it. It has four churches, of which the great one, viz. Allhallows, is a handſome edifice, with a handſome portico of twelve lofty Ionic columns, and a ſtatue of king Charles II. on the baluſtrade. It ſtands near the centre of the town, and at the meeting of four ſpacious ſtreets. The market place is one of the fineſt in Europe. The horſe market is thought to exceed any other of the kind in England. Its moſt conſiderable manufacture is ſhoes, of which great numbers are exported; the next to that ſtockings. The walls are two thouſand one hundred and twenty paces in compaſs. Among the public buildings, which all make a grand appearance, the George inn looks more like a palace, and as ſoon as it was finiſhed at the expence of two thouſand pounds, the owner John Dryden, generouſly gave it to the poor. A county hoſpital is built here after the manner of the infirmaries of London, Briſtol, Bath, &c. and the river Nen has lately been made navigable up to the town. The ſeſſions and aſſize houſe, is a very beautiful building of the Corinthian order.

The city of Peterborough, which is of great antiquity, is ſeated on the river Nen, over which there is a bridge, which leads into Huntingdonſhire, and is in the eaſtern angle of Northamptonſhire, ſeventy-ſix miles north by weſt of London. It has many good houſes, the ſtreets are handſome and well built, and the market place is pretty ſpacious. The cathedral is the fineſt gothic building in England.

The town of Wellingborough, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks

banks of the ſame river, ſixty-five miles from London, is large, well built, and populous, with a handſome church, and free ſchool: it has a pretty good trade.

The county of Huntingdon, to the eaſt of Northampton-ſhire, is a great corn and paſture county, and abounds in fiſh and wild fowl. The town of Huntingdon, near the Ouſe, over which there is a ſtone bridge, is the conſtant place for the aſſize, as well as the county gaol, and is a populous trading place, conſiſting chiefly of one large ſtreet well built, with a hand-ſome market place, and a good grammar ſchool. There are ſeveral beautiful meadows on the banks of the river. The bridge or rather bridges, with the cauſeway, are ornaments as well as benefits to the town; near the weſt ſide is Hinchinbroke, which gives the title of viſcount to earl Sandwich's eldeſt ſon.

The town of St. Neots, in this county, is well built, and fifty-ſix miles north north weſt of London, it is ſeated on the Ouſe, has a handſome church, and a conſiderable market.

The town of St. Ives, fifty-ſeven miles north-weſt of London, is a large and handſome place. It has one large church, two diſſenting meetings, a popiſh chapel, with about five hundred dwelling-houſes. The ſtreets are pretty wide and tolerably well paved.

The principal rivers in this county are the Nen and Ouſe.

The county of Cambridge, including the iſle of Ely, is ſituated to the weſt of Suffolk, and in general is very fertile, and produces great quantities of corn, particularly barley. The principal river is the Ouſe, which runs from the eaſt to the north-weſt, and receives the Cam, near Thetford.

The town of Cambridge, the capital of the county, is ſo called from its ſituation on the banks of the Cam, which form ſeveral iſlands on the weſt ſide, and divides the town into two parts, which are joined by a large ſtone bridge. It is very antient, being well known in the time of the Romans, by the name of Camboritum. William the Conqueror built a caſtle here, of which the gate-houſe is ſtill ſtanding, and uſed for the county gaol. The town is divided into ten wards, has fourteen pariſh churches, contains upwards of twelve hundred houſes, for the moſt part irregularly built, and about ſix thouſand inhabitants. The univerſity, which is a corporation of itſelf, contains twelve colleges and four halls; it is governed by a chancellor, vice chancellor, a commiſſary, high ſteward, and two proctors; there is alſo a librarian, regiſter, &c.

The antient city of Ely, is ſituated in the fenny country, called the iſle of Ely; and being ſurrounded by the Ouſe and other ſtreams, is unhealthy, though it ſtands on a riſing ground. It was made an epiſcopal ſee by Henry I. The cathedral and the biſhop's palace are its chief ornaments; the former has a remarkable dome and lantern, ſuppoſed to be the only work of its kind in Europe, and was a monaſtery in the Saxons' time. Here are about ſix hundred good houſes, and one good ſtreet well paved. The aſſizes are alternately held here and at Wiſbech.

The town of Newmarket, which is handſome and well built, conſiſts of one long ſtreet, the north ſide of which is in Suffolk, is famous for horſe-races, and prodigiouſly frequented by perſons of all ranks. The town is not modern, as the name imports; for it was of note in the time of Edward III. but being burnt down in 1683, was afterwards rebuilt. Beſides the pariſh-church of St. Mary, there is alſo a ſmall church, All-ſaints, which is, properly ſpeaking, only a chapel of eaſe to Wood-Ditton, in Cambridgeſhire. It is a healthy place, and on a ſpacious heath, which is the fineſt courſe in England. Here are ſeveral very wide, ſteep, and long ditches, which were cut by the Eaſt Angles, to keep out the Mercians; one of which runs many miles over the heath, and being a ſtupendous work, much ſuperior to the reſt, has obtained the name of the Devil's Ditch.

The county of Suffolk, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, weſt of the German ocean, has but an indifferent ſoil, that near the ſhore being ſandy and full of heaths, yet abounds in rye, peas, and hemp, with numerous flocks of ſheep. The principal rivers are the Waveney, the Deben, the Orwell, by ſome called the Gipping, and the Stour. The chief town is

Ipſwich, ſixty-eight miles to the north-eaſt of London. It was antiently in a flouriſhing ſtate, as appears from the great number of ſhips that belonged to it, when its harbour was more commodious, and twenty-one churches, of which now only twelve remain. The tide riſes here twelve, ſometimes fourteen feet. The town is populous, about a mile long, and ſomething more in breadth, forming a ſort of half-moon on the bank of the river, over which it has a good bridge of ſtone. It is a corporation; and its chief manufactures are linen and woollen. Here is a convenient quay and cuſtom-houſe, and no place in Britain is thought to be ſo well qualified for the Greenland fiſhery, ſince the ſame wind which carries a ſhip out of the harbour is quite fair to the Greenland ſeas. The town, which contains about four thouſand houſes, contains twelve pariſh-churches, a town-hall, a county-hall, two hoſpitals, a free-ſchool, &c. is governed by a bailiff, twelve aldermen, and twenty-four common council-men.

The county of Norfolk, which is alſo a maritime place, to the north of Suffolk, is exceedingly fruitful, and deemed an epitome of the whole kingdom. The principal rivers are the Ouſe, Waveney and Yare.

The city of Norwich, one hundred miles north-eaſt by north of London, is large, and ſituated near the conflux of the rivers Venſder and Yare. It ſtands on the ſide of a hill, and is near two miles in length, and one in breadth. Though the place is irregular, yet all the buildings are neat and handſome. It has twelve gates, and ſix bridges over the Yare; thirty-ſix churches, beſides the cathedral, and chapels and meeting-houſes of all denominations. The roof of the cathedral, a large, venerable, and handſome ſtructure, is adorned with the hiſtory of the bible. The choir is large and ſpacious, and the ſteeple higher than that at Grantham, but lower than that at Saliſbury. Here are two churches for the Dutch and Flemings, who enjoy ſingular privileges. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, two ſheriffs, and twenty-one common council men.

The ſea-port town of Yarmouth, one hundred miles north-eaſt of London, and ſeated on the river Yare, is well built, and very populous, at the mouth of the Ouſe.

Lynn Regis, or King's Lynn, one hundred and two miles north-eaſt of London, is a handſome, large, and well built town, at the mouth of the Ouſe.

The county of Lincoln, a large and plentiful maritime place, is ſituated to the weſt of the German ocean, and divided into three parts, viz. Holland, Keſteven, and Lindſey. This laſt diviſion, which is the largeſt, contains,

The city of Lincoln, one hundred and thirty-five miles from London, built on the ſide of a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Witham, in three ſmall channels, over which are ſeveral bridges. The cathedral was eſteemed the glory of Lincoln; for its magnificence and elevation is ſuch, that the monks concluded it would mortify the devil to look at it; and hence an envious look, by a proverbial expreſſion, is compared to the devil looking over Lincoln. In the centre of the old caſtle, which was built by the Romans, and repaired by the Saxons, is a modern ſtructure where the aſſizes are held. The city is a county of itſelf, and has extenſive power and privileges. On the Down of Lincoln is ſometimes ſeen, that rare bird called the buſtard; the circumjacent country is very rich and agreeable; the noble tract of Lincoln heath extending like Saliſbury plain, above fifty miles. The cathedral was ſucceſſively brought to perfection by ſeveral of its biſhops. Here is the fineſt and largeſt bell in England, called Tom of Lincoln, near five ton weight, containing four hundred and twenty-four gallons, ale meaſure, and is near twenty-three feet in circumference. This city is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, two ſheriffs, &c. whoſe juriſdiction extends twenty miles round it.

The town of Boſton, on the river Witham, which is navigable to Lincoln, and one hundred and twenty miles north of London. It was formerly made a ſtaple for wool, and the merchants of Hans towns fixed their guild here; it is a pleaſant, well built town, and has a good foreign and inland trade. Its church is reckoned the largeſt pariſh church without croſs ailes in all the world: it is three hundred feet long within the walls, one hundred feet wide, handſomely ceiled with Iriſh oak, ſupported by tall and ſlender pillars; it has three hundred and ſixty-five ſteps, fifty-two windows, and twelve pillars, anſwerable to the days, weeks, and months of the year. The tower or ſteeple, is famous for its height and workmanſhip, being two hundred and eighty-two feet high. It has a beautiful octagon lantern on the top, which is ſeen near forty miles every way, but eſpecially on the ſea as far as the entrance of the dangerous channels called Lynn-deeps and Boſton-deeps, ſo that it is the guide to mariners, as well as the wonder of travellers, and is a magnificent ſpecimen of a fine Gothic taſte. The town has a commodious haven, and is plentifully ſupplied with freſh water by pipes from a pond, incloſed in the great common called the Weſt Fen. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, eighteen common council-men, &c.

In the diviſion of Keſteven is the town of Stamford, on the Welland, which is navigable for barges. It is finely ſituated on the declivity of a hill, and has a ſtone bridge of five arches. Here is a handſome town hall, and ſix pariſh-churches, with ſeveral good ſtreets and fine ſtructures. The trade is very conſiderable in malt, coals, and free-ſtone. The inhabitants are numerous and rich.

The borough town of Grantham, one hundred and ten miles from London, ſituate on the river Witham, has abundance of good inns of great reſort. It is well built: here is a fine large church, with a handſome ſpire of ſtone two hundred and eighty feet high; which, by a deception of the ſight, ſeems to ſtand awry. A good free-ſchool was built and endowed here by Dr. Richard Fox, biſhop of Wincheſter, and a native of this town; and here the celebrated Sir Iſaac Newton received his

firſt education. It is governed by an alderman, two juſtices of the peace, a recorder, coroner, &c.

The county of Rutland, to the ſouth-weſt of Lincolnſhire, is the ſmalleſt county in England, but contains more parks than any other; and it is as fertile as pleaſant. The county town is Oakham, where the aſſize is held: it is ſituated in the little but rich vale of Catmos, ninety-four miles from London; is indifferently well built, but famous for its market, fairs, caſtle, hoſpitals, and free-ſchools. This town is remarkable for an antient cuſtom, ſtill obſerved, that every peer of the realm, the firſt time he comes through this town, ſhall give a horſe-ſhoe to nail upon the caſtle-gate; and if he refuſes, the bailiff of the manor has power to ſtop his coach, and take the ſhoe. This is now called the order of the horſe-ſhoe; and it is common for the donor to have a large one made with his name ſtamped on it, and often gilt. One over the judges ſeat, in the aſſize hall, is of curious workmanſhip. Here is a church dedicated to All Saints, which is a handſome ſtructure with a lofty ſpire; alſo a free-ſchool, and an hoſpital.

The village of Uppingham is a pretty compact well built place; has a very good free-ſchool, and an hoſpital: it is ſeated on an eminence, eighty-ſeven miles from London.

The county of Leiceſter, ſituated on the weſt of Rutland-ſhire, is a plentiful and extenſive place. Its chief rivers are the Avon, Soar, Anker, and Welland. It gives the title of earl, and ſends four members to Parliament.

The principal and county town, Leiceſter, and the only one ſending members to Parliament, is the largeſt, beſt built, and moſt populous in the ſhire, having ſix pariſhes and five churches. The freemen are exempt from toll in all markets in England. St. Margaret's church is a noble and elegant ſtructure, and famous for a ring of ſix of the moſt tuneable bells in the kingdom. In St. Martin's church is an epitaph on one Heyric, who died in 1589, aged ſeventy-ſix, lived in one houſe with his wife fifty-two years, though ſometimes twenty in a family; and the widow, who lived to be ninety-ſeven, ſaw, before her death, in December 1611, of her children, grand children, and great grand children, to the number of one hundred and forty-three. There is an exquiſite piece of workmanſhip in the high ſtreet, in form of our Saviour's croſs. The hoſpital built by Henry Plantagenet, duke of Lancaſter, is ſupported by ſome revenues of the duchy of Lancaſter, ſo as to be capable of maintaining one hundred aged perſons decently: it was rebuilt in 1776, at his Majeſty's expence. Here is another near the abbey, for ſix widows. The inhabitants have greatly improved in the manufacture of ſtockings wove in frames, and are thought to return in that article ſixty thouſand pounds per annum.

The county of Derby, ſituated to the weſt of Nottingham-ſhire, is barren on its ſurface, owing to the great number of hills, mountains, &c. but rich within the bowels of thoſe eminences. The peak is in the north-weſt part. It gives the title of earl, and ſends four members to Parliament.

The ſeven wonders of the Peak are, 1. Poole's-hole; 2. Mam-Tor, or the Mother Rock; 3. The Devil's arſe; 4. Tides-Well, or Weeden-Well; 5. Buxton-Wells; 6. Elden-hole. 7. Chatſworth-houſe and gardens. One of the moſt extraordinary of which is Poole's hole, a ſtupendous cavern, at the foot of a great mountain. The entrance is ſo low and narrow, that you muſt ſtoop to get in; but it ſoon opens into a wide and lofty concavity, that has ſome reſemblance to a Gothic cathedral, which reaches above a quarter of a mile in length. Water drops every where from the roof and ſides, and being of a petrifying quality, it encruſts all the ſtones with long cryſtals, in various forms, which, by the help of a ſtrong imagination, are ſhewn you as lions, lanthorns, organs, a flitch of bacon, &c. At length you come to the queen of Scots' pillar, which is the boundary of moſt people's curioſity, and was ſo named by that unhappy princeſs, when ſhe viſited this place. It is compoſed of a clear bright ſtone, like alabaſter, or rather like that kind of ſpar which is found about lead. A ſtream of water runs along the middle of this cavern among the fallen rocks, with an hideous noiſe. On the left hand is a ſort of chamber, where they ſay Poole, a famous robber, lived, and whoſe kitchen and bed-chamber they ſhew you, after you have crept ten yards on your hands and knees. What appears moſt extraordinary is, the ſurpriſing height of the arch, which Dr. Leigh compares to fret-work, organ, and choir-work, beſpangled with ſtars, which dazzle the eyes, and look extremely beautiful from the reflection of the lights.

The town of Derby, which is the capital, is ſo called from having been a park or ſhelter for deer: it ſtands on the weſt ſide of the river Derwent, over which it has a neat ſtone-bridge of five arches. The ſouth ſide is watered by a little rivulet called Mortin-brook, which has nine bridges over it The moſt remarkable church in Derby is All-ſaints, or All-hallows, having a beautiful Gothic ſquare tower ſixty yards high, with four pinnacles. This town depends chiefly on a retail trade; alſo in buying and ſelling corn, in making malt, and brewing ale, of both which great quantities are ſent to London. The town is governed by a mayor, nine aldermen, and other officers. The rebels came as far as this town in 1745, and then returned back into Scotland.

The county of York, which is the largeſt in the kingdom, contains a variety of ſoils, gives the title of duke, ſends thirty members to parliament, and is divided into the eaſt, weſt, and north ridings; on account of their ſituation.

The city of York, is the ſecond in the kingdom: its chief magiſtrate has the title of lord-mayor. The cathedral is built in the gothic ſtile, and by ſome thought to be the fineſt in England, if not to excel any in Italy. It is dedicated to St. Peter. The windows are adorned with glaſs, exquiſitely painted with ſcripture hiſtory, and other moſt curious figures, in one hundred and ſeventeen partitions. In the ſouth tower there is a fine peal of twelve bells. The nave of this church, which is bigger than any except St. Peter's at Rome, is four feet and a half wider, and eleven feet higher than that of St. Paul's. The aſcent from it through the choir to the altar is by ſix ſteps. The entrance of the middle nave of the church, at the weſt door, is under the largeſt gothic arch in Europe, which binds and ſupports the two towers. At the ſouth end of the croſs aile is a circular window, called the marigold window, from its glaſs being ſtained of that colour; and a large one at the north end, conſiſting of five lights reaching almoſt from bottom to top, and erected, as they ſay, at the charge of five maiden ſiſters. The painting repreſents embroidery.

The city is in a pleaſant ſituation, and divided into four wards, containing twenty-eight pariſhes, and walled, but not fortified with artillery. The river Ouſe from the north paſſes through it, and divides it into two parts, joined together by a ſtone-bridge of five arches, of which the middlemoſt is reckoned, for height, breadth, and architecture, to be equal to the Rialto at Venice, though not to that at Blenheim. The great council-chamber, the exchequer, the ſheriff's court, and the two city priſons, are kept upon this bridge. The river brings large veſſels to the quay, though at ſixty miles diſtance from the ocean. It has four large well built gates, and five poſterns. The other moſt remarkable ſtructures are the guildhall, which is longer, and in ſome reſpects ſuperior to that of London. Near it is the ſtatue of king Edgar, who rebuilt the city and St. Antony's hall, in which there is one room big enough to hold moſt of the inferior tradeſmen of the city. The market-houſe in the ſtreet called the Pavement, is a curious piece of architecture, ſupported by twelve pillars of the Tuſcan order; and there is another ſtill larger in a ſquare, called Thurſday market. In this city are ſeventeen churches; of which All-hallows has the fineſt gothic ſteeple perhaps in England. The city belongs to neither of the ridings, but enjoys its own liberty, and has a juriſdiction over thirty-ſix villages and hamlets in the neighbourhood.

The town of Hull, or Kingſton upon Hull, is large, cloſe built, and exceeding populous. It has two churches, one called Trinity or High-Church; the other St. Mary's, or Low Church; the former is a ſpacious, beautiful building, the pillars of which are remarkably ſmall, and had, before the Reformation, twelve chantries, in one of which is now a neat library. Here are ſeveral meeting-houſes, an exchange built in 1621, a cuſtom-houſe, and an engine for making ſalt-water freſh. Here is a free-ſchool, with a hall over it belonging to the merchants, who have founded an hoſpital called Trinity-houſe, in which are maintained many diſtreſſed ſeamen and their widows. The rigid diſcipline beggars meet with here, makes Hull tremendous to them: all foreign poor are whipped out, and the poor of the town are ſet to work. They have a cant litany among them, viz. from Hell, Hull, and Hallifax, good Lord deliver us.

The town of Scarborough is large, built in the form of a creſcent, on the ſide of a ſteep hill. It has a commodious quay, but little trade. The pier is maintained by a duty upon coals; and the mariners have erected an hoſpital for widows and poor ſeamen, which is maintained by a rate on veſſels, and deductions out of ſeamen's wages. From the middle of November herrings are taken here in great numbers. Beſides herrings, they catch ling, cod-fiſh, haddock, turbot, and other fiſh in great plenty, and ſometimes whiting and mackerel. The ſpa-well is at the foot of an exceeding high cliff, riſing perpendicularly out of the earth like a boiling-pot, near the level of high-water-mark in ſpring-tides, with which it is often overflowed. It is never dry, and in an hour yields twenty-four gallons of water, which is purgative and diuretic. Here is good accommodation, beſides aſſemblies and public balls. The reſort of company is prodigious to this place of gaiety, where, with numbers, health is the pretence, but the end diſſipation. It ſends two members to parliament, and is two hundred and four miles north of London.

This county alſo contains the market towns of Leeds and Halifax, both in the Weſt Riding.

The county or biſhoprick of Durham, ſituated to the north of Yorkſhire, is very rich in coals, though the ſoil is not very fertile. The principal rivers are the Tees, the Wear, the Tame, and the Tyne.

The capital town, of the ſame name, is ſituated on an hill, has a cathedral, which is an old, but magnificent pile. Beſides the cathedral, here are ſix pariſh churches. Southward of the cathedral, is the college. Above the college-gate is the exchequer; and at the weſt, the gueſt-hall, for the entertainment of ſtrangers. On the north-ſide of the college ſchool is a houſe for the maſter, and between the church-yard and caſtle an open area, called the palace-green; to the weſt of which is the ſhire-hall, where the aſſizes and ſeſſions are held for the county; and near it a library. On the eaſt is an hoſpital built and endowed by biſhop Coſin; on the north ſide is a caſtle, now the biſhop's palace, built by William the Conqueror, the outward gate-houſe of which is at preſent the county gaol. The other principal public buildings are, the toll-booth near St. Nicholas's church, the croſs and conduit in the market-place, and the two bridges over the Wear.

In this county are alſo the town of Darlington, and the ſea-port town of Sunderland.

The county of Cumberland, ſouth-weſt of Northumberland, has a piercing, yet wholſome air, but is not very fertile: the land is for the moſt part hilly.

The capital city, Carliſle, is ſituated at the conflux of the rivers Eden, Peterill, and Cauda; it is a ſea port, but without ſhips, merchants, or trade; has but two pariſh churches, St. Cuthbert's and St. Mary's; the latter ſtands differently from any pariſh church in England, viz. in the body of the cathedral, which is in the middle of the city, incloſed by a wall; the eaſt part of the cathedral, which is neweſt, is a fine piece of workmanſhip; the lower or weſt part ſuffered much in the civil wars, when this city was beſieged. The choir of the cathedral is an exact piece of architecture, has a ſtately eaſt window forty feet high, and thirty feet broad, adorned with pillars of curious workmanſhip. The roof is elegantly vaulted with wood, and embelliſhed with the arms of France and England; the Percy's, Lucy's, Warren's, &c. This town is the key of England on the weſt ſea, as Berwick upon Tweed is on the eaſt ſea: it has a bridge over the Eden, which is but a little way from Scotland, the ſouth part of which indents into England, at leaſt fifty miles further than it does at Berwick.

The town of Whitehaven, is ſo called from the white cliffs that are near it, and ſhelter the harbour from tempeſts: is is populous, and has been greatly improved by Sir James Lowther, who was at a vaſt expence to make the harbour more commodious, and to beautify the town, the trade of which chiefly conſiſts in ſalt and coal. Some of the coal-mines here are ſunk to the depth of one hundred and thirty fathoms, and are extended under the ſea to places where there is above them ſufficient depth of water for ſhips of large burden. They carry on a good trade to Ireland, Scotland, Cheſter, &c.

The town of Penrith, or Perith, two hundred and eighty-two miles from London, has a very good market for all ſorts of commodities and cattle: the church is a large and handſome ſtructure.

The county of Weſtmoreland is ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of Cumberland, has a healthy, but ſharp air, is very mountainous, and has many barren parts in it. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Lone, and the Ken. It gives the title of earl, and ſends four members to parliament.

The chief town is Appleby, which though neither rich nor beautiful, is, by its ſituation in the midſt of pleaſant fields, and on the banks of the river Eden, which almoſt encompaſſes it, rendered very agreeable. Here is an hoſpital for a governeſs, and twelve other widows, called the mother and twelve ſiſters. This place has of late years gone greatly to decay, conſiſting at preſent of only one broad ſtreet of mean houſes: however, it ſtill keeps the aſſizes and ſeſſions, and at the upper part is the caſtle. The church ſtands at the lower end of the town; and they have likewiſe erected a town-houſe.

The town of Kendal, two hundred and fifty-ſix miles north-weſt of London, is ſeated in a valley, among hills, on the weſt ſide of the river Can or Ken, over which there are two ſtone bridges, and one of wood, which leads to the caſtle, now in ruins. The church is a ſpacious ſtructure, ſupported by five rows of pillars, and twelve chapels of eaſe belong to it. The free-ſchool ſtands on the ſide of the church-yard, and is well endowed, having exhibitions to Queen's college in Oxford. It is noted for its manufactures of cottons, druggets, hats, and ſtockings.

Here is alſo the town of Lonſdale, or Kirby-Lonſdale, ſeated on the Lone.

The maritime county of Lancaſter is ſituated to the eaſtward of the Iriſh ſea; is famous for its manufactures. It gives the title of duke, and ſends twelve member to parliament.

The ſhire town, Lancaſter, has its name from the river Lone, on the ſide of which it is ſituated, near its mouth, and gives name to the whole county: it is the antient Longovicum mentioned in the itinerary. Here are frequently found the coins of Roman emperors, eſpecially where the Benedictine friars had a cloiſter, which they ſay was the area of an antient city burnt to the ground in 1322 by the Scots. This town has lately much improved in commerce, being a populous, thriving corporation, with a tolerable harbour and cuſtom-houſe. The county-aſſizes are held in the caſtle, which is one of the faireſt monuments of antiquity in England.

The town of Liverpool, though not very antient, is neat and populous; and the moſt flouriſhing ſea-port in theſe parts, nearly equal to the city of Briſtol. The inhabitants carry on an incredible trade, with very large ſtocks, to all the northern and ſouthern parts of the world. They import almoſt all kinds of foreign goods, have a large inland trade; and, with Briſtol, ſhare in that to Ireland and Wales. It is alſo the moſt convenient and moſt frequented paſſage to Ireland, ſtanding at the mouth of the Merſey river, or Liverpool water. Here are four churches, many ſpacious clean ſtreets, an elegant town-houſe, an admirable wet dock with iron floodgates, a ſtately cuſtom-houſe, a neat play-houſe, &c. The harbour is defended, on the ſouth ſide, by a caſtle, and, on the weſt, by a tower, on the Merſey.

Manchester is a very large and populous town, ſeated between the Ilk and Irwell, is one hundred and eighty-one miles north north-weſt of London. This is a place of great antiquity; and carries on a very extenſive trade in cottons, tickings, velvets, &c. It has a collegiate church, and two modern ones. This town has alſo a ſpacious market-place, exchange, college, hoſpital, free-ſchool, and library. The choir of the collegiate church is remarkable for its curious carved work, and a famous clock that ſhews the age of the moon. The chief magiſtrate is a conſtable, or headborough. The town gives the title of duke to the noble and antient family of Montague.

Other towns of inferior note in this county are, Warrington, on the river Merſey; Preſton, on the north ſide of the Ribble; and Wigan, on the river Douglas.

To the ſouth of Lancaſhire lies Cheſhire, which has a ſerene air and good ſoil, and is famous for its cheeſe; the land being fitter for paſture than corn. The principal rivers are the Merſey, the Wever, and the Dee.

The city of Cheſter, called alſo Weſt Cheſter, is large and well built, full of wealthy inhabitants, who, by its proximity to the Severn and Ireland, drive a conſiderable trade; it has ſeveral fairs in the year for cattle, Iriſh linen, cloths, hardware, hops, drapery, and Mancheſter goods. It is a place of great antiquity, and of a quadrangular form; the walls are near two miles in circumference; and there are four gates, towards the four cardinal points. It has a ſtrong caſtle, in which is the ſhire-hall, where all the cauſes belonging to the county palatine are determined. By the bridge is a handſome water-houſe; and the principal ſtreets are adorned with piazzas, under which are the tradeſmen's ſhops. It contains ten pariſh-churches beſides the cathedral; is governed by a mayor, two ſheriffs, and twenty-four aldermen; ſends two members to parliament, and is a biſhop's ſee.

In this county are likewiſe the towns of Namptwich, Middlewich, Northwich, and Macclesfield.

The county of Stafford, lying on the ſouth-eaſt of Cheſhire, is a rich, though not fertile place.

The ſhire-town, Stafford, where the aſſizes, and alſo the quarter ſeſſions are held, is one hundred and thirty-two miles from London. It ſtands low on the river Sow, over which it has a good bridge. Here are two handſome churches, a free-ſchool, and a ſpacious market-place, in which ſtands the ſhire-hall: it is well built and paved: and much increaſed of late, both in wealth and inhabitants, by its manufactories of cloth. The old cuſtom of Borough Engliſh is ſtill kept up here. The buildings are for the moſt part of ſtone and ſlate, and ſome of them in the modern taſte.

The town of Litchfield is large and neat, and, when joined to Coventry, is a biſhopric. The cathedral, which ſtands in the cloſe, was begun in 1148; and is now a noble ſtructure, being walled like a caſtle, and, ſtanding on an eminence, is ſeen at the diſtance of ten miles.

The town of Wolverhampton ſtands upon a high ground, and is a populous well built town, and the ſtreets are well paved. It has an antient collegiate church, annexed to the deanery of Windſor; and a very handſome chapel, with a preſbyterian and a quakers meeting-houſe. It is chiefly noted for its iron manufactory, conſiſting of locks, hinges, buckles, cork-ſcrews, &c. The town is chiefly ſupplied with water from four weak ſprings called Pudding-well, Horſe-well, Waſhing-well, and

Meal-well. The healthy ſtate of this place is aſcribed to its high and dry ſituation.

Shropſhire lies ſouth of Cheſhire, and is tolerably fertile. It contains the following places; viz.

The town of Shrewſbury on the Severn; it has two fine bridges over that river, which ſurrounds it, except on the north ſide, in the form of a horſe-ſhoe, and renders it a peninſula. It has a free grammar-ſchool; and contains five pariſh churches, beſides a chapel, two of which are handſome ſtructures, adorned with large ſpire ſteeples; here are good ſtreets, and handſome houſes well inhabited: it is ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall, through which there are three gates, and on the eaſt and weſt two good ſtone bridges. This place is the common mart between England and Wales, to which all ſorts of Welch commodities are brought. It is a corporation with the title of an earldom, ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, an alderman, a recorder, twenty-four common-councilmen, and a town-clerk. The town is nearly two miles long, and moſtly broad.

The following Table will exhibit at one view many curious and neceſſary particulars reſpecting the ſeveral counties in England, the frequent repetition of which might have proved diſguſting.

A TABLE, containing the Modern and Antient Names of the Counties or Shires in England; the Titles they give; their Length, Breadth, Circumference, Cities and Towns, Diſtances from London, Market Towns, the Number of Members they ſend to Parliament; and the Number of Pariſhes and Acres contained in each.

Modern Names.	Antient Names.	Title.	Leng.	Bred.	Circumf.	Chief City or Towns.	Diſt. fr. Lond.	Market Towns.	Parliam. Men.	Numb. Pariſh.	Number of Acres.
Bedfordſhire	Bedfordia	D.	22	15	73	Bedford	50	10	4	124	260,000
Berkſhire	Readingum	E.	39	29	120	Reading	40	12	9	140	527,000
Buckinghamſhire	Buckinghamia	E.	39	18	138	Buckingham	57	14	14	185	441,000
Cambridgeſhire	Camboritum	E.	40	25	130	Cambridge	52	8	6	163	570,000
	Elia					Ely	68				
Cheſhire	Deva	E.	45	25	130	Cheſter	182	12	4	86	720,000
Cornwall	Lanſtaphadonia	D.	78	42	150	Launceſton	214	27	44	171	960,000
						Truro	257				
Cumberland	Luguvallum	D.	55	38	168	Carliſle	298	14	6	58	1,040,000
Derbyſhire	Derbia	E.	40	30	130	Derby	126	11	4	106	680,000
Devonſhire	Iſca Danmoniorum	D.	69	66	200	Exeter	173	40	26	394	1,920,000
	Plimuta					Plymouth	216				
Dorſetſhire	Dunium	D.	50	40	150	Dorcheſter	120	22	20	248	772,000
Durham	Dunellum		39	35	107	Durham	257	8	4	52	610,000
Eſſex	Colonia	E.	47	43	150	Colcheſter	51	22	8	415	1,249,000
	Canonium					Chelmsford	28				
Glouceſterſhire	Clerum	D.	56	22	156	Glouceſter	100	27	8	280	800,000
Hampſhire	Venta Belgarum		64	36	150	Wincheſter	63	18	26	253	1,312,000
	Clauſentum					Southampton	75				
Herefordſhire	Herefordia	E.	35	30	108	Hereford	130	8	8	176	660,000
Hertfordſhire	Hertfordia	E.	36	28	130	Hertford	21	18	6	120	451,000
Huntingdonſhire	Huntingdonia	E.	24	18	67	Huntingdon	59	6	4	79	240,000
Kent	Durovernum		56	36	166	Canterbury	56	28	18	408	1,248,000
	Roffa					Rocheſter	30				
Lancaſhire	Longovicus	D.	57	32	170	Lancaſter	235	27	14	60	1,150,000
	Mancumium					Mancheſter	182				
Leiceſterſhire	Rhagæ	E.	30	25	96	Leiceſter	99	13	4	200	560,000
Lincolnſhire	Lindum	E.	60	35	180	Lincoln	132	39	12	688	1,740,000
Middleſex	Londinum	E.	24	18	95	London	0	5	18	143	247,000
	Weſtmonaſterium					Weſtminſter	1				
Monmouthſhire	Monumetia	D.	29	20	84	Monmouth	125	8	3	127	
Norfolk	Norvicum	D.	57	35	140	Norwich	109	32	12	660	1,148,000
	Garrianorum					Yarmouth	123				
Northampton	Petroburgum	E.	55	26	125	Peterborough	81	11	9	330	550,000
	Antona Borealis					Northampton	66				
Northumberland	Gabroſentum	D.	50	40	150	Newcaſtle	271	11	8	46	1,370,000
Nottinghamſhire	Nottinghamia	E.	43	24	110	Nottingham	126	9	8	168	560,000
Oxfordſhire	Oxonium	E.	42	26	130	Oxford	54	15	9	280	534,000
Rutlandſhire	Uxocona	D.	15	10	40	Oakham	96	2	2	48	11,000
Shropſhire	Salopia		40	33	134	Shrewſbury	155	15	12	170	890,000
	Ludloa					Ludlow	138				
Somerſetſhire	Briſtolium	E.	60	50	200	Briſtol	117	30	18	385	1,075,000
	Aquæ Calidæ					Bath	108				
Staffordſhire	Lichfeldia	E.	40	26	140	Litchfield	118	18	10	150	810,000
	Staffordia					Stafford	135				
Suffolk	Gippevicum	E.	48	24	146	Ipſwich	69	32	16	575	995,000
	Villa Fauſtini					Bury	70				
Surrey	Neomagus	E.	34	21	112	Guildford	29	11	14	140	592,000
	Regiopolis					Kingſton	12				
Suſſex	Ciceſtria	E.	65	29	170	Chicheſter	61	18	28	312	
Warwickſhire	Præſidium	E.	33	26	122	Warwick	93	14	6	158	670,000
	Coventria					Coventry	91				
Weſtmorland	Concangium	E.	30	24	120	Kendal	257	8	4	64	510,000
Wiltſhire	Sorbiodunum	E.	40	30	142	Saliſbury	82	23	34	304	
						Wilton	85				
Worceſterſhire	Bannogenium		36	28	130	Worceſter	111	11	9	152	540,000
Yorkſhire	Eboracum	D.	114	80	360	York	197	49	30	563	3,770,000
	Richmondia					Richmond	230				

The other part of South Britain called Wales, or the principality of Wales, was in the year 870, divided by Roderic, king of Wales, into three parts, that his three ſons might equally ſucceed him. Theſe diviſions were called South Wales, North Wales, and Powis Land; but the latter diviſion was ſoon ſwallowed up by the two former. Wales formerly conſiſted of fourteen counties, including Monmouthſhire and Herefordſhire, but theſe having been ſince annexed to England, the principality now conſiſts of only twelve counties, each of which has the privilege of ſending to parliament a knight, and every ſhire town a burgeſs.

This principality is bounded on all ſides by the ſea and the Severn, except on the eaſt, where it joins to the counties of Cheſter, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth, being one hundred and

and thirteen miles long, and ninety broad, where wideſt. The country, though for the moſt part mountainous, is not altogether unfruitful, as the vallies abound in corn, the ſeas and rivers with fiſh, and the hills, excluſive of the metals and minerals they contain, feed great numbers of black cattle, ſheep, deer, goats, and other animals.

There are twelve counties or ſhires in Wales; namely, I. Radnorſhire; II. Brecknockſhire; III. Glamorganſhire; IV. Carmarthenſhire; V. Pembrokeſhire; VI. Cardiganſhire; VII. Montgomeryſhire; VIII. Merionethſhire; IX. Carnarvonſhire; X. Denbighſhire; XI. Flintſhire; XII. Angleſea: this laſt we ſhall give an account of, when we come to deſcribe the iſlands belonging to Great Britain.

The county of Radnor, to the ſouth-weſt of Shropſhire, is tolerably fertile. The chief commodities are ſheep and horſes: the principal place is New Radnor, one hundred and fifty-ſeven miles from London, is a very antient borough, well built for theſe parts, but chiefly thatched houſes. It was called Radnor by the Engliſh, from Rhaiadr Gwy, or the cataract of the river Wye, near the town of Rhaiadr. It ſtands in a fruitful valley, at the bottom of a hill, where abundance of ſheep are fed. It is twenty miles in length, eighteen in breadth, has five pariſhes, and ſends two members to parliament.

The county of Brecknock, to the ſouth of Radnorſhire, has a ſharp but wholſome air, is very mountainous, and abounds with black cattle, veniſon, goats, wild fowls, &c.

The town of Brecknock, or Brecon, one hundred and fifty-nine miles from London, is the capital, and almoſt the centre of the county. It is a compact, well-built town, in which the aſſizes are held: it ſtands at the confluence of the rivers Hondby and Uſk, over which it has a good ſtone bridge; is well inhabited, and has ſome ſhare in the woollen manufacture. The ruins of its caſtle, built by Bernard de Newmarch, in the reign of William Rufus, remain; its markets are well ſupplied with cattle, corn, and other proviſions. Brecknock priory was founded in the reign of Henry I. by Bernard de Newmarch. It is now a pariſh church, and ſtill a moſt magnificent building, ſituated on an eminence, and built in the form of a croſs. In the centre of the croſs an embattled tower riſes about ninety feet, and lies open to the church above the roof. There is ſtill remaining, in the priory houſe, the refectory or dining-room.

The county of Glamorgan, ſituated north of the Briſtol channel, is tolerably fertile towards the ſouthern parts. It is forty-five miles long, and twenty-one broad, has eighteen pariſhes, and ſends two members to parliament.

The town of Cardiff, one hundred and ſixty-one miles from London, is the capital, where the aſſizes are alſo held. It has a bridge over the Taff, in which ſmall veſſels may come up, and lade or unlade there. This is a large, well-built town, conſiſting of two pariſhes, and reckoned the moſt beautiful in all South Wales; it has a good trade with Briſtol, and plentiful markets and fairs for corn, cattle, ſheep, horſes, ſwine, &c.

The antient town of Swanſea, two hundred and two miles from London, is large, clean, and well built; drives the greateſt trade of any in the county, eſpecially in coals: holds a correſpondence with Briſtol; and has a good harbour, where ſometimes one hundred ſhips at a time come in for coals and culm. The town ſtands on the river Twy, and its markets are well furniſhed with all neceſſaries. Here are the remains of an antient caſtle, built about the year 1113 by Henry Beaumont, earl of Warwick.

The county of Carmarthen, ſituated north-weſt of Glamorganſhire, has a milder air, and is more fruitful than moſt of the Welſh counties. It is forty-ſeven miles long, and twenty-ſeven broad, has eight pariſhes, and ſends two members to parliament.

The capital town, Carmarthen, two hundred and four miles from London, is ſituated on the river Twy, over which it has a ſtone bridge, and is a place venerable for its antiquity. It is a very polite, induſtrious, thriving, and populous town, of great reſort, and drives a very conſiderable trade. This place was antiently reckoned the capital of Wales.

The county of Pembroke is encompaſſed around by St. George's channel, except on the eaſt ſide, where it joins to Carmarthenſhire, and on the north-eaſt to Cardiganſhire. It is a fruitful country, being thirty-three miles in length, and twenty-eight in breadth, contains one hundred and forty-five pariſhes, and ſends three members to parliament.

The county town is Pembroke, two hundred and thirty-four miles from London, and ſtands at the innermoſt eaſtern creek of Milford-haven. It has two handſome bridges over the two points of it. Here are the remains of an antient caſtle on a rock, in which Henry VII. was born, and under it is a vault noted for a ſtrange echo, called the Wogan, and ſuppoſed to have been originally a ſtore room for the garriſon. It was built by Arnulph de Montgomery, in the reign of Henry I. It has two pariſhes, and a cuſtom-houſe: it is well frequented, not only by gentlemen, but likewiſe by ſeveral merchants and tradeſmen, ſome of whom have well-built houſes here.

The town of Haverford-weſt, two hundred and thirty-ſix miles from London, ſtands on the north ſide of a hill, but is a very neat, well built, ſtrong, populous, and trading town, having a fine ſtone bridge, plentiful markets, a commodious quay for ſhips of burden, and a cuſtom-houſe. There are three pariſh-churches in the town, beſides one, called Prengeſt, in the out parts.

The harbour called Milford-haven has ſixteen creeks, five bays, and thirteen roads, in which one thouſand ſail of ſhips may ride ſecurely. It is the beſt harbour in the three kingdoms, there being no manner of danger in ſailing in or out of it with the tide, and almoſt any wind, by night as well as by day; and a ſhip in diſtreſs may run aſhore on ſoft ooze, and there lie ſafe. The ſpring tide riſes in the harbour thirty-ſix feet, and the neap about twenty-ſix.

The county of Cardigan, ſituated north-eaſt of St. George's channel, is for the moſt part barren, but contains ſome valuable mines. It is forty miles long, and eighteen broad, contains ſixty-four pariſhes, and ſends two members to parliament.

The principal town, of the ſame name, two hundred and twenty-two miles from London, is pleaſantly ſituated at the mouth of the Twy, over which it has a good ſtone bridge leading into Pembrokeſhire. It is a large, antient, and populous borough, and carries on a conſiderable trade, eſpecially to Ireland, the tide flowing up to the town. The church is a handſome ſtructure, and the caſtle, though in a ruinous condition, is ſtill in being.

The county of Montgomery, one hundred and ſixty-one miles from London, is ſituated in a very healthy air, on the eaſy aſcent of a rocky hill, having beneath it a pleaſant valley, through which the Severn winds its courſe. The town is large, though the buildings, except a few belonging to wealthy families, are but indifferent.

Six miles from Montgomery ſtands the corporate town of Welſh-pool, which is large and well built, ſituated on a lake in a fruitful valley, where is a good manufactory of flannel. There is a caſtle, belonging to the earl of Powis, on the ſouth ſide.

To the eaſt of St. George's channel is Merionethſhire, which is a mountainous, barren, bleak, unhealthy country, and the inhabitants are more remarkable for idleneſs and incontinency than any other of the Welſh people. It is thirty-five miles in length, twenty-five in breadth, has forty-ſeven pariſhes, and ſends two members to parliament.

The town of Harlech, in this county, is one hundred and thirty-nine miles from London, ſituated on a rock near the ſea, where there is a harbour for ſhips. It is a mean town, thinly inhabited, but has a garriſon for the ſecurity of the coaſt, and an old, decayed, and uſeleſs caſtle, originally a ſtrong fort of the antient Britons. In the year 1694 the country about Harlech was annoyed above eight months with a fiery exhalation, of a curd colour, which aroſe from the ſea, and was ſeen only in the night.

The town of Dolgelly, thirty-ſix miles from Welſh-pool, is ſituated in a woody valley by the Avon, at the foot of the great mountain Idris, which is computed to be near three miles high, and one of the loftieſt mountains in Britain. Here is a good market for Welſh cottons, and a tolerable inn for travellers.

The county of Carnarvon, ſituated ſouth-eaſt of the iſle of Angleſea, is very mountainous, but abounds in cattle, ſheep, goats, and other animals. It is forty miles long, and twenty broad, has ſixty-eight pariſhes, and ſends two members to parliament.

Carnarvon, the principal town, two hundred and fifty-one miles from London, is ſituated on the channel that ſeparates this ſhire from the iſle of Angleſea, and was built by the command of Edward I. out of the ruins of the city Sagontium, which ſtood a little below it. The town has a beautiful proſpect of the iſle of Angleſea, and is pretty ſtrong both by nature and art.

The county of Denbigh, to the ſouth-weſt of Flintſhire, is for the moſt part mountainous and barren, though there are a few fertile ſpots in it. Its length is thirty-one miles, and breadth ſeventeen, contains fifty-ſeven pariſhes, and returns two members to the Britiſh parliament.

The town of Denbigh, two hundred and ten miles from London, on the banks of the Iſtrio, is a handſome, large, and populous place; was at firſt built on a ſteep rock, but in proceſs of time has been removed to the bottom of it. It ſtands on a branch of the Clwyd, has a good trade, and is by ſome eſteemed the beſt town in North Wales. It has a good market for corn, cattle, and other proviſions; and two churches.

Weſt of Cheſhire, is the county of Flint, which contains ſome mines, but the ſoil is in many places barren.

The ſhire-town, Flint, one hundred and ninety-five miles from London, ſtands on an arm of the river Dee; it had formerly

merly a caſtle, the ruins of which are ſtill remaining: Henry II. began, and Edward II. finiſhed it.

The city of St. Aſaph, two hundred and twelve miles from London, is a biſhop's ſee, ſituated in the vale of Clwyd, at the conflux of the Elwy with the Clwyd; but the buildings are not remarkable for beauty, nor the church for elegance. The epiſcopal ſee was founded in the year 560, by Kentigern, biſhop of Glaſgow, in Scotland, who reſigned it to his diſciple Aſaph, from whence its name is derived.

SECT. II.

Of the Characters, Cuſtoms, Manners, Conſtitution, Government, Laws, Religion, &c. of the ENGLISH.

THE inhabitants of South Britain are in general of a good ſize, and well made; they have regular features, fair ſkins, and florid complexions. The women, in particular, are deemed the moſt beautiful in Europe. The faſhionable dreſs of the Engliſh is uſually copied from the French, but the former generally add decency and cleanlineſs to the decorations of the latter. A ſcorbutic humour being common to the country, decayed teeth is on that account a very common perſonal defect.

With reſpect to their manners, the Engliſh people vary in the different claſſes of which they are compoſed, according to the difference of education and intercourſe. Perſons of faſhion, after having ſtudied at the univerſity, commonly travel for improvement. They are magnificent in their dreſs, equipage, dwelling, and manner of living; generally polite, hoſpitable, good-natured, humane, charitable, and forgiving; but not very remarkable for their liberality to the profeſſors of the poliſhed arts, even to thoſe who have exhibited proofs of excellence and ingenuity. Reſpecting the unfavourable part of their character, there is obſerved in them a diſpoſition to gaming, riot, an exceſſive inſolence of pride, and a ſtrong propenſity to contemptuous ridicule, diffuſed through the whole nation, from the higheſt peer to the very dregs of the people. Perhaps this is the peculiar characteriſtic of the Engliſh: for it ſtrikes every foreigner at his firſt arrival in England, and appears remarkably conſpicuous in the writings of the Engliſh authors.

The Engliſh merchants are, beyond all others, eſteemed for their honourable dealings, as well as for their knowledge of trade, and their extenſive commerce. The people in general are maſters of the different profeſſions they exerciſe; their workmanſhip is neatly and elegantly finiſhed, far above any thing of the ſame ſort in other countries; and though they are not the moſt remarkable for their diſcoveries in the arts of handicraftſmen, they never fail to make improvements on the inventions of their neighbours. They have been always equally famed for ingenuity and courage. Their ſoldiers are fearleſs in the day of battle, and have obtained a great number of ſignal victories over the moſt powerful and warlike nations on the continent, and in point of activity, ſkill, and intrepidity, their ſailors are confeſſedly ſuperior to all the mariners upon earth.

We may divide the diverſions and paſtimes of the Engliſh into thoſe of the town and thoſe of the country, and again ſubdivide theſe into ſuch as are peculiar to the higher ranks of life, ſuch as are practiſed by the lower claſs of people, and ſuch as are common to both. The diverſions of the town are operas, ridottos, maſquerades, concerts of muſic, theatrical performances, and card aſſemblies for perſons of faſhion. The paſtimes of the country, peculiar to the ſame degree, are horſe-races, ſtag, fox, and hare-hunting. A ſpirit of gaming prevails with ſuch exceſs at a horſe-race, that one would imagine all the ſpectators were actually poſſeſſed. Hunting is the ſport of country gentlemen; and thoſe whom the world diſtinguiſh by the appellation of fox-hunters, ſeem to be infatuated with the diverſion. The common people delight in cock-fighting, cudgelling, wreſtling, duck-hunting, bowls, ſkittles, or nine-pins, archery, priſon-bars, cricket, ſhuffle-board, quoits, divers games of chance, and ſpectacles of various kinds, ſuch as tumbling, balancing, vaulting, feats of legerdemain, bear and bull-baiting, aſs-races, collections of wild beaſts, muſic, dancing, drolls, puppet-ſhows, ringing bells, &c.

Perſons of faſhion have large and magnificent houſes, many of which are built of ſtone, and well provided with offices. The apartments are ſpacious, adorned with carvings and paintings, and the furniture rich and ſplendid. The middling ſort of people live in brick-houſes, roomy, convenient, well finiſhed, and neatly furniſhed. The habitations of the lower ſort are built of brick, though not ſo large and well finiſhed. Many of the dwellings in the country are covered with thatch, inſtead of tiles.

The Engliſh in general are fond of good cheer; and it is perhaps owing to their living more luxuriouſly than any other people, that diſtempers ariſing from intemperance are rife in England, eſpecially in the great towns; fevers of all kinds, continual, remitting and intermitting, inflammatory, malignant, and eruptive; pleuriſies, coughs, catarrhs, diarrhæas, dyſenteries, and conſumptions, gout, gravel, dropſy, jaundice, and the lues venerea. But the endemial diſeaſes of this climate are the ſcurvy, hypochondria, madneſs; and hyſterics among the fair ſex.

In England the nobility are numerous and wealthy; and no country can produce ſuch a number of noblemen living in all the pomp of affluence, and all the joys of independence: they are diſtinguiſhed by the different titles of duke, marquis, earl, viſcount, and baron. The ſons of nobility enjoy certain titles by courteſy, according to the rank of their father; but the law ranks them among the commons of England. Thus the eldeſt ſon of a duke is denominated marquis, or earl, and the younger ſons are ſaluted by the appellation of My Lord. The firſt ſon of a marquis or earl is denominated lord of ſome barony belonging to his father, and his brothers are likewiſe addreſſed by the title of Lord John or Lord William, &c. the ſiſters enjoy the honourable title of Lady in the ſame manner. But the younger children of viſcounts and barons are not entitled to this courteſy.

The baronets of England, ſo called as an inferior kind of barons, are the next claſs or order of perſons after the barons. The title of baronet is conferred by patent under the great ſeal, and deſcends to the elder male heir. In ſpeaking and writing, he is diſtinguiſhed, like other knights, by the appellative Sir prefixed to his chriſtian name.

There are three orders of knighthood, excluſive of baronets; namely, Garter, Bath and Thiſtle. The order of the Garter, dedicated to St. George, is one of the moſt antient and honourable orders in the univerſe. The ſeat of the order is in the caſtle of Windſor, conſiſting of the chapter-houſe, the hall, and chapel of St. George. A knight of this order is diſtinguiſhed by a blue garter with a gold buckle, worn on the left leg, and inſcribed "Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe;" ſignifying, "Shame to him who puts a bad conſtruction on this order;" by an embroidered ſilver ſtar on the left breaſt, and the picture of St. George enamelled upon gold, and beſet with diamonds, hanging at the end of a broad blue ribband, that from the left ſhoulder croſſes the body.

Henry IV. inſtituted the order of the Bath, which took its denomination from their bathing on the eve of their admiſſion. The order, which had grown obſolete, was revived by George I. in the year 1725, when eighteen noblemen and as many commoners were inſtalled knights of the Bath with great ceremony at Weſtminſter. Their number is limited to forty-ſix, and they are diſtinguiſhed by a ſtar on the breaſt, and over the left ſhoulder they wear a broad red ribband like a belt.

Peculiar to Scotland is the order of the Thiſtle, conſiſting of the ſovereign and twelve knights, who wear a green ribband over the ſhoulder, and on the breaſt an embroidered ſtar, repreſenting St. Andrew with rays of glory.

The general denomination of eſquires is given to all the gentlemen of South Britain not diſtinguiſhed by nobility or knighthood. The higheſt order of plebeians are freeholders or yeomen; then ſellow copyholders, merchants, traders, mechanics, hired ſervants, and day-labourers: but it is to be obſerved, that opulent merchants are to be conſidered as of greater importance than the degree wherein they are placed in the above ſcale, and frequently wed their daughters to nobility by means of large portions.

As ſoon as a woman in England is married, ſhe, with all her moveables, is at the will and diſpoſal of her huſband; nor can ſhe alienate any thing without his conſent: her neceſſary apparel is not her own property; nay, at the death of her huſband, all the perſonal chattels ſhe poſſeſſed at marriage deſcend to his executor or adminiſtrator. She can make no contract without her huſband's conſent, nor reply without him, in matters of law. On the other hand, he muſt pay the debts which ſhe has contracted, and be obliged to make ſatisfaction to the party, ſhould ſhe injure any perſon by her tongue, or treſpaſs.

Fathers have an uncontrouled authority in England reſpecting their property; ſo that they may give away their unentailed eſtates from their own children, or bequeath their fortunes to any one child in preference to all the reſt. A youth of fourteen may chuſe his guardian, and conſent to marriage; at twenty-one he is at age to make any contract, deed, or will, and to ſit in parliament. The eldeſt ſon inherits to the landed entailed eſtate, and the younger children are portioned from the goods and chattels; but in Kent, and ſome other places, the lands are equally divided among all the ſons.

The inhabitants of Wales are in general brave, hardy, and hoſpitable, jealous of affronts, haſty, malicious, conceited, proud,

proud, and litigious. The nobility and gentry ſpeak the Engliſh language, affect the Engliſh faſhions, and endeavour to civilize the lower orders of their countrymen; in particular, they have done their utmoſt to break them of the ſavage and inhuman cuſtom of plundering wrecks, and have, in ſome meaſure, ſucceeded. The Welſh language (a dialect of the Celtic) is chiefly uſed by the common people, though ſome of them ſpeak Engliſh indifferently.

With reſpect to the Engliſh conſtitution, which is a limited monarchy, it may, with all its defects, be conſidered as the beſt that ever was formed in any part of the world, whether we conſider the dignity of the crown, or the happineſs of the community. The legiſlative power is veſted in the king, lords and commons, aſſembled in parliament, and no law can be made without the concurrence of all three. The houſe of lords is compoſed of all the peers of the realm, ſpiritual and temporal: the houſe of commons, including the Scots members, amount to five hundred and fifty-eight. They are choſen every new parliament by the counties and boroughs, and, in their collective body, are ſuppoſed to repreſent the people of England. A new parliament is choſen once in ſeven years, in conſequence of writs iſſued by the crown: the king has likewiſe power to prorogue and diſſolve this aſſembly at his pleaſure, as well as to refuſe aſſent to any bill, without giving any reaſon for the refuſal. At preſent, the Engliſh laws are compounded of the civil law, the common law, or Saxon law, the foreſt law, the ſtatute law, manor law, marſhal law, and franchiſes, or peculiar laws founded upon royal grants and charters, confirmed by acts of the parliament of England.

The king has the appointment of the judges, who are twelve in number, diſpoſed in different courts of judicature, and divided into certain circuits, for the adminiſtration of juſtice through all parts of the realm. The tribunals of the courts of king's bench, common pleas, chancery, exchequer, and the duchy chamber of Lancaſter, are held at Weſtminſter.

In England, the ſeveral puniſhments inflicted on civil criminals are different from thoſe adjudged in other countries. High treaſon, petty treaſon, rape, ſodomy, murder and felony, are capital crimes by the laws of this country. A traitor is firſt hanged up, then cut down, opened and diſembowelled; but noblemen are beheaded. A traitor's conviction is attended with ruin of his family. Coiners, though adjudged guilty of high treaſon, are only drawn on ſledges and hanged. Petit treaſon, comprehending the murder of a maſter or miſtreſs by a ſervant, of a huſband by his wife, of a biſhop by a clergyman, is puniſhed by drawing the criminal to the gallows on a hurdle, and hanging him by the neck till he is dead, but are ſentenced to be drawn and burnt alive.

The titles of the monarch of England are, George III. by the grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. He ſtyles himſelf king of France, from an ancient claim which his predeceſſors had to that kingdom, of which he poſſeſſes nothing at preſent but three or four inconſiderable iſlands on the coaſt of Normandy. The title of Defender of the Faith was an ancient appellation given to the kings of England; but more particularly confirmed by Leo X. to Henry VIII. in conſequence of a book written by this prince againſt Luther, in defence of the ſeven ſacraments. The title was afterwards continued by act of parliament. The king of England, in point of power, pomp, dignity, and revenue, rivals the greateſt monarchs of Chriſtendom: he is ſupreme head of the church, and chief magiſtrate of the kingdom: he has the ſupreme right of patronage, paramount over all the eccleſiaſtical benefices in England: he is the ſupreme civil judge, and the fountain from which all juſtice is derived.

With reſpect to their arms, the royal atchievement, borne by the preſent royal family, is thus marſhalled quarterly: In the firſt grand quarter Mars, three lions paſſant-guardant in pale; Sol, the imperial enſigns of England: theſe are impaled with the royal arms of Scotland, conſiſting of Sol, a lion rampant within a double treſſure, flowered and counter-flowered with fleur de lis, Mars. The ſecond quarter contains the arms of France, namely, Jupiter, three fleurs de lis, Sol. The third for Ireland, exhibits Jupiter, an harp, Sol, ſtringed, Luna. In the fourth grand quarter is repreſented his preſent majeſty's own coat of arms, being Mars, two lions paſſant-guardant, Sol, for Brunſwick, impaled with Lunenburg, giving Sol, ſemée of hearts proper, a lion rampant, Jupiter; having, for antient Saxony, Mars, an horſe current, Luna, grafted in baſe, and in a ſhield ſurtout, Mars, the diadem, or, a crown of Charlemagne, the whole ſurrounded with a garter, as ſovereign of that order. Above the helmet, as the emblem of ſovereign juriſdiction, is an imperial crown; the creſt, a lion paſſant-guardant crowned with the like; the ſupporters a lion rampant guardant, Sol, crowned as the former, and an unicorn, Luna, gorged with a crown, and chained. The royal motto is, "Dieu et mon droit," implying, that the king of England holds his crown of God only. As the emblem of the union of England and Scotland, the table of the compartment is adorned with the roſe and thiſtle intermixed.

The heir apparent, or eldeſt ſon of the king of England, is born duke of Cornwall, and afterwards created prince of Wales, with letters patent, by which the ſaid principality and a certain revenue are granted to him. He bears the king's arms, with the addition of a label of three points, charged with nine terteaux; his device being a coronet beautified with three oſtrich feathers, inſcribed "Ich dien," which ſignifies, "I ſerve," in the German language.

A proteſtant epiſcopal church is the eſtabliſhed religion of England; but liberty of conſcience being allowed, a great variety of ſects hath ſprung up ſince the Reformation, the lateſt of which are the methodiſts, who form a very numerous body; moſt of them are alſo members of the church of England, and profeſs to adhere more cloſely than the other members of that church, to the thirty-nine articles, and the greateſt part of them are rigid Calviniſts. All ſects of religion are either connived at or tolerated: and though many authors have exclaimed with great heat againſt the many ſects in England, yet it ſhould be conſidered, that civil and religious liberty are cloſely connected, and that it does not become any church, who makes no pretenſions to infallibility, to erect the ſtandard of perſecution.

The church of England is the moſt mild and moderate conſtitution which hath ever appeared in any part of Chriſtendom.

The archiepiſcopal ſees are thoſe of Canterbury and York, to which all the other dioceſes of England and Wales are ſubject. The archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſtyled the primate of all England, is the firſt peer of the kingdom; he precedes all dukes and great officers of the crown, next the royal family, and performs the ceremony of the coronation. The dioceſes contained in the province of Canterbury are thoſe of London, Winchеſter, Ely, Lincoln, Rocheſter, Litchfield and Coventry, Hereford, Worceſter, Bath and Wells, Saliſbury, Exeter, Chicheſter, Norwich, Glouceſter, Oxford, Peterborough, Briſtol; and in Wales, the biſhoprics of St. David's, Llandaff, St. Aſaph, and Bangor. The archbiſhop of York is ſtyled primate of England, and metropolitan; hath place and precedence of all dukes, next to the royal family, and all great officers of ſtate, except to the lord chancellor: he enjoys many prerogatives and privileges within his own province, which comprehends the biſhoprics of Sodor and Man, Durham, Carliſle, and Cheſter.

The Engliſh language is compounded of ſeveral others, but more particularly the Saxon, Celtic, French, and Latin; but the former predominates. This, inſtead of rendering it defective, gives it innumerable graces, ſince it has incorporated moſt of the beauties, and rejected the defects, of the languages of which it is compoſed. Hence it is more elegant than the German, more copious than the Spaniſh, more energetic than the French, and more manly than the Italian.

This favoured iſland may be deemed the ſeat of the Muſes. Alfred the Great cultivated literature, at a period when all the reſt of Europe was immerſed in ignorance and barbariſm; ſince his time, a continual ſucceſſion of learned men have been diſtinguiſhed by their maſterly writings, and done credit to the Britiſh name; and at preſent literature in England ſeems to have arrived at its utmoſt zenith. Indeed, we have men of genius and talents, who exceed thoſe of any other nation in almoſt every art, ſcience, manufactory, and profeſſion.

The iſland of Great Britain, being plentifully ſupplied with all the conveniencies of life, could ſubſiſt without ſupplies from any other country whatſoever. But as foreign commerce is advantageous, employs abundance of artiſts, as well as a great number of poor, and is a manifeſt improvement to all manufactories in general; ſo it is the ſureſt and moſt effectual means not only to enrich, but to ſtrengthen the nation, and render it a terror to its enemies. The Engliſh merchants traffic largely with Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Hamburgh, Bremen, both ſides of the Baltic, all the northern parts of Germany, Holland, Flanders, Portugal, Sicily, Italy, the Levant, the coaſt of Africa, the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, and (the late unhappy diſputes being now terminated by treaty) to the North American colonies.

The commodities exported from England are comprehended in the different articles of corn, cattle, ſhip proviſion, butter, cheeſe, beef, pork, and biſcuit, iron, lead, tin, copper, manufactured and unmanufactured, leather, copperas, allum, pit coal, ſaffron, hops, flax, hats, ſhoes, herrings, pilchards, cod, ſalmon, oyſters, liquorice, watches, ribbands, toys; alſo the different manufactures of wool, ſuch as broad cloth, bays, kerſies, ruſhes, ſerges, ſays, frizes, ſtuffs, flannels, rugs, caps, and ſtockings. The products of wool are the principal articles of the Engliſh traffic, the exports of them exceeding two millions yearly. The imports from various parts of the globe are immenſe.

Many branches of foreign commerce are monopolized and managed by incorporated or chartered companies, viz. Eaſt India company, Levant or Turkey company, Merchant Taylors, Ruſſia company, Royal African company, Hudſon's Bay company, South Sea company, Hamburg company, Greenland company, &c.

The fiſhery is very conſiderable, and if properly cultivated, would equal, if not excel, any other branch of commerce. It conſiſts of pickled herrings, cod, ling, and tuſk from Scotland, and the Scottiſh coaſt: red herrings from Yarmouth, and pilchards from the weſtern coaſt of England; beſides which, a conſiderable number of ſhips are annually employed in the whale fiſhery of Spitzbergen.

In time of peace, the land forces of Great Britain and Ireland do not exceed forty thouſand, viz. twelve thouſand in the latter, and the reſt in Great Britain, and various garriſons beyond the ſeas; but in time of war, duringhoſtilities, the number has, according to exigencies, been greatly augmented; the troops in pay being ſometimes very numerous. The navy of Great Britain is more powerful than that of any other country in the univerſe. In the late war, the number of ſeamen amounted to upwards of forty thouſand, but in peaceable times only about ſixteen thouſand are retained by government.

The revenues of England are immenſe, though of ſo complicated a nature as not to be eaſily aſcertained; and the funds are perfectly ſecure, though the national debt is enormous. Accounts are kept in pounds, ſhillings, pence, and farthings, the former being only a nominal ſum. Beſides farthings, halfpence, ſixpences, ſhillings, half-crows, crowns, half-guineas, and guineas, which are the common current coins, there are ſome ſilver pieces, ſuch as pennies, two-pennies, three-pennies, and groats, and ſome gold ones, ſuch as two and five guinea pieces. There are two ſorts of weights, ſuch as troy and avoirdupois; all goods, ſubject to waſte, are weighed by the latter, all others by the former. Twelve ounces of the firſt, and ſixteen of the latter, conſtitute a pound. Meaſures of length are the inch, foot, yard, fathom, perch or pole, acre, furlong, and mile. Dry meaſures are chaldron, laſt, quarter, comb, buſhel, peck, gallon, quart, pint. Liquid meaſures are, tun, butt, pipe, hogſhead, barrel, kilderkin, firkin, gallon, quart, pint, half-pint, gill.

SECT. III.

Containing a Deſcription of that Part of GREAT BRITAIN, called SCOTLAND, or NORTH BRITAIN.

THIS part of the iſland of Great Britain is bounded on all ſides by the ocean, except the ſouth, where it is ſeparated from England by the river Tweed; towards the eaſt by the Cheviot hills, and the river Eſk, and Solway Frith towards the weſt. It is generally reckoned three hundred and eighty miles in length from Aldermouth head, near the iſle of Mull, to Buchaneſs, and one-hundred and ninety in breadth where broadeſt. The principal part of the country is mountainous and hilly, the air ſharp, but wholſome, and the ſoil in general inferior to that of England. It was formerly divided into an heptarchy, like England, but is now diſtinguiſhed by two diſtricts, viz. Highlands and Lowlands; the people of the former are rude and uncivilized; thoſe of the latter imitate the Engliſh cuſtoms and manners. The whole country is admirably well watered with rivers and lakes. There are a few foreſts of fir; timber in general, however, is very ſcarce. The quarries contain free-ſtone: and, indeed, Scotland in general, in every part of its natural hiſtory, reſembles England, except that moſt of its productions are rather inferior to thoſe of South Britain, from the mere unfavourable ſituation of the country.

The Scots are brave, paſſionate, and vindictive, and the Highlanders in particular are accuſed of inſincerity, cruelty, rapacity, avarice, pride, and naſtineſs. In general the Scots are tinctured with learning, but it is of a ſuperficial nature. They are good ſoldiers, and obſequious ſervants; their cloaths are after the Engliſh faſhion, except that their peaſants wear blue bonnets, and the Highlanders plaids, the only remains of the antient Roman dreſs. They have long viſages, high cheek bones, and ſandy hair. In diet they are abſtemious, and their houſes are badly accommodated. Moſt of the North Britons are uncommonly fond of muſic, and their tunes are extremely ſweet, expreſſive, and affecting; their common inſtrument is the bagpipe. Their religion is Calviniſm or the Preſbyterian, and the kirk of the kingdom is divided into thirteen provincial ſynods, which contain ſixty-eight preſbyteries, and nine hundred and thirty-eight pariſhes. Scotland ſends to the Engliſh parliament ſixteen peers and forty-five commoners.

This northern part of the kingdom is divided into the following counties, viz.

The county of Caithneſs, the moſt northern in Scotland, is very rocky, contains many bays and promontories, abounds in cattle, ſheep, goats, roe-bucks, red deer, and produces copper and iron; but the inhabitants principally live by fiſhing and grazing. It is thirty-five miles long, and twenty broad. The principal place is Weick, though Thurſo, a town on the other ſide of the country, is ſuppoſed to be better inhabited.

The county of Sutherland, ſouth-weſt of Caithneſs, is mountainous and barren, but well ſupplied with fiſh and wild fowl, by reaſon that it is not only watered by ſeveral rivers, but contains above ſixty lakes, including various ſmall iſlands. It is eighty miles long, and forty broad. The principal place is the royal borough of Dornock, which conſiſts of nine pariſhes, contains a cathedral, and is the ſeat of a preſbytery.

The county of Roſs, includes Tayne and Cromartie: it is ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of Sutherland, and has ſnow on its mountains the greateſt part of the year. The vallies, however, are fertile, the air good, and the hills produce foreſts of fir, game, &c. It is eighty miles long, and ſeventy-eight broad. The chief place, Channerie, is but an inconſiderable market-town, though the ſeat of a preſbytery.

The county of Inverneſs, to the ſouth of Roſsſhire, is in general barren, but produces wood, iron, and game. It is ſixty miles long, and fifty-five broad. At the mouth of the Aber, in the centre between the weſt and north highlands, ſtand the towns of Maryborough and Fort William, built to check the depredations of ſome of the clans. Inverneſs, from which the ſhire derives its name, is a royal borough on the river Neiſs, over which there is a bridge of ſeven arches. It is the ſeat of a preſbytery, contains thirteen pariſhes, and may be juſtly deemed the key and capital of the iſlands. The inhabitants imagine their town to be a model of neatneſs, and that Engliſh is ſpoken by them in its utmoſt purity, but this is not ſtrictly true.

To the ſouth-eaſt of Roſsſhire, is the county of Nairn, which has a ſalubrious and temperate air, and contains ſome tolerable paſture land: it is twenty miles long, and fourteen broad. The only place of note is Nairn, which though a royal borough, is poor and mean, and the harbour is quite choaked up: it ſtands on the banks of the river Nairn.

The county of Elgin, to the eaſt of Nairn, has a tolerable air, and the low country is fertile: it is twenty-four miles long, and twenty broad. The town of Elgin is a royal borough, ſituated in a verdant plain on the river Loſſie. It contains thirteen pariſh churches, and is the ſeat of a preſbytery.

The county of Argyle, to the ſouth-weſt of Inverneſs, is for the moſt part wild and barren: it is ninety miles long, and ſeventy broad. The town of Argyle is the ſeat of a provincial ſynod, conſiſting of five preſbyteries, and forty-nine pariſhes, and gives the title of duke and earl to the noble family of Campbell, the moſt powerful of all the Scotch nobility. This ſhire is divided into ſeveral diſtricts, viz. Argyle, properly ſo, Cowal, Kintyre, Knapdale, and Lorne.

The county of Perth, is ſituated about the centre of Scotland, and may be deemed one of its moſt fertile provinces; being ſeventy miles long, and ſixty broad; the people are polite and induſtrious, and their habitations neater than in moſt other parts of the kingdom. The ſhire is divided into ſeveral diſtricts, viz. Perth Proper, Scone, Monteith, Braidalbin, Athol, Stratherne, and Gowrie.

The town of Perth, capital of the province, is an agreeable, populous place, ſituated twenty miles within land, on the ſouth bank of the river Tay. It was otherwiſe called St. Johnſton's, from a church dedicated to St. John, as the patron of the place. It is a royal borough, ſecond in dignity to the metropolis, gave the title of earl to the family of Drummond, which is now forfeited, and is the ſeat of a large preſbytery.

The royal palace of Scone, or Scaan, ſuppoſed to be the centre of the kingdom, ſtands on the north bank of the Tay. Scone gives the title of baron to the viſcount Stormont, a branch of the family of Murray. He is alſo hereditary keeper of this palace, which is large, ſpacious, and magnificent, though built in the antient manner; ſome of the pannels are adorned with paintings, performed above two hundred years ago; and here is a bed of fine needle work, ſewed by the hands of Mary queen of Scots.

The county of Bamff, to the weſt of Aberdeenſhire, is very fertile and pleaſant, inhabited chiefly by lowlanders: is thirty-two miles long, and thirteen broad. The town of Bamff is ſituated on the coaſt of the Murray Frith, is a royal borough, of very little conſideration. It was of old ſecured by a caſtle, which is now in ruins; this is likewiſe the caſe with the abbey of Deer, in the neighbourhood which belonged to the monks of the Ciſtercian order.

The county of Aberdeen, has a wholeſome air, is well watered, finely diverſified with hills and dales, and pretty fertile: is fifty miles long, and thirty-ſix broad. It comprehends the diſtricts

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A General View of the City & Castle of EDINBURGH, the Capital of Scotland.

diſtricts of Mar, Garioch, Strathbogie, and the greater part of Buchan.

Aberdeen, the capital town, is eighty miles north of Edinburgh. It ſtands upon the river Dee and Don, and is in effect divided into two diſtinct towns. Old Aberdeen, the ſeat of a preſbytery, built at the mouth of the Don, has a church of hewn ſtone, with a lofty ſteeple or turret, ending in an imperial crown, with a round globe of ſtone, and two gilded croſſes. Hard by the church is a library, furniſhed with a valuable collection of books: but old Aberdeen is chiefly remarkable for the college founded by king James IV. conſiſting of a principal, ſub-principal, regents, or profeſſors of divinity, civil law, phyſic, philoſophy, and the languages. The town is ſmall, indifferently built, and inconſiderable, though very antient.

About a mile from hence, at the mouth of the river Dee, is New Aberdeen, the county town, a neat, populous and flouriſhing place, adorned with churches, hoſpitals, a fine wharf, a cuſtom-houſe, and many ſtately edifices built of hewn ſtone. The ſtreets are large and well paved, the private houſes lofty, and well finiſhed, provided with gardens and orchards, which appear intermingled with the buildings, and give it the air of a city, when viewed at a diſtance.

The county of Mearns, or Kincardine, ſituated ſouth of Aberdeen, is in general fertile, twenty-ſeven miles long, and twenty broad; the principal place is Stonehive, the ſeat of the county courts; a ſmall town with a good haven, improved by the late earl Mareſchal, and enjoys a good ſalmon fiſhery. Kincardine, another conſiderable place, ſtands on the river Dee, and gives the title of earl to a branch of the family of Bruce. Fourden, or Mearns, is a ſmall town and the ſeat of a preſbytery. Cowy is an antient borough, greatly decayed, and remarkable for nothing but the ruins of a caſtle, ſaid to have been built by king Malcolm Kenmore.

The county of Forfar, to the ſouth-weſt of Kincardineſhire, produces cattle, game, wood, and minerals. It is twenty-nine miles in length, and ſixteen in breadth.

Forfar, the county town, from which the ſhire takes its name, gave the title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Douglas, which title was extinguiſhed at the death of the laſt earl, a gallant youth, who loſt his life in the battle of Dumblain. The town, though inconſiderable, is a royal borough, and the ſeat of a preſbytery.

Dundee, the moſt flouriſhing town of this county, and antiently called Alutum and Taodunum, was the birth-place of the hiſtorian Hector Boethius. It is ſituated at the foot of a hill, on the north ſide of the Tay, not far from this river's influx into the ocean. Dundee is a royal borough, handſomely built, and inferior to few towns in Scotland for ſtrength, ſituation, and commerce: it is alſo the ſeat of a preſbytery.

The county of Clackmannan, is only eight miles long, and five broad, and contains one place of note, viz. Aloa, in the Frith of Forth, a ſea-port of tolerable trade. It produces good corn and paſtures, and plenty of coals and ſalt.

The county of Fife, a peninſula between the Frith of Forth and the Tay, is tolerably fertile. It is forty-ſeven miles long, and ſeventeen broad. The principal place is Cowpar of Fife, the county town, ſituated on the river Eden; but the moſt celebrated place is the city of St. Andrew's, always famous for its univerſity. St. Andrew's was alſo the principal ſeat of the Culdees, who directed all ſacred inſtitutions from the firſt converſion of the Picts to Chriſtianity.

Seven miles from the coaſt of Fife, almoſt oppoſite to the rock of Baſs, lies the iſland of May, which is about a mile and a half in circumference. It formerly belonged to the priory of Pittenweem, and was dedicated to St. Adrian, ſuppoſed to have been martyred in this place by the Danes.

The county of Stirling, ſituated to the ſouth of Perthſhire, is both fertile and pleaſant; it is twenty miles long, and twelve broad. Stirling, the capital town, derives its name from Ster, a Saxon word, ſignifying hill; and lin water: it was antiently called Binobara, of the ſame ſignification in the Scottiſh language. The town, which is large and populous, ſtands about thirty miles from Edinburgh, on the deſcent of a hill, the top of which is covered with a ſtately old caſtle (of which the earls of Mar were formerly caſtellans) kept in repair and garriſoned by the government. The town is incloſed with a wall, except towards the north, where the part of a fort is ſupplied by the river Forth, over which the inhabitants have built a ſtone bridge, conſiſting of four ſtately arches, with an iron gate in front to ſecure it.

The county of Lenox, (called alſo Dumbartonſhire) which is twenty-four miles long, and twenty broad, is fertile in corn, near the rivers, but the other part is mountainous, which however feeds a great number of ſheep. The lake Lough Lomund is a great curioſity, being ſupplied by ſubterraneous ſprings and rivulets, ſurrounded with huge mountains, extending near twenty-five miles in length, and in ſome places five miles in breadth, incredibly deep in every part, interſperſed with twenty-four verdant iſles, ſome of which are inhabited, and ſtocked with red deer.

The capital town, Dumbarton, is a ſmall inconſiderable royal borough, ſituated near the confluence of the Clyde and Leven; and at preſent remarkable for nothing but its caſtle, which is very large, and formed on a very ſingular conſtruction. It is a ſteep rock, riſing up in two points, and every where inacceſſible except by a narrow paſſage or entry, fortified with a ſtrong wall and rampart. Within this wall is the guard houſe, with lodgings for the officers; and from hence a long flight of ſtone ſteps aſcends to the upper part of the caſtle, where ſeveral batteries mounted with cannon are planted.

The ſhire of Renfrew, eaſt of Dumbartonſhire, from which it is ſeparated by the river Clyde, is tolerably fertile, and hath many opulent inhabitants. It is twenty miles long, and thirteen broad. The principal town is Renfrew, an inconſiderable place, which yields greatly to the village of Paiſley, in point of importance.

The ſhire of Lanerk, ſouth-weſt of that of Edinburgh, is divided into two diſtricts, viz. that of Lanerk, and the barony of Glaſgow. It is forty miles long, and twenty-four broad. The ſoil is diverſified, being in ſome places barren, and in others fertile. The principal place is the large, elegant, and flouriſhing city of Glaſgow, which contains about thirty thouſand inhabitants. It ſtands on the deſcent of an eminence near the Clyde, over which it has a handſome ſtone bridge of ſeven arches; the ſtreets are regular and well paved, the houſes lofty and built of ſtone, the churches elegant, and the univerſity a noble and beautiful foundation. The whole place has the appearance of opulence, as the people are induſtrious.

The ſhire of Linlithgow, to the ſouth of Stirlingſhire, is a ſmall county, but very pleaſant, and tolerably fertile. It is fourteen miles long, and thirteen broad. Linlithgow, the chief town, is a neat place, alſo a royal borough, and the ſeat of a preſbytery.

The ſhire of Edinburgh, or Weſt Lothian, ſituated to the ſouth of the Frith of Forth, abounds in minerals, is extremely fertile, well cultivated, and pleaſant. The ſheriffalty of the ſhire is in the gift of the crown, and Edinburgh is a county of itſelf. Its length is twenty-one miles, and breadth ſixteen.

The city of Edinburgh, which is the capital of Scotland, was formerly the royal reſidence. It conſiſts principally of one ſtreet, with lanes running from it, the ground riſing gradually from Holyrood-houſe, to the Cannon-gate head, which is the ſuburb, and from thence to the caſtle, which is the higheſt part of the city. The principal ſtreet, beſides this, is called Cowgate, and is on the ſouth ſide of the other, and from this ſeveral lanes run up the hill towards the univerſity, and Herriot's hoſpital. The city is about a mile in length, but in no part above half a mile in breadth. The houſes are built of ſtone, ſix or ſeven ſtories high; and near the Parliament-cloſe they are fourteen ſtories high. The whole is walled on every ſide except the north, where a lake circumſcribes it. The caſtle is remarkably ſtrong. The council-houſe and ſeſſions-houſe are convenient fabrics for the purpoſes for which they are deſigned. The high church, which was the cathedral, is now divided into four churches; beſides which, there are ſeven other churches, and a chapel in the caſtle. This city is governed by a lord provoſt, four bailiffs, and a common council. The palace called Holyrood-houſe was formerly an abbey, and is a handſome convenient ſtructure.

The town of Leith, ſituated on the Forth, two miles north of Edinburgh, is not only the port, but may with juſtice be termed the warehouſe of Edinburgh. It is a flouriſhing handſome town, interſected by the river Leith; over which there is a ſtone bridge, whereby the two parts are connected.

The county of Haddington, to the north-eaſt of Edinburghſhire, is very fertile and well cultivated. Its length is twenty miles, breadth twelve. The ſhire town, ſituated on the river Tine, over which it has a ſtone bridge with three arches, is large, well built, the ſeat of a preſbytery, and a royal borough.

At the mouth of the Forth ſtands Dunbar, a royal borough, and the ſeat of a preſbytery. It is a neat, ſmall town, carries on a conſiderable trade, has a good market, and a ſecure harbour.

The county or ſhire of Berwick, adjoining to England, and ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of Edinburghſhire, is a rough mooriſh country, irregularly diverſified with woods and vallies. Its length is twenty-four, breadth ſixteen miles. The town of Berwick being now annexed to England, the principal Scots town of this county is Duns, a large, populous barony in the centre of the ſhire, having a caſtle for its defence, and is the ſeat of a preſbytery.

The ſhire of Aire, to the eaſt of the Firth of Clyde, is a level, pleaſant, and tolerably fertile country. Its breadth ſixty-four, length thirty-ſix miles. Aire, the county-town, is an antient royal borough, commodiouſly ſituated for trade, and

compoſed

compoſed of the old and new town, which a bridge of four arches connects together.

The county of Twedale is ſituated to the ſouth of Edinburghſhire, produces ſome grain, is particularly fertile in paſturage, well watered with rivers, and contains ſeveral lakes. Its length is twenty-five miles, and breadth eighteen. The only town worthy of notice is Peebles, a ſmall pleaſant place on the Tweed, over which it has a ſtone bridge of five arches. This place was formerly remarkable for three churches, three ſteeples, three gates, three bridges, and three ſquares.

The county of Tiviotdale (called alſo Roxburghſhire) lies to the ſouth of Berwickſhire; and, though rather barren, is well inhabited. Its length is thirty, and breadth fifteen miles. Roxburgh, the county town, was formerly a flouriſhing place; but is now greatly reduced, by reaſon that its royalty was removed to Sedburgh, ſituated on the confluence of the Ted and Tefy rivers.

The ſhire of Selkirk, to the weſt of Roxburghſhire, is a hilly country, but yields good paſture, and abounds in cattle. Its length is twenty, breadth twelve miles. The chief town is Selkirk, famous for its manufactures of boots and ſhoes: it is a royal borough on the Eltrick.

The county of Dumfries, to the ſouth-weſt of Selkirkſhire, is in general hilly, but produces cattle in abundance. Its length is fifty, breadth thirty-four miles. Annam, a royal borough and ſea-port was once the chief town, but having gone to decay, Dumfries is at preſent to be conſidered as ſuch.

The town of Dumfries, which may be ſtiled the capital of the ſouth-weſt part of Scotland, is a large, flouriſhing, royal borough, ſituated at the mouth of the Nid, at the diſtance of ſixty-four miles from Edinburgh. The houſes are well built and commodious; the ſtreets are open and ſpacious; the town is adorned with an old caſtle in tolerable repair, four gates, a ſtately church, an exchange for the merchants, a toll-booth, a large market place with a curious croſs, and a noble bridge of free-ſtone over the river, conſiſting of thirteen large arches, with a gate in the middle, as bounding between the ſhire of Dumfries, and the Stewartry of Galloway. Dumfries is the ſeat of a preſbytery and provincial ſynod, carries on a very conſiderable ſhare of trade and commerce, and gives the title of earl to the chief of the family of Crichton.

The ſhire of Wigtown, ſituate to the ſouth of Aireſhire, abounds in cattle, horſes, &c. Its length is twenty-four, breadth twenty-three miles. The capital of the ſhire is Wigtown. It is a royal borough, where the ſheriff holds his court, and the ſeat of a preſbytery, ſituated near the mouth of a river, in the bay of the ſame name, eleven miles in breadth, at the diſtance of eighty-eight miles from Edinburgh. It has the advantage of a tolerable harbour, and is well ſituated for trade; but this being entirely neglected, the town is very poor, and thinly inhabited: however, it beſtows the title of earl upon the chief of the Flemings.

SECT. IV.

A compendious View of the Hiſtory and Antiquities of GREAT BRITAIN.

THE antient inhabitants of this iſland were firſt invaded by Julius Cæſar, and afterwards ſubdued by the Romans. In the reign of Valentinian III. they quitted the iſland, and taking with them all the Roman and Britiſh forces, left the kingdom expoſed to the excurſions of the Picts and Scots. The Britons ſucceſſively elected ſeveral monarchs, who were depoſed almoſt as ſoon as they were advanced to the throne, till they made choice of Vortigern, who finding it difficult to contend with the Picts and Scots, who invaded his dominions, ſolicited ſuccours from abroad; and, accordingly, in 449, a large body of Anglo-Saxons arrived under the conduct of two leaders, Hengiſt and Horſa, who having obtained a victory over the enemy, ſettled here; and other bodies of Saxons coming over, extended their dominions, and at length conquered England, which received its name from the Angles. They erected ſeven monarchies, thoſe of Kent, Suſſex, the Eaſt-Angles, the Weſt-Saxons, the Eaſt-Saxons, Northumberland, and Mercia. Egbert, king of the Weſt-Saxons, at length united all the other kingdoms under him.

In the ninth century the Danes paſſed over to England, and proved ſo troubleſome to the Saxon princes, that they were at length obliged to ſhare the kingdom with them. This diviſion laſted till the year 1041, when the Saxons again recovered the whole country. Upon the death of this prince, he was ſucceeded by Harold; but William duke of Normandy invaded the kingdom, and coming to a battle with Harold, near Haſtings, in Suſſex, defeated his rival, who was ſlain in the engagement, and agreeing to obſerve the Saxon laws was proclaimed king. After his deceaſe, and that of his two ſons, his deſcendants of the female line contended for the throne, which Henry II. ſirnamed Plantagenet, at laſt aſcended in 1154, and tranſmitted to his deſcendants. This prince was by inheritance earl of Anjou, Maine, and Touraine; by marriage, duke of Guienne; and by ſucceſs of his arms, lord of Ireland. John, the youngeſt ſon of Henry II. was obliged to grant the Magna Charta. Edward I. ſubdued the principality of Wales, and endeavoured to maintain his ſuperiority in Scotland.

Edward III. the eldeſt ſon of Edward II. ſucceeded to the crown in the life-time of his father; the queen and Mortimer, during his minority, uſurped the adminiſtration, governed in his name, and murdered Edward II. But Edward III. afterwards cauſed Mortimer to be ſeized in the queen's apartments, and to be executed. This prince invaded France, and in 1346 obtained the glorious victory of Creſſy, and about the ſame time David king of the Scots was made priſoner. John the French king and his ſon Philip were taken priſoners at the battle of Poictiers, by Edward the Black Prince. Richard II. the ſon of Edward the Black Prince, and grandſon of Edward III. ſucceeded to the throne. He ſuppreſſed a rebellion raiſed by Wat Tyler: but the parliament, diſguſted at his adminiſtration, raiſed an army againſt him, and made him priſoner. The duke of Lancaſter, the king's uncle, claimed the crown of Caſtile in right of his wife, and invaded Spain. His ſon, the duke of Lancaſter, dethroned Richard II. and uſurping the crown was ſtiled Henry IV. and being confirmed in the throne by the parliament, Richard was ſoon after murdered. Henry V. gained ſeveral victories over the French, took many of their towns, and having married Catharine, daughter to Charles VI. king of France, by the convention of Troyes, obtained the reverſion of that crown, but died in the midſt of all his expectations. His infant ſon, Henry VI. who was crowned at Paris, inherited both kingdoms; but under him the Engliſh arms in France met with a ſad reverſe, by his loſing that kingdom.

At this time diſputes aroſe concerning the crown, between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, both which were of the royal blood, and were commonly called, in alluſion to their arms, the White and Red Roſe; and theſe diſputes ſoon broke out into a bloody civil war, which was frequently renewed. Edward IV. the eldeſt ſon of Richard, duke of York, was at length eſtabliſhed on the throne, while Henry VI. was confined in the Tower, and at laſt murdered. Edward V. the eldeſt ſon of Edward IV. with his brother Richard, duke of York, were alſo murdered in the Tower, by their uncle Richard, duke of Glouceſter, who aſcended the throne by the name of Richard III. but Henry, earl of Richmond, defeating that unnatural monſter at Boſworth, and that murderer, who was the laſt male of the houſe of York, being killed in the battle, Henry, in 1485, obtained the crown. This was Henry VII. who being of the houſe of Lancaſter, and marrying Elizabeth, of the houſe of York, in him both roſes were united.

Henry VIII. the ſon of Henry VII. was remarkable for his numerous marriages, his manner of living, government, and power. On account of his book on the ſeven ſacraments, which was written againſt Luther, he was dignified by the pope with the title of Defender of the Faith, a title which the kings of England had long before aſſumed, as appears from ſeveral charters granted to the univerſity of Oxford. This king ſoon quarrelled with the pontiff, and under him the happy reformation of religion began in England; and the parliament enacted an oath of ſupremacy, by which all eccleſiaſtics were compelled to acknowledge the king as ſupreme in all cauſes both eccleſiaſtical and civil. Under Edward VI. the Reformation was promoted; but his ſiſter and ſucceſſor Mary again introduced popery, lighted the fire of perſecution, and loſt Calais, the only place in France belonging to the crown of England. Under her ſiſter Elizabeth the Reformation was completed, and very conſiderable improvements made in trade and navigation. She appointed for her ſucceſſor James I. king of Scotland, who endeavoured to unite both kingdoms, under the name of Great Britain. This weak and puſillanimous prince paid little regard to the conſtitution of England. His example was followed by his ſon Charles I. The people roſe in defence of their liberties, and that unhappy prince loſt his head on the block. The Scots proclaimed his ſon Charles II. but were defeated therein by Oliver Cromwell, who governed theſe kingdoms under the title of Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland. In his time the Engliſh made themſelves maſters of Jamaica and Dunkirk. His ſon Richard was afterwards choſen protector; but being averſe to the cares of government, he made little or no oppoſition to the return of Charles II. who was reſtored to the throne of his anceſtors. This laſt prince ſold Dunkirk to the French; under his reign a dreadful peſtilence ravaged England, and London was deſtroyed by fire.

James, duke of York, married his eldeſt daughter Mary to William prince of Orange, and Anne his ſecond daughter to prince George of Denmark, and on Charles's deceaſe aſcended the throne; he then openly declared himſelf a papiſt, and ſtrenuouſly endeavoured to bring this kingdom again into ſubjection

jection to the ſee of Rome. In the year 1688 was born James the late pretender, whom ſome affirm to be the lawful ſon of king James II. by his ſecond ſpouſe, while others deny it. Againſt this prince the church of England united with the Diſſenters, and both applying to his ſon-in-law, the prince of Orange, invited him to aſſiſt in the defence of their liberties: on which he landed in England, and the king fled to France; whence the crown, which he had thus abdicated; was in a national convention offered, with certain reſtrictions, to the prince of Orange and his conſort Mary. This prince, who aſſumed the title of William III. was ſucceeded by Anne, king James's youngeſt daughter, and under her, in 1702, was accompliſhed the union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland, under the general name of Great Britain. On her deceaſe, in 1714, the crown devolved to George Louis, elector of Hanover, and duke of Brunſwick Lunenburg. His reign began with a rebellion, which was ſoon ſuppreſſed. That prince was peaceably ſucceeded by his ſon George II. in whoſe reign another rebellion broke out, and was quelled by the bravery of his ſon William duke of Cumberland. His reign was diſtinguiſhed by a number of victories, that will do honour to the Britiſh annals; and on the twenty-fifth of October, 1760, he was ſucceeded by his grandſon George III. his preſent majeſty, in whoſe reign an unhappy war broke out between England and America; which terminated in a treaty between all the contending powers, in 1783, by which the Thirteen Colonies became independent of the mother country. For a more ample and copious account of Great Britain, and its dependencies, we beg leave to refer our readers to Barnard's New, Comprehenſive, and Complete Hiſtory of England, in Seventy Numbers in Folio, printed for Alex. Hogg, No. 16, Paternoſter Row; adorned with beautiful Cuts.

In deſcribing the antiquities in Great Britain, we ſhall, in the firſt place, take notice of the celebrated Druid temple, about ſix miles from Saliſbury, called Stonehenge, which conſiſts of two circles and two ovals reſpectively concentric: the outer circle being one hundred and eight feet in diameter. The intention of the founders ſeems to have been this: the whole circumference was to conſiſt of one hundred upright ſtones, each ſtone four cubits broad, and each interval two cubits. Of the outer circle, which in its perfection conſiſted of ſixty ſtones, and thirty impoſts, there are ſeventeen uprights left ſtanding, eleven of which are contiguous to the grand entrance, and have five impoſts upon them. The leſſer circle, which never had any impoſts, is ſomewhat more than eight feet from the inſide of the outward one, and conſiſted of forty leſſer ſtones, forming, with the outward circle, a kind of circular portico. There are only nineteen of the forty left, but eleven of them are ſtanding in ſitu, five in one place contiguous, three in another, and two in another. The walk between theſe two circles, which is three hundred feet in circumference, is equally grand and delightful. The adytum, or cell, into which none but the upper order of Druids entered, is compoſed of certain compages of ſtones, or trititbons, conſiſting of two upright ſtones, and an impoſt at top; there are evidently five of theſe remaining, three of which are entire, nine are ruined in ſome meaſure, but the ſtones remain in ſitu. The ſtones that compoſe it are really ſtupendous; their height, breadth, and thickneſs, are enormous; and to ſee ſo many of them placed together in a nice and regular figure with exactneſs: to conſider, as it were, not a pillar of one ſtone, but a whole wall, a ſide, and end of a temple, of one ſtone; to view them curiouſly, creates ſuch an emotion in the mind, as cannot eaſily be deſcribed by words.

At a ſmall diſtance from this amazing work of antiquity, are a great number of elevations, ſomething reſembling the form of a bell, called burrows, or barrow; theſe are ſepulchral tumuli; wherein the antient Britons depoſited the aſhes of their dead, and raiſed in memory of ſoldiers ſlain in or near the place.

On Marlborough downs there is an erection of huge ſtones, called Abury, reſembling Stonehenge. Theſe ſtupendous remains are alſo ſuppoſed to be the ruins of an antient Druidiſh temple; ſo large, that a whole village is now contained within the circumference of them.

About five miles from Lancaſter is a remarkable cave called Dunald Mill-hole. In the middle of a large common, a brook, near as big as the New River, after turning a corn-mill juſt at the entrance of the cave, runs into its mouth by ſeveral beautiful caſcades, continuing its courſe two miles under a large mountain, and at laſt makes its appearance again near Carnford, a village in the road to Kendal. The entrance of this ſubterraneous channel has ſomething pleaſingly terrible: from the mill at the top you deſcend about ten yards perpendicular, by means of chinks in the rock and clumps of trees: the paſſage is then almoſt parallel to the horizon leading to the right, a little winding, till you have ſome hundreds of yards thick of rocks and minerals above your head.

Among the Roman antiquities in Great Britain are, ſeveral altars, monumental inſcriptions, walls, and military ways, the principal of the latter being one that began at Dover, and paſſed through the whole iſland to Cardigan in Wales. The chief Roman wall is that called the Wall of Severus, or Pitt's Wall, which runs through Northumberland and Cumberland, beginning at Tinmouth, and ending at Solway Frith, being about eighty miles in length.

The Anglo-Normanic remains exhibit noble examples of gothic architecture; the Saxon antiquities conſiſt of ſtrong fortreſſes and eccleſiaſtical edifices; and the Daniſh are hardly diſcernible from them.

IRELAND.

Deſcribing its Natural Hiſtory, Geographical Survey of the Cities and Towns therein contained; alſo an Account of the Inhabitants, their Manners, Cuſtoms, Religion, Language, Laws, Government, Commerce, &c.

IRELAND is ſituated between the fifth and tenth degree of weſt longitude and the fifty-firſt and fifty-ſixth degree north latitude, being bounded on the eaſt by St. George's channel and the Iriſh ſea, which ſeparates it from England and Wales; on the north-eaſt by a channel about fifteen miles broad, which ſeparates it from Scotland; and on all other ſides by the ocean. It is about two hundred and ſeventy-eight miles in length, and one hundred and fifty-five in breadth; its ſuperficial contents are eſtimated at eleven million ſixty-ſeven thouſand ſeven hundred and twelve Iriſh, or ſeventeen million nine hundred and twenty-ſeven thouſand eight hundred and ſixty-four Engliſh acres: the number of houſes were computed, in 1753, to be five hundred and ninety-five thouſand four hundred and thirty-nine; there are alſo two thouſand two hundred and ninety-three pariſhes, two hundred and ſixty baronies, and one hundred and eighteen boroughs.

With reſpect to its natural hiſtory, this country differs very little from England. The air is, in general, clear and wholſome, but moiſt in thoſe parts where there are bogs and fenny grounds; of theſe, however, few now remain; the greater part having within the preſent century, been drained, and the ground cultivated. The ſoil is for the moſt part very fruitful both in corn and graſs, eſpecially the latter; for which reaſon they breed a prodigious number of ſheep and black cattle. The productions of the marſhy parts are various. Some are covered with graſs, ſome with reeds and ruſhes, and others with little ſhrubs interſperſed with water. Some yield abundance of excellent turf; and others, called bed bogs, produce large firs and other trees.

There are in Ireland much the ſame animals and vegetables as in England; but they have a greater plenty of game, inſomuch that hares, pheaſants, &c. are ſold in the public markets.

This country is well watered with rivers; among which the moſt remarkable are, the Shannon, Barrow, Neor, Suir, Bann, Lee, Liffy, and Boyne. The Shannon is a much larger river than any in England, but not navigable above fifty miles. It runs from north to ſouth upwards of three hundred Engliſh miles, and, like the reſt, abounds with excellent fiſh, particularly ſalmon and pike. Here are likewiſe a great number of lakes, or loughs, many of which alſo produce large quantities of fiſh; and the great lake, called Neagh, is remarkable for its petrifying quality. But the bays, harbours, and creeks, which every where indent the coaſt, form the chief glory of Ireland, and render the country the beſt fitted for foreign commerce beyond any other in Europe.

The principal riches and commodities of Ireland are cattle, hides, tallow, ſuet, butter, cheeſe, wood, ſalt, honey, wax, furs, hemp, and more eſpecially fine linen cloth, which they have brought to great perfection, and their trade in it is vaſtly increaſed. They are alſo by a late act of parliament permitted to ſend their wool into England. It is ſaid by ſome, there are mines of iron, ſilver, and lead: but if there are, they are not worked.

Here are ſeveral lofty chains, as well as ſingle mountains, ſome of which contain in their bowels beds of ruins, minerals, coals, quarries of ſtone, ſlate, and marble. Some of the foreſts produce excellent timber, particularly oak, which is eſteemed as good in every reſpect as any in England.

Geographers uſually divide Ireland into four large provinces; namely, I. Ulſter; II. Munſter; III. Leinſter; IV. Connaught.

The province of Ulſter, the moſt northern of Ireland, is in ſome parts mountainous, but in general fertile and well watered: the principal rivers are, the Banne, Loughfoyle, Swilly, Newry-water, and Maine. It alſo abounds with large lakes, and the ſoil in general is fruitful in corn and graſs, and there are

plenty of horſes, ſheep, and beeves. The waters yield abundance of excellent fiſh.

Ulſter contains the following counties; viz. 1. Donegal, which is in moſt parts very fertile, and the air clear and wholſome. The town of Donegal, which gives name to it, is a poor, mean place; and the only thing in the whole county, worthy of notice, is the ſalt-water lake, or rather arm of the ſea, called Lough Swilly, which extends eighteen miles in length, and is about five miles broad at its mouth: one thouſand ſail might ride in it with ſafety. There is no town or trade of any conſequence on its banks, but many villages and gentlemens' ſeats.

2. Londonderry, or Colerain, is alſo a tolerably fertile county, being well watered by the river Bann. It ſends eight members to parliament. Londonderry, or Derry, the capital and ſee of a biſhop, ſtands at the bottom of Lough-Foyle. It has a very good port, to which ſhips of the greateſt burden have acceſs, and a conſiderable trade. Great quantities of ſalmon, ſalted and barrelled, are exported from hence to foreign parts. This town is well fortified with a ſtrong wall, and along the banks of the river are ſeveral caſtles and a fort.

The town of Colerain is ſituated near the mouth of the river Bann. Here is a very valuable ſalmon-fiſhery, which principally belongs to the city of London. This town is handſome, and ſurrounded with a good wall.

3. Antrim conſiſts chiefly of bogs and marſhes; but the cultivated parts are tolerably fruitful.

The town of Belfaſt is the moſt conſiderable in all this part of Ireland, for extent, wealth, trade, and number of inhabitants. A great trade is carried on from hence to Scotland, particularly to Glaſgow. The harbour below the town is commodious, and has a good depth of water.

The town of Carrickfergus is populous, walled, and fortified, has an excellent harbour, and is defended by a caſtle on a high rock. Here the aſſizes and quarter ſeſſions are held both for the county and town.

One of the greateſt natural curioſities to be met with in Europe, is in this county. It is called the Giant's Cauſeway, and is ſituated by the ſea-ſide, about eight miles from Colerain: it is compoſed of pillars all of angular ſhapes, from three ſides to eight. The eaſtern point, which joins to a rock, terminates in a perpendicular clift, formed by the upright ſides of the pillars, ſome of which are upwards of thirty-three feet in height. Each pillar conſiſts of ſeveral joints or ſtones, lying one upon another, from ſix inches to about a foot in thickneſs; and, what is very ſurpriſing, ſome of theſe joints are ſo convex, that their prominences are nearly quarters of ſpheres, round each of which is a ledge, which holds them together with the greateſt firmneſs, every ſtone being concave on the other ſide, and fitting, in the exacteſt manner, the convexity of the upper part of that beneath it. The pillars generally conſiſt of about forty joints, and are from one to two feet in diameter.

4. The county of Tyrone contains many mountains, which are very barren; but the vallies and low grounds are fruitful both in corn and paſture. Omagh is the principal town in this county: but it does not contain any thing worthy of particular deſcription.

5. The county of Fermanagh is one of the moſt unwholſome in this province, the greateſt part of it being taken up with bogs, and a large lake called Lough-Earne. Inniſkilling, the capital of the county, is ſituated on an iſland, and, being an important paſs, it is well fortified and garriſoned. It is chiefly remarkable for producing a regiment of its name in Ireland, in the war between king William III. and James II.

6. The county of Cavan is very boggy; notwithſtanding which, the air is far from being unhealthy. The town which gives name to it is very ſmall and inſignificant. But Kilmore, ſituated in this county, though a mean place, is a biſhop's ſee, and one of the richeſt in Ireland.

7. The county of Monaghan is very mountainous, woody, and marſhy; and the principal town, which gives name to it, does not contain any thing worthy of particular notice.

8. The county of Armagh is, in general, very fertile, the ſoil being eſteemed the richeſt in Ireland; only there is a certain hilly and barren track in it called the Fews.

The town of Armagh, which gives name to the county, is the ſee of the primate of all Ireland, and is ſaid to have been founded by St. Patrick in the fifth century. Here was antiently a famous monaſtery, built about the year 610 by St. Columba, or Columbanus.

The town of Charlemont, which received its name from a fort or mount built by Charles Blount, lord Mountjoy, is a ſmall neat place, ſituated on the river Blackwater.

Lugarn, the prettieſt town in the county, is pleaſantly ſituated on a gentle eminence, in a fertile and populous country, about two miles from, and commanding a proſpect of, Lough-Neagh, one of the largeſt lakes in the kingdom. This town hath for many years acquired the name of Little England, from the ſimilarity of its general figure, of the language, manners, and diſpoſitions of the inhabitants, to thoſe of the Engliſh.

9. Down, the laſt county in this province, is very populous, has a good air, and is exceeding fertile.

The capital of this county is Down-Patrick, a biſhop's ſee, erected about the end of the fifth century by St. Patrick. Beſides the cathedral, here are ſeveral handſome brick buildings, as the church, the ſeſſions-houſe, two ſchools, a market-houſe, barracks for a troop of horſe, and two alms-houſes.

The town of Newry ſtands near a river of the ſame name, over which it has two bridges. A garriſon is conſtantly kept in this town, which is a great thoroughfare. Killcaleagh is a ſmall but neat town, and had the honour of giving birth to that celebrated naturaliſt and phyſician Sir Hans Sloane: here is a handſome church, a caſtle and barracks for a troop of dragoons. Bangor contains between two and three hundred houſes, and, like the before-mentioned town, has a conſiderable manufactory for linen yarn. The firſt church of ſtone, in the province of Ulſter, is ſaid to have been erected in this town. Here are ſtill the ruins of a very antient abbey.

The province of Leinſter is in general well cultivated, has a good air and ſoil, and abounds in corn, cattle, fiſh, and fowl. It is bounded on the eaſt by the Iriſh ſea, on the weſt by Connaught, from which it is ſeparated by the Shannon, on the north by Ulſter, and on the ſouth by the ocean. The chief rivers are the Barrow, Boyne, Liffy, Neur, Urrin or Slane, and Inny.

The following counties are contained in this province, viz.

1. The county of Dublin, or Develin, which, except a mountainous tract in the ſouth part of it, is very populous and fertile, and abounds with all the neceſſaries of life. It far exceeds any other part of the kingdom, not only in populouſneſs, culture, trade, and wealth, but in the politeneſs and ingenuity of its inhabitants. It ſends ten members to parliament.

The principal city Dublin, capital of the whole kingdom, is in magnitude and number of inhabitants the ſecond city in the Britiſh dominions. It is built in the form of a ſquare, about two miles and a half long, and nearly as much in breadth, and is ſuppoſed to contain one hundred and forty thouſand inhabitants. It is ſituated about ſeven miles from the ſea, at the bottom of a large and ſpacious bay, to which it gives name, upon the river Liffy, which divides it almoſt into two equal parts, and is banked in through the whole length of the city on both ſides, which form ſpacious quays for the convenience of loading and unloading veſſels. The increaſe of Dublin, within thirty years paſt, is incredible; and it is generally ſuppoſed that four thouſand houſes have been added to the city and ſuburbs ſince the reign of queen Anne.

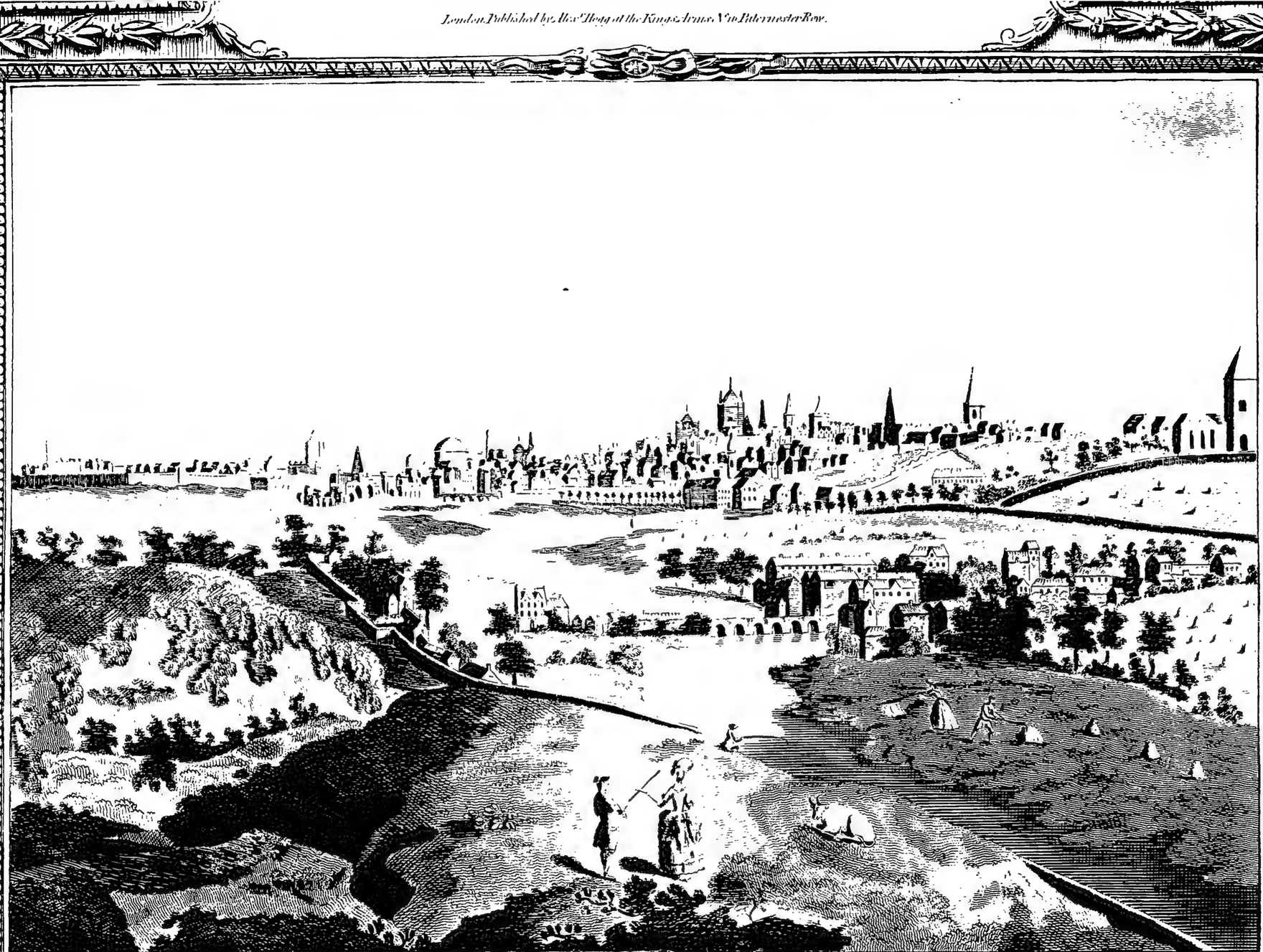
Dublin, in appearance, bears a great reſemblance to London. The houſes are of brick, the old ſtreets are narrow and mean; but many of the new ſtreets are more elegant and better planned than thoſe of the metropolis of Great Britain. Sackville-ſtreet, otherwiſe called the Mall, is particularly noble. The houſes are elegant, lofty, and uniformly built, and a gravel walk runs through the whole, of an equal diſtance from the ſides. The river Liffy, though navigable for veſſels as far as the cuſtom-houſe, is but ſmall, when compared to the Thames at London. Over it are two handſome bridges of ſtone, and three others that have little to recommend them. The caſtle (as it is called, from one once ſituated there, of which at preſent there are very few remains) is the reſidence of the lord lieutenant, but has very little of grandeur in its external appearance, except the large ſquare and court yard which it incloſes. Some of the rooms, however, are large, and very elegantly furniſhed. Near the caſtle is the New Exchange, a magnificent building lately erected.

Trinity college is built of Portland ſtone in the fineſt taſte, and extends about three hundred feet. Near it is the parliament houſe, which is a very elegant and ſubſtantial edifice. The portico in particular is perhaps without parallel; the internal parts have alſo many beauties, and the manner in which the building is lighted has been much admired. But one of the greateſt and moſt laudable undertakings this age can boaſt of, is the building of a ſtone wall about the breadth of a moderate ſtreet, a proportionable height, and three miles in length, to ſhelter ſhips in ſtormy weather, and confine the channel of the bay. The fine ſquare, called Stevens Green, is very extenſive, being one mile in circumference.

In 1728 was opened the linen-hall, erected at the public expence for the reception of ſuch linen cloths as were brought to Dublin for ſale, for which there are convenient apartments. This national inſtitution is productive of great advantages, by preventing many frauds which otherwiſe would be committed in a capital branch of trade, by which many thouſands are employed, and the kingdom greatly enriched. It is entirely under the direction of the truſtees for the encouragement of the

linen

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A Prospect of DUBLIN, the Capital of Ireland.

Cary sculp.

linen manufactory of Ireland, who are compoſed of the lord chancellor, the primate, the archbiſhop of Dublin, and the principal part of the nobility and gentry.

On an eminence, near the city, are the barracks, pleaſantly ſituated: they are ſaid to be the largeſt and moſt commodious of any in Europe, and conſiſt of four large courts, in which are generally quartered four battalions of foot, and one regiment of horſe; from hence the caſtle and city guards are relieved daily.

The park, called Phœnix Park, which belongs to his majeſty, commands a moſt delightful proſpect, is ſuperior to that of St. James's, being alſo much more extenſive.

This city contains eighteen pariſhes, eight chapels, three churches for French, and one for Dutch proteſtants, ſeven preſbyterian meeting-houſes, one for methodiſts, two for quakers, and ſixteen Roman Catholic chapels: the cathedral church, called St. Patrick's, lies in the ſouth ſuburb, and is very antient and handſome. Here is a ſociety, called the Dublin Society, which, by diſtributing premiums yearly, to a very conſiderable amount, for encouraging and promoting huſbandry, and other uſeful arts and manufactures, hath been of infinite benefit to the kingdom. Dublin, like the city of London, is governed by a lord mayor, &c. Hackney-coaches and chairs are fixed here by rates, as in London, for the different diſtances, or ſet-downs, as they are called.

The two theatres are the principal public amuſements in Dublin, which are generally well filled, and ſerve as a kind of nurſery to thoſe in London, under the king's patronage.

2. The county of Louth is the ſmalleſt in the whole kingdom, but it has a pleaſant and healthy air, and is very fruitful in corn and paſture. Drogheda, the chief town, is ſituated near the mouth of the Boyne, about twenty miles from Dublin. It is divided into two parts by the ſaid river, which has a plain but convenient bridge over it.

3. The county of Wicklow, which is very mountainous, has a very clear and wholſome air, and the low lands are well cultivated. Between the mountains are ſome of thoſe deep, dark vallies, called glyns, which are very beautiful and picturеſque; together with ſome grand and aſtoniſhing water-falls. The moſt remarkable among the latter is that called the Fall of Ponurſcourt, which, from the peculiarity of its ſituation, its prodigious height, and ſingular beauty, well deſerves the notice of a traveller. The water-falls are at leaſt three hundred feet, of which two hundred are viſible on the plain below it.

The principal town, Wicklow, is remarkable for producing the beſt ale in the kingdom. It has barracks for three companies of foot, and a kind of caſtle and haven at the mouth of the river Leitrim; but moſt of its trade conſiſts in carrying proviſions to Dublin in ſmall veſſels.

4. Wexford county is ſituated on the ſouth of Wicklow. The air is good, but the ſoil various. In ſome places it is coarſe and poor, but in others it produces plenty of corn and paſture. The capital town, Wexford, is both large and antient, being ſituated at the mouth of the Slane. Here is a very antient caſtle, a good harbour for veſſels of conſiderable burden, and barracks for two companies of foot.

5. The county of Longford is pleaſant, and in general tolerably fertile, but ſome parts of it are very boggy. The capital town is Longford, which has barracks for a troop of horſe, and a caſtle.

6. The county of Eaſt Meath is very fertile, abounding in corn, paſture, and herds of cattle. Antiently it had petty kings, by whom it was governed. Trim, the county town, is ſituated on the Boyne; but, except barracks for a troop of horſe, does not contain any thing remarkable.

7. The county of Weſt Meath contains a great many rivers, lakes, and bogs, but it is very fertile where the land is free from theſe. Mullinger, the chief town, is ſmall, but very compact, and contains barracks for a troop of horſe. Athlone is a tolerably good town, ſituated on the Shannon, and has a garriſon and caſtle.

8. King's County is not ſo rich as ſome of the other counties, nor ſo well inhabited: it was formerly full of bogs, but is now well drained and cultivated. Philip's Town, or King's Town, is the capital of the county: here are barracks for a company of foot, but nothing elſe that merits notice.

9. Queen's County, antiently full of bogs and woods, is now tolerably well incloſed, cultivated, and inhabited. Maryborough, or Queen's Town, the capital, received its name from queen Mary, wife of Philip king of Spain: it hath barracks for a company of foot ſoldiers.

10. The county of Kilkenny is one of the beſt and moſt populous in Ireland, abounds in towns and caſtles, and hath plenty of all things. It is divided, as it were, into two parts, by the river Neor, or Nura, which has its ſource from thoſe lofty mountains, called the Slieu-bloom, or Blandine-hills.

The capital town, Kilkenny, took its name from the cell or church of Conic, who was an eminent hermit in this county. It is the ſeat of a biſhop, and is divided into the Engliſh and Iriſh towns. The former is by far the moſt conſiderable, the other being only a kind of ſuburbs. Both together make one of the largeſt, moſt wealthy, populous, and trading towns in the kingdom. It is ſaid of Kilkenny, that its air is without fog, its water without mud, its fire without ſmoke, and its ſtreets paved with marble. The two latter are, indeed, matter of fact; for they have in the neighbourhood a kind of coal that burns from firſt to laſt without ſmoke, and pretty much reſembles the Welch coal. Moſt of the ſtreets are alſo actually paved with a very good ſort of black marble, of which they have large quarries near the town, which takes a fine poliſh, and is beautifully intermixed with white granite. Here are barracks for a troop of horſe, and four companies of foot, and a well endowed free ſchool, called the college.

11. The county of Kildare is ſituated to the ſouth of Eaſt Meath, and is in general very rich and fertile. Kildare, the capital, is the ſee of a biſhop, who has the precedence of all the Iriſh biſhops, except that of Meath. In the neighbourhood is a plain, called the Currough, large enough for ten thouſand men to encamp upon.

12. The county of Carlow is chiefly ſituated between the rivers Barrow and Slane. It enjoys a wholſome air, and produces good corn and graſs. Carlow, the chief town, ſtands on the Barrow, has an antient caſtle, and contains barracks for a troop of horſe.

The province of Munſter was formerly a petty kingdom of itſelf, before the Engliſh invaded and conquered Ireland. The air is temperate and healthful: the ſoil, plains, and vallies, where properly cultivated, are fruitful both in corn and graſs; but the mountains are bleak and barren. Great numbers of cattle are fed here, and it is well ſupplied with fiſh.

The counties contained in this province are as follow, viz.

1. Cork, the largeſt in the kingdom, containing near a million of acres: it contains ſeveral towns and harbours, and though a conſiderable part of it is boggy, mountainous, and barren, yet it is pretty well cultivated and improved.

The city of Cork is, next to the capital, the largeſt and moſt populous in the kingdom. It is encompaſſed not only by walls, but alſo by the channel of the river Lee, over which there are ſeveral bridges. Cork is an epiſcopal ſee, and a city of great trade, ſituated fifteen miles up the river. Though ſmaller veſſels can come up to the quay, yet the larger generally ride at a place called Paſſage. It has the moſt trade of any town in the kingdom, particularly in beef, butter, and tallow, great quantities of which are exported to foreign parts: and many ſhips bound to the Weſt Indies put in here to victual. It has many handſome public ſtructures, particularly a cathedral, cuſtom-houſe, and two gates, one on the north, and the other on the ſouth. Its churches are unexceptionably the neateſt and the moſt elegantly furniſhed of any in the kingdom. The city, together with its liberties, makes a county, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen and ſheriffs.

2. The county of Kerry is in general very mountainous, barren, and dreary, but the ſoil of ſome particular ſpots is fruitful, eſpecially in corn and paſture. Tralee, the county town, is ſituated on a bay of the ſame name, but doth not contain any thing very remarkable.

The lake of Killkarny, ſaid to be the moſt beautiful perhaps in the world, is the greateſt curioſity in this county. It is ſurrounded with one continual range of lofty mountains, rocks, and precipices, the immenſe declivities of which are covered with woods, intermixed with ever-greens, from nearly their top down to the verge of the lake. In the neighbourhood of the lake are the remains of an old abbey, which are well deſerving the notice of a traveller, and alſo a great many ſeats and villas.

3. The county of Limerick contains ſeveral lofty mountains, one of which, called Knockpatrick, affords a very fine proſpect of the adjacent country, the ſea and the Shannon.

The town of Limerick, whence the county takes its name, is the ſee of a biſhop, and a very ſtrong, handſome town. It ſtands upon the Shannon, which is navigable for ſhips of burden almoſt up to the city, though ſituated about ſixty miles from its mouth. Here is a fine cathedral, and barracks for twenty-two companies of foot. The city is divided into two parts, both of which are ſtrongly fortified with walls, caſtles, baſtions, and bulwarks, with draw-bridges upon the river.

4. The county of Tipperary is in general very fertile, but the northern part of it is mountainous, and the air bleak and unwholſome. Clonmell, the capital, is ſituated on the banks of the Suir. The town is walled, neat, and populous; has a ſtrong gaol, and a court-houſe. Here are barracks for two troops of horſe, and a good market.

5. The

5. The county of Waterford is chiefly level, notwithſtanding which a great part of it is barren, and the air unwholſome and thick.

Waterford, the county town, was firſt built by certain pirates of Norway, and has been a biſhop's ſee ever ſince the year 1096. Till eclipſed by Cork, it was accounted the ſecond city in the kingdom for trade, wealth, and populouſneſs, being ſituated on a fine harbour, defended on the eaſt ſide by Duncannon fort. Here is a fine cathedral, but the houſes are in general built of timber, and make but a mean appearance. The haven extends near eight miles almoſt in a ſtraight line, and is but little encumbered with rocks or ſand. There is a citadel on the weſt ſide, and on the eaſt a block-houſe and ſtore-houſe. The city carries on a great trade, particularly with England; and ſhips of burden come up cloſe to its quay. The city and its liberties make a diſtinct county.

The province of Connaught is the moſt mountainous of the four into which Ireland is divided. It is the leaſt cultivated and incloſed, the thinneſt of inhabitants, and thoſe the moſt ignorant and unpoliſhed. Grazing is the chief employment of the peaſants. Immenſe numbers of ſheep and bullocks are bred here, particularly in the counties of Clare and Galway. It alſo abounds in horſes, game, veniſon, honey, and hawks, and is well ſupplied with fiſh, having many convenient bays and creeks on the coaſt, and ſeveral rivers, particularly the Shannon, Moy, Suck, Droſos, and Gyll. In this province are the following counties, viz.

1. The county of Galway, which, next to Cork, is the largeſt in the whole kingdom, and in general has in it plenty of cattle, and is very fertile in corn and paſture.

Galway, the city from which the county is named, ſtands on a noble bay, having many harbours and roads on every ſide. It is a very neat, ſtrong, and flouriſhing city; and is admirably ſituated for a trade not only to France and Spain, but alſo to the Weſt Indies. The buildings, both public and private, are moſtly of ſtone, and handſome. The city is walled, and was once the ſee of a biſhop, but is now within the archbiſhopric of Tuam. It carries on a very conſiderable herring-fiſhery, and is almoſt the only place upon this coaſt that has any foreign trade. The harbour is about two miles from the city, to which the goods are brought in lighters. Here are barracks for two companies of foot.

The town of Tuam was once a famous city, has been the ſee of an archbiſhop ever ſince the beginning of the ſixth century, but is now a conſiderable place.

2. The county of Clare has a good air and ſoil, but contains very few towns; the moſt remarkable is Clare, ſo called from Richard and Thomas de Clare, younger ſons of the earl of Glouceſter, to whom Edward I. gave the county. Barracks for two companies of foot are erected here.

The principal and beſt town in the county is Ennis, ſituated about two miles from Dublin. It ſtands on a lake formed by the Shannon, has a good market, and is a neat place.

The town of Killalo, a biſhop's ſee, with the privilege of a fair and market, ſtands on the Shannon, and was once much more conſiderable than at preſent. The dioceſe is very large, containing one hundred pariſh-churches, beſides chapels. A little to the ſouth of this town is a ridge of rocks, which run quite acroſs the river Shannon, and ſtop up all farther navigation to it.

3. The county of Sligo is very mountainous; and in the plains and valleys the air is unwholſome, owing to their being full of bogs. The ſoil, where it is free from lakes and fens, is tolerably good, and fit either for grazing or tillage. Sligo, the capital, ſtands on a bay, to which it gives name, as well as the county. Though not large, it is pretty populous, and has an old caſtle; but its trade is inconſiderable, notwithſtanding its harbour is ſo deep, that ſhips of two hundred tons burden can come up to the quay.

4. The county of Mayo abounds in lakes, and is incloſed on one ſide by the ſea. The air is moiſt and cold, eſpecially upon the mountains, where the ſoil is alſo poor and coarſe, but there is good paſturage, with herds of cattle and deer, in the other parts.

In this county are ſeveral lakes and rivers abounding with fiſh: that of Lough-Maſk, a lake eleven miles long, and five broad, affords plenty of ſalmon. The Gallo glaſſes, a people deſcended from the Scotch of the weſtern iſles, who uſed to fight in coats of mail with two-edged battle-axes, formerly lived on the banks of this lake.

The town of Mayo, capital of this county, ſtands on the borders of Sligo, at the mouth of the river Moy. It was once a biſhop's ſee; but the biſhopric hath been ſome time annexed to Tuam. Caſtlebar, the only parliamentary borough in the county, ſtands on a little river which falls into Lough-Conn: here are barracks for a troop of horſe.

5. The county of Roſcommon is in general very healthy. The air is clear, and the ſoil yields plenty of graſs, with ſome corn. It is incloſed, on the north, by the Carlow mountains, which are very ſteep and high. Roſcommon, the county town, is a very inconſiderable place. Ballina Sloe, a ſmall town in this county, is remarkable for having the largeſt beaſt or ſtock fair in the king's dominions. It continues each time a week, and is kept twice a year.

6. The county of Leitrim is very mountainous, but noted for grazing vaſt herds of cattle. The town, which gives name to the county, is ſituated near the Shannon. It was formerly a tolerable good town, but is now greatly decayed, and contains nothing remarkable.

The following table will exhibit, at one view, the names of the reſpective counties, their length, breadth, chief towns, and the members they ſend to Parliament.

Provinces	Counties.	Leng.	Bread.	Chief Towns.	Mem. Parl.
Ulſter.	Donegal	64	35	Donegal	12
	Londonderry	36	30	Londonderry	8
	Antrim	46	27	Carrickfergus	10
	Tyrone	60	35	Omagh	10
	Fermanagh	38	24	Innifkilling	4
	Cavan	47	25	Cavan	6
	Monaghan	32	30	Monaghan	4
	Armagh	32	17	Armagh	6
	Down	44	30	Down-Patrick	14
Leinſter.	Dublin	26	15	Dublin	10
	Louth	25	13	Drogheda	10
	Wicklow	36	28	Wicklow	10
	Wexford	47	27	Wexford	18
	Longford	27	16	Longford	10
	Eaſt Meath	32	25	Trim	14
	Weſt Meath	35	20	Mullinger	10
	King's County	40	20	Philip's Town	6
	Queen's County	35	30	Maryborough	8
	Kilkenny	40	20	Kilkenny	16
	Kildare	37	23	Kildare	10
	Carlow	28	18	Carlow	6
Munſter.	Cork	85	50	Cork	26
	Kerry	60	47	Tralee	8
	Limerick	40	27	Limerick	8
	Tipperary	60	36	Clonmell	8
	Waterford	46	24	Waterford	10
Connaught.	Galway	82	48	Galway	8
	Clare	40	38	Ennis	2
	Sligo	35	33	Sligo	4
	Mayo	58	44	Mayo	2
	Roſcommon	35	28	Roſcommon	8
	Leitrim	44	18	Leitrim	6

With reſpect to the inhabitants of Ireland, they are a medley of the antient (or wild) Iriſh, and of Scotch and Engliſh emigrants. The common people are very ignorant and uncivilized, particularly thoſe who inhabit the province of Connaught. The greateſt part of them are papiſts; and hence they have a ſettled averſion to Engliſhmen, and even to their own countrymen of a different perſuaſion. To this alſo may be attributed thoſe acts of ſavage cruelty ſo frequent in this country, as well as the irregularities attending their public meetings, which generally end in bloodſhed. Many of their ſurnames have an O or Mac prefixed to them, which ſignify grandſon and ſon: formerly the O was uſed by their chiefs only, or ſuch as piqued themſelves upon the antiquity of their families. Their muſic is the bagpipe, but their tunes are generally in a melancholy ſtrain. In the interior parts of the kingdom, ſome of their old cuſtoms ſtill prevail, particularly their funeral howlings. The inferior ſort place the corpſe of a relation or friend on a table before their doors, having a plate on the body to excite the charity of paſſengers, and this cuſtom is practiſed even in the ſkirts of the capital.

They pay little regard to the ſabbath, the principal part of the day being conſigned to amuſements; and in the evening they aſſemble at public-houſes, when they dance to the bagpipe, which generally terminates in riot and debauchery. Their manner of living ſeems to reſemble that of the antient Britons as deſcribed by Roman authors, or the preſent Indian inhabitants of America. Mean huts or cabins built of clay and ſtraw, partitioned in the middle by a wall of the ſame materials, ſerve the double purpoſes of accommodating the family, who live and ſleep promiſcuouſly, having their fires of turf in the middle of the floor, with an opening through the roof for a chimney; the other being occupied by a cow, or ſuch pieces of furniture as are not in immediate uſe. Their children ſcarcely know the uſe of cloaths; and are not aſhamed to gaze upon ſtrangers, or make their appearance upon the roads in that primitive manner. Their wealth conſiſts of a cow, ſometimes a horſe, ſome poultry, and a ſpot for potatoes. Coarſe bread, potatoes, eggs, milk, and ſometimes fiſh, conſtitute their food: for how plentifully ſoever

ſoever the fields may be ſtocked with cattle, they ſeldom taſte butcher's meat of any kind.

Perſons of condition in general differ little in language, dreſs, manners, and cuſtoms, from thoſe of the ſame rank in Great Britain, whom they imitate. They are generally repreſented as being very hoſpitable, but are ſometimes ſuſpected of more oſtentation than real friendſhip reſpecting this virtue. They are ſo fond of titles, that their peerage has become a burleſque upon nobility, many of that order amongſt them having neither antiquity, merit, nor fortune to recommend them to ſuperior notice; and, beſides other bad conſequences, it is to be feared that theſe coronets muſt be ſupported at the expence of their unhappy tenants, and of manufactures, which conſequently will riſe in proportion as neceſſaries advance in price.

The Iriſh language is fundamentally the ſame with the Britiſh or Welſh, and a dialect of the Celtic, which is made uſe of by the Scotch highlanders oppoſite the Iriſh coaſts. It is, however, in a great meaſure defaced by provincial alterations, but not ſo altered as to render the Iriſh, Welſh, and Highlanders unintelligible to each other. The native language is only ſpoken by the peaſants and lower ſort of people, who are remarkable for their frequent blunders in ſpeaking it.

The eſtabliſhed religion in Ireland is the ſame as in England. The church is under the government of four archbiſhops, namely, the archbiſhop of Armagh, who has the title of primate of all Ireland; the archbiſhop of Dublin, who is ſtiled primate of Ireland; and thoſe of Caſhel and Tuam. Under theſe four archbiſhops are nineteen biſhops.

Diſſenters of all denominations are tolerated in Ireland, particularly Preſbyterians, Independents, Baptiſts, Quakers, and Methodiſts. But the far more numerous bodies are the Papiſts, who have their biſhops, and other dignitaries like the eſtabliſhed church; but neither they, nor the inferior clergy of that communion, have any other revenues than the voluntary contributions of the laity. It is ſuppoſed that throughout Ireland there are about eight Papiſts to one Proteſtant; but in the capital the diſproportion is only as four to one.

For the promotion of learning in Ireland, there is one univerſity, and ſeveral free-ſchools erected for the education of youth; and for promoting the principles of real Chriſtianity among the poor popiſh natives of Ireland, and inuring them from infancy to induſtry, and obedience to their ſovereign, is inſtituted the incorporated ſociety for promoting Engliſh Proteſtant working ſchools. This inſtitution bids the faireſt for leſſening the number of Papiſts, and conſequently of increaſing induſtrious and loyal ſubjects.

Ireland being ſubordinate to England, the government is much the ſame. The king ſends a viceroy, who is ſtiled lord lieutenant; and who comes as near the grandeur and dignity of a king as any viceroy in Chriſtendom. To aſſiſt him on all occaſions, he has a privy-council, compoſed of the officers of ſtate, and ſuch others as his majeſty is pleaſed to appoint. The parliament is convened, prorogued, and diſſolved, at the pleaſure of the king. During former reigns, the ſame parliament continued till the death of the king; but by a late act, a new one is to be choſen every eight years. The laws made by the parliament here are ſent to England for the royal approbation; when they paſs the Great Seal of England, and are returned, if approved of by his majeſty and council.

The preſent revenue of Ireland is ſuppoſed to be ſomething more than half a million ſterling, out of which ſeventy thouſand pounds is granted in penſions. Their lands are not incumbered with heavy taxes, nor are their exports or imports ſubject to high duties; and every article of conſumption is to be procured upon the moſt eaſy terms.

The courts of juſtice, their terms and manner of proceeding, aſſizes, juſtices of the peace, &c. and almoſt all the ſeveral orders and degrees of the people and nobility, are much the ſame here as in England.

The chief articles exported from Ireland conſiſt of linen cloth, yarn, lawn, and cambrics, which are encouraged by the Engliſh government. Wool and bay-yarn are allowed to be exported to England only, but great quantities of both are ſmuggled into other countries. The other exports are, horſes and black cattle, beef, pork, green hides, ſome tanned leather, calf ſkins dried, tallow, butter, candles, cheeſe, ox and cow-horns, ox hair, horſe hair, herrings, dried fiſh, rabbet ſkins, otter ſkins, goat ſkins, &c. The principal arricles of their importation are, wine, brandy, tobacco, ſpices, hops, coals, copper, block tin, lead, mercury, grocery, haberdaſhery goods, and Weſt-India commodities.

The Iriſh having no mint, the coins uſed by them are the ſame with thoſe of England, but they differ in their denomination, an Engliſh ſhilling paſſing for thirteen pence, a guinea for one pound two ſhillings and ninepence, and ſo in proportion for the other coin.

The hiſtory of Ireland is involved in fable before the Saxon kings of England began to invade that coaſt; and very few memorable events are recorded for many centuries afterward. About the concluſion of the eighth century the Danes and Normans, or as they were called, the Eaſterlings, made frequent deſcents, and at length began to erect places of defence, in order to preſerve a footing on the iſland. By them Dublin, Waterford, Wexford, Limeric and Cork, were built. Still the internal ſtate of the kingdom can only be obſcurely known. It ſeems, however, that ſeveral petty princes ſhared the country. Henry II. of England began to meditate the conqueſt of Ireland about 1168, to effect which, he inſtigated Strongbow earl of Pembroke, with ſome other lords, to eſpouſe the cauſe of Dermot M'Murrough, king of Leinſter, whoſe oppreſſive tyranny had cauſed him to be driven from his country, and who interceded with Henry, then in France, for his aſſiſtance towards re-eſtabliſhing himſelf in his kingdom. Theſe lords cauſed the Danes to evacuate Ireland, who had eſtabliſhed themſelves on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt, and proceeded to make themſelves formidable to the natives, which excited the jealouſy of king Henry, who was not ſatisfied until the Engliſh lords had ſworn fealty to him and his heirs, and reſigned into his hands all the Iriſh cities and forts which they had ſubdued. In 1172 Henry in perſon paſſed over to Ireland with a formidable power, which ſoon procured him to be acknowledged lord paramount of Ireland. He proceeded to ſettle a civil adminiſtration at Dublin which conformed very nearly to that of England. He likewiſe very liberally rewarded his Engliſh nobility with eſtates in Ireland, and eſtabliſhed a trading colony, from Briſtol, in the city of Dublin. Ever ſince his reign Ireland has continued an appendage to the crown of England, although its loyalty has been more or leſs firm under different princes.

MINOR ISLANDS.

Containing a Geographical Deſcription of thoſe Iſlands belonging to the Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN; their Situation, Extent, Natural Hiſtory, Inhabitants, &c.

THE iſle of Angleſea, is the moſt weſtern county of North Britain. It is twenty-four miles long, fourteen broad, and ſends one member to parliament. The river Merſi ſeparates it from Carnarvonſhire, and it is ſurrounded by the ſea on every ſide. It abounds in corn, cattle, fowls, fiſh, &c. produces mill-ſtones, grind-ſtones, aſbeſtos or mountain flax, copper ore, ſtony oker, white clay, &c.

This iſland contains, 1. Beaumaris, two hundred and forty-two miles from London; a handſome, well-built town, on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, has a good harbour for ſhips, a very handſome church, with ſome fine monuments of the Bulkeley's family, and the knights-templars: it was formerly defended by a ſtrong caſtle built by Edward I. the ruins of which are ſtill to be ſeen.

The town of Holy-head, twenty-eight miles from Beaumaris, and two hundred and forty-four from London, is the ſtation for the packet-boat to Ireland, being the neareſt land to Dublin. It is the moſt weſtern point of Angleſea, but is a little iſland of itſelf, and has a ſmall village, called in Welſh Caer Gybi, conſiſting of a heap of ſtraggling houſes built on rocks, but ſeveral of them have very comfortable accommodations for paſſengers, both with regard to lodging and diet. The church was formerly collegiate, and founded by one Keeius, a hermit, about the year 650. The walls of the church are the remains of a Britiſh fortification, built by Caſwallon Lawhire, lord of Angleſea, about the year 450.

Wight, though an iſland ſituated near ſix miles from the main land, is nevertheleſs reckoned a part of Hampſhire. It is twenty-two miles long, twelve broad, and is divided into thirty pariſhes. The air is pure and healthful; and the ſoil ſo rich, as to produce corn enough in one year to ſerve it ſeven. A ridge of lofty hills runs through the middle of the iſland, which not only afford plentiful paſture, but a delightful proſpect of the ſea. The vales below conſiſt of meadow and corn fields; nor is the coaſt deſtitute of natural curioſities; here are excellent fiſh of various kinds. The extremities of the coaſt on the ſouth and weſt ſides are very rocky; and weſtward, not far from the ſhore, are thoſe rocks called the Needles, from their ſharpneſs. Farther to the ſouthward are the Shingles: at both which places the iſland is inacceſſible; and it is fortified by art towards the ſouth-eaſt, where it is almoſt level.

The town of Newport, the principal in the iſland, is a very antient borough, and a large populous place, greatly enriched by its plenty and commerce. Cowes river is navigable by barges to Newport quay, which extends itſelf round great part of the town, and renders their ſhipping goods from the ſtore-houſes very commodious; the ſtreets are regular and uniform,

meeting at right angles. The corn, beaſt, and butter markets are kept in diſtinct ſquares, very large and commodious. The buildings are greatly improved, but neither grand nor regular. The church is a large building, with a ſquare tower; and the inhabitants have lately erected an organ, and otherwiſe greatly decorated it: yet this church is but a chapel of eaſe to Cariſbrook, a ſmall village about a mile from Newport, and famous for a caſtle, built about the time of the Norman conqueſt, which was the reſidence of the antient lords of the iſland: king Charles I. was confined here, until removed to Hurſt caſtle. Cowes, a remarkable port and harbour, is at the mouth of Newport river: here is a caſtle built by Henry VIII. and alſo a fine ſaltern. St. Helena lies at the eaſt end of the iſland, twelve miles from Newport. It is only remarkable for its road, which is large enough to contain the whole Britiſh navy.

The town of Peel, ſituated on the weſtern coaſt, is a place of conſiderable trade. Upon a ſmall iſland cloſe to the town is Peel caſtle, one of the ſtrongeſt in the world, and has a garriſon in it. The iſland on which it ſtands is a ſtupendous rock, inacceſſible from all quarters but that of the town, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow ſtreight, fordable in low tides. Within one of the churches is a chapel appropriated to the uſe of the biſhop; and underneath the chapel is a dungeon or priſon for offenders, one of the moſt dreadful places of confinement imaginable. The magnificence of the caſtle itſelf is ſaid to exceed that of any modern ſtructure in the world; the largeneſs and loftineſs of the rooms, the fine echoes reſounding through them, the many winding galleries; the proſpect of the ſea and ſhips, which, by reaſon of the vaſt height, appearing like buoys floating on the waves, affect the mind of the ſpectator with equal aſtoniſhment and pleaſure.

The Iſle of Man, though held by the Britiſh crown, was, till of late, no part of the kingdom of Great Britain; but was governed by its own laws and cuſtoms under the hereditary dominion of a lord, who formerly had the title of king, and who, though he long ago waved that title, was to the laſt inveſted with regal rights and prerogatives. But in the year 1765, for the further and more effectually preventing the miſchiefs ariſing to the revenue and commerce of Great Britain and Ireland, from the illicit and clandeſtine trade carried on to and from the Iſle of Man, it was thought expedient to veſt in the crown all rights, juriſdictions, and intereſts in and over the ſaid iſland, and all its dependencies holden by the proprietors the duke and dutcheſs of Athol; who then ſurrendered the ſame, excepting only their landed property, and the patronage of the biſhopric of Sodor and Man, the temporalities of the ſame when vacant, and all patronages and eccleſiaſtical benefices. Upon this annexation of the iſland, the ſum of ſeventy thouſand pounds was paid as full compenſation to the proprietors, according to their own propoſals to the commiſſioners of the treaſury. The inducement for giving ſo large a ſum was, probably, the clear revenue of the iſle for ten years, from 1754 to 1763, which, having been laid before parliament, appeared, at the medium, to be ſeven thouſand two hundred and ninety-three pounds and ſixpence halfpenny per annum. The contract was accordingly executed by both parties, under the authority of parliament, April 19, 1765.

The Weſtern Iſles, or Hebrides, are ſcattered in the Deucaledonian ſea, to the north-weſt of Scotland, of which kingdom they conſtitute a part. They are ſituated between the fifty-fifth and fifty-ninth degree north latitude, are computed to exceed three hundred in number, and contain about forty-eight thouſand inhabitants. No country abounds more with the neceſſaries of life, and at leſs labour or charge, than the Hebrides. They have fleſh and fiſh in prodigious plenty. Their cattle of all ſorts, as cows, ſheep, hogs, and goats, are exceeding numerous and prolific, ſmall indeed, (as are their horſes) but of a delicious taſte: ſo are their deer, which freely range in herds on their mountains. No place can compare with them for tame and wild fowl, there being of the latter no where in the world a greater diverſity, many ſorts of them extremely beautiful, and rare, or utterly unknown elſewhere. The like may be ſaid of the various amphibious animals. Numberleſs are their fountains and ſprings, rivers, rivulets, and lakes, very wholſome in their waters, and ſuperabounding with fiſh, eſpecially trout and ſalmon; and no ſeas in Europe are better ſtored, not only with herrings, but all other kinds of fiſh, from the ſhrimp to the whale. No harbours or bays are ſuperior to theirs, either for number or conveniency: add to this, their variety of excellent roots and plants, particularly thoſe of marine growth, all of them ſerving for food or phyſic. Their paſtures are ſo kindly, that they might live on milk alone, with that inconceivable quantity of eggs which they yearly gather off the deſart rocks and iſlets. Bread is plentiful enough among them, and the ground is generally allowed to be much richer than on the Scottiſh continent; ſome parts of which are often ſupplied with corn from hence. The inhabitants are of the ſame race with thoſe who live in the Highlands of Scotland, ſpeak the ſame language, wear the ſame dreſs, and obſerve the ſame cuſtoms; with this difference, that they are more ſimple, induſtrious, and ſincere, than their neighbours of the main land. They are in general ſtrong, vigorous, and healthy, their conſtitution being ſteeled by labour, and preſerved by temperance in their diet.

The Highlanders of ſuperior condition live like their neighbours; but the common people are wretchedly lodged in paltry cottages or cabins built of looſe ſtones or mud, and thatched with ſtraw; their partitions are no other than a kind of hurdle, plaſtered with clay; they have neither glaſs in their windows, nor any other chimney than a hole in the middle of the roof, through which the ſmoke finds its way. Theſe people are utter ſtrangers to cleanlineſs; they are extremely ſluttiſh in their houſes, and naſty in their perſons: and this impurity is, in all likelihood, one great cauſe of that inveterate itch which infects the greateſt part of them.

St. Kilda, one of the Hebrides, is only five miles in circumference, and ſituated in fifty-eight degrees of north latitude. The whole iſland is one hard rock, divided into four high mountains, thinly covered with black mould, except on the tops, where the ſoil is three feet deep. The hills are cloathed with ſhort graſs, which yields good paſturage to the horſes, cattle, and ſheep; and their vallies of arable land produce large crops of excellent barley. St. Kilda is one of the ſtrongeſt natural fortreſſes in the known world, being inacceſſible in every place but at that rock, which might be defended againſt any force by looſe ſtones hurled from the impending mountain of Oterveaul. On the weſt ſide of the iſland there is a ſmall bay, in which ſome veſſels take ſhelter when the wind is at ſouth, or blows from the north-eaſt: but the ſea is generally ſo impetuous all round, that it frequently removes fragments of rocks and ſtones of a prodigious weight.

Here are great numbers of ſea fowl, which may be diſtinguiſhed into ſeveral different ſpecies: among which are the guer fowl, and the ſolan gooſe.

The people of this iſland, amounting to about two hundred ſouls, are originally deſcended from the inhabitants of the Haines and the adjacent iſles: like theſe they ſpeak the Erſe language in great purity, and have for ſome time been proteſtants of the church of Scotland, from whence a miniſter is ſent to them. They live together in a ſmall village, ſituated in a bottom among hills, and compoſed of low wretched cottages, the thatch and roof being ſecured by ſtraw ropes, with ſtones hanging at the end of them. The number of ſheep on this and the neighbouring iſlands may amount to two thouſand; and their cows, which are very ſmall, do not exceed one hundred. All the animals on the main land, including dogs, cats, and even wild fowl, are ſpotted.

The arable land of this iſland is divided into ten equal parts, and theſe again are ſubdivided, according to the number of families. They manure the land with a compoſt of turf-aſhes, mixed with ſtraw and urine; and add to this the bones and entrails of the ſea fowl. They plow with a ſmall crooked inſtrument; ſow their barley very thick; and reap an harveſt twenty-fold. The ſea-coaſt furniſhes them with plenty of cod, ling, mackarel, turbot, herring, and all the other ſpecies of fiſh common to the ſea; here are likewiſe otters and ſeals: but their chief dependence for food and gain, is upon the ſea-fowl, which they catch many different ways; but their employment ſubjects them to the moſt imminent dangers; for they are obliged to climb rocks, the very ſight of which fills with horror the mind of a ſtranger.

Lewis, or Long iſland, is ſixty miles to the weſtward of St. Kilda: it extends one hundred miles in length from north to ſouth, and from thirteen to fourteen in breadth, conſiſting of a great number of iſles and rocks, and parted by the ſea into two diviſions, called Lewis and Harries; the former of which lies weſtward of the latter.

Harries is an iſland ſeparated by a channel from Lewis: it extends about twenty-four miles in length, and in ſome places about ſix miles in breadth. The air and climate are the ſame with thoſe of Lewis: the face of the ground is rocky and mountainous, covered with graſs and heath: on the weſt ſide, however, the land is more flat and arable, producing naturally abundance of clover and daiſy, which in the ſummer perfume the air with an agreeable fragrance. There are divers freſh water lakes in this iſland, abounding with trout, eels, and ſalmon. The ſoil is in general dry and ſandy; but when manured with ſea-ware, yields very great harveſts of oats, rye, and barley.

The iſle of Sky may be ranked among the largeſt iſlands of the Hebrides: it was ſo called from Skianach, which, in the Erſe dialect, ſignifies winged, becauſe the two promontories of Valerneſs and Trotterneſs, by which it is bounded on the north-weſt and north-eaſt, are ſuppoſed to reſemble wings. The iſland lies between the ſhire of Roſs and the weſtern part

SOUTH AMERICA

Surinam ... Dutch
Cayenne ... France
Brazil ... Portugal
Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, Paraguay ... Spain
Falkland I.s ... England

ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTHERN OCEAN
NORTH SEA
AFRICA
CAPE VERD Is
C. Verd
TERRA FIRMA
NEW GRANADA
GUIANA
AMAZONIA
BRAZIL
PARAGUAY
CHILI
PATAGONIA
Pampas
Puelches
Tapayos
Tupinambas
Equinoctial Line
Tropic of Capricorn
Meridian of London
GALLIPAGOS ISLES
Culpepper I.
Wenman I.
Abingdon I.
Albemarle I.
Narborough I.
Norfolk I.
Ring Charles I.
Cocos I.
Trepied I.
Recreation I.
Ascention I.
Trinidad I.
Fernando I.
Tristan de Cunha
Terra Australis
Land seen by Capt. Davis in 1686
Staaten I.
Falkland Isles
Beauchene I.
Pitos I.
Sexenberg I.
Juan Fernandez Is
Androse I.
St. Felix I.
Martinico
Barbadoes
Granada
Tobago
Trinidad
Margaritta
Curazao
Bonaire
Aves I.
Orinoco Mouth
Paria
Cape Baxos
Cape Roque
Cape St. Augustin
Bahia or All Saints
Rio Janeiro
Cape Frio
Cape St. Thomas
Cape St. Ann
Cape St. Vincent
Cape Horn
Falso Cape Horn
Le Maire Str.
Str. of Magellan
Bay de Nuestra Senora
Port English
Port Governador
Port Desire
Port St. Julian
Port St. Peter
Buenos Ayres
Rio de la Plata
Rio Janeiro
Rio Grande
Rio de la Hacha
Rio de la Magdalena
Rio de Canoa
Rio del Valle de la Trinidad
Rio Negro
Rio Colorado
Rio Paraguay
Rio Parana
Rio Uruguay
Rio St. Francis
Rio St. Peter
Rio Madeira
Rio Tapajos
Rio Xingu
Rio Tocantins
Rio Maranon
Rio Napo
Rio Putumayo
Rio Yapura
Rio Negro
Rio Branco
Rio Parima
Rio Caroni
Rio Orinoco
Rio Apure
Rio Meta
Rio Guaviare
Rio Magdalena
Rio Cauca
Rio Sinu
Rio Atrato
Rio Chagres
Rio Tabasco
Rio Alvarado
Rio Coatzacoalcos
Rio Grijalva
Rio Usumasinta
Rio Motagua
Rio Ulua
Rio Segovia
Rio Nicaragua
Rio San Juan
Rio Chagres
Rio Tuyra
Rio Atrato
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Rio Magdalena
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Rio Ulua
Rio Motagua
Rio Usumasinta
Rio Grijalva
Rio Coatzacoalcos
Rio Alvarado
Rio Tabasco

SCALES.
British Statute Miles.
British & French Marine Leagues.
Spanish Leagues

SOUTH AMERICA
agreeable to the
most approved
MAPS and CHARTS
By Mr. Kitchen.

West Longit: from London 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 Est Longitude

of Lewis, extending forty miles in length from north to ſouth; in ſome places twenty, and in others thirty in breadth, the circumference of the whole amounting to about one hundred. This iſland is alſo compoſed of many different iſlands and rocks; and is divided between proprietors; the ſouthern part belongs to the laird Macleod, ſaid to be lineally deſcended from Leod, ſon to the black prince of Man: the northern diſtrict, or barony of Trotterneſs, is the property of a Macdonald, whoſe anceſtor was Donald, king or lord of the iſles, and chief of the numerous clan of Macdonalds, who are counted the moſt warlike of all the Highlanders. Sky is part of the ſhire of Javerneſs, and formerly belonged to the dioceſe of the iſles: on the ſouth, it is parted from the main land by a channel three leagues in breadth, though at the ferry of Glenelly it is ſo narrow, that a man may be heard calling for the boat, from one ſide to the other. This iſland is well provided with a variety of excellent bays and harbours, and is ſurrounded by inferior iſles, among which are Soa-Brettil, Oronſa, Pabbay, Scalpa, Surah, Gigay, Iſlay and Bute.

But the moſt celebrated of all the weſtern iſlands, is Jona, likewiſe called St. Columb-hill, from St. Columba, who came hither from Ireland, and lies buried here. The iſland ſtretches two miles in length, from ſouth to north, in the neighbourhood of Mull, and is about a mile broad from eaſt to weſt. One end of it is rocky and barren: the other plain, arable, and fruitful.

In the Caledonian ſea lie the Orcades, or Orkney iſles, which are about thirty in number, but not all inhabited, the greateſt part being ſmall holms that produce nothing but paſturage for ſheep and goats. They are ſituated eighteen leagues from Scotland, between the fifty-eighth and ſixtieth degree of latitude, and in longitude from London between one degree thirty minutes and two degrees fifty minutes, and are divided on the ſouth from Caithneſs, the moſt northern point of Scotland, by the Pentland or Pictland Frith, from twelve to ſixteen miles in breadth. The principal of them are known by the denominations of South Ronaldſha, Swinna, Hoy, Burra, Lambholm, Flotta, Faira, Cava, Gramſey, Mainland, Copinſha, Stupenſha, Damſey, Inhallo, Stronſa, Papa-ſtronſa, Sanda, north Ronaldſha, Eda, Rouſa, Wyre, Garſa, Egleſh, north Faira, Weſtra, Papa-Weſtra.

The chief of the Shetland iſlands are, Mainland, Bruſſa, the Skerries, Burray, Whalſey, Vuſt, Yell, Feſſar, &c.

Mainland, extending ſixty miles in length, and twenty in breadth, is indented by a great number of bays, and abounds with moſſes, bogs, and mountains, ſo that it is more adapted for paſturage than corn: nevertheleſs the low grounds near the ſhore produce oats and barley. On the eaſt ſide of the iſland ſtands Lerwick, the principal town, conſiſting of about three hundred families. Towards the weſt is ſituated Scalloway, which, though very ſmall, is the ſeat of judicature; and here likewiſe the preſbytery of Scotland aſſemble. The iſland of Braſſa, ſituated on the eaſtward of Mainland, is about five miles long, and two in breadth; has ſome arable ground, and two churches; but is chiefly remarkable for its ſound, in which the great herring-fiſhery is carried on. The landlords here are conſiderable gainers, by letting out their ground and houſes to the Dutch and Hamburghers. The Skerries, Burray, Whalſey, and Vuſt, are inconſiderable iſlands, the largeſt and laſt not exceeding eight miles in length: but all of them are provided with churches, and in Vuſt there are three good harbours.

Yell is ſixteen miles in length, is indented like the figure of 8, has three churches, and ſeveral chapels, but the country is mooriſh and barren.

Feſſar, or Fetlor, five miles in length, is remarkable only for the ruins of ſome watch-towers which the natives call Picts houſes: they are from twenty to thirty feet high, twelve broad, and tapering to the top. The natural hiſtory of theſe iſlands, with the character, cuſtoms, &c. reſembling thoſe of the Orcades and Hebrides already deſcribed, it is unneceſſary to repeat them here.

The iſlands in the Britiſh channel, ſituated near the French coaſt, are Jerſey, Guernſey, Alderney, and Sark.

The iſland of Jerſey, known to the antient Romans, is ſituated eighteen miles weſt of Normandy. The north ſide is inacceſſible by reaſon of lofty cliffs, but the ſouth is almoſt level with the water. The higher midland parts are well planted, particularly with apple-trees, from which great quantities of cyder are made. The vallies are fertile, and well cultivated, and the paſtures feed great quantities of cattle, ſheep, &c. The inhabitants apply themſelves, in time of peace, to the improvement of commerce, and more particularly to the manufacture of ſtockings, ſale of honey, &c. which is here very exquiſite. In war time they have in general a concern in privateering, for which the ſituation is admirable. The French, in the late war, made a deſcent on this iſland, but their army was defeated by the garriſon, and made priſoners of war. Jerſey is about twelve miles in length, hath a healthy air, and contains about twenty thouſand inhabitants. The governor is appointed by the Britiſh crown, but the civil juriſdiction is inveſted in a bailiff and twelve jurats. The capital town, St. Helier, is handſome, and contains about four hundred houſes. The language is French, corrupted by an intermixture of Engliſh.

The iſland of Guernſey, in length thirteen miles and an half, and nearly of the ſame breadth, contains ten pariſhes, which, however, have only eight miniſters, four of the pariſhes being united; and Alderney and Sark, which are appendages, having one a piece. This iſland, though naturally finer than Jerſey, is neither ſo populous, nor ſo well cultivated. It is, however, a healthful place, and fruitful in corn and paſture, but has only one church. The people in war time, as in Jerſey, are fond of privateering: the only harbour is St. Peter le Port, which is guarded by two forts, one called the Old Caſtle, the other Caſtle Cornet. The inhabitants ſpeak French, it having been a part of Normandy, and is ſtill governed by Norman laws.

The iſland of Alderney is a very healthful place, fruitful in corn and paſture, and remarkable for the fine breed of ſmall cows. It is only ſeparated from the coaſt of Normandy by a narrow ſtreight, called the Race of Alderney: it has only one church. The inhabitants live together in a town of the ſame name, the iſland being but eight miles in circuit.

The little iſle of Sark lies between the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey on the coaſt of Normandy in France: it is leſs than the former, has a fine air, and is fertile. The three laſt of theſe iſlands are computed to contain about twenty thouſand people, and all the four are part of the Norman patrimony, being the only remains of that part of France formerly conquered by the Britiſh arms.

ICELAND, MEDITERRANEAN, and ADRIATIC ISLANDS.

Containing a Deſcription of the above Iſlands, their Boundaries, Extent, Situation, Natural Hiſtory, Inhabitants, Laws, Cuſtoms, &c.

ICELAND is about four hundred miles long, and one hundred and fifty broad: it is ſituated in the Atlantic ocean, between ſixty-three and ſixty-eight degrees north latitude, and between ten and twenty-ſix degrees weſt longitude. The greater part of the iſland is mountainous, ſtony, and barren, but in ſome places there are excellent paſtures, and the graſs has a fine ſmell. The ice, which gets looſe from the more northern country in May, brings with it a large quantity of wood, and ſeveral animals, ſuch as foxes, wolves, and bears. For two months together the ſun never ſets, and in the winter it never riſes for the ſame ſpace, at leaſt not entirely.

The iſland is well watered with large and ſmall rivers that flow from the mountains, beſides rivulets and large lakes, all of which abound with excellent fiſh. There are no foreſts in any part of the iſland, but this defect is in a great meaſure compenſated by large quantities of fine timber that come floating on ſhore on different parts of the ſea coaſt. The natural productions of Iceland, ſuch as quadrupeds, birds, inſects, and fiſh, reſemble thoſe of Norway, Greenland, &c. already deſcribed.

There are ſome exceeding lofty mountains, which are always covered with ice and ſnow. The inhabitants live in the vallies between them, and in thoſe near the coaſt are plains covered with verdure: but notwithſtanding the intenſe coldneſs of this iſland, earthquakes and volcanos have been more known here than in much warmer climates. The former have ſeveral times laid the country deſolate, particularly in 1734, 1752 and 1755, when fiery eruptions broke out of the earth. Many of the ſnowy mountains have alſo gradually become volcanoes. The moſt famous of theſe burning mountains is that called Heela, which is ſeated in the ſouthernmoſt part of the iſland, not far from the ſea. It has frequently ſent forth flames, and a torrent of burning matter. Its eruptions have been very frequent, eſpecially in 1693, when they were moſt dreadful, and occaſioned terrible devaſtations, the aſhes being thrown all round this iſland to the diſtance of more than one hundred miles; but ſince that time Heela has been free from eruption. It takes up four hours to aſcend from the foot of this mountain to its ſummit; and on the north-weſt is a large chaſm, reaching from the top almoſt to the bottom.

Eruptions from other mountains have broke out ſince thoſe of Heela have been ſtopped. The huge mountains of Crabla on the 17th of May, 1724, began to eject in a terrible manner ſmoak, fire, cinders and ſtones, which were followed by a fiery ſtream, like melted metal. The lava continued to move ſlowly on

on or about eight or nine miles as far as the lake of Mynat, into which it diſcharged itſelf, but did not ceaſe till the end of September 1729, when the eruptions of the mountains ſubſided. They were, however, ſoon followed by the eruptions of three of the adjacent mountains.

In this county are found ſtones of various colours, but no marble. It likewiſe produces a kind of cryſtal, a large quantity of pumice-ſtone, and, near the volcano, two ſorts of agate. It is alſo certainly rich in minerals, though there are no mines worked in the country. The people find, even above ground, large lumps of ſilver, copper, and iron ore, ſo rich, that they are melted by a common wood fire, and the metal made into various utenſils. Sulphur is the principal metal of this iſland, great quantities of which were formerly exported to Copenhagen and other countries, but that branch of trade has entirely ceaſed for ſome time.

The inhabitants of Iceland are well made, and poſſeſs a conſiderable ſhare of bodily ſtrength, though they ſeldom live to a very old age. In general they are ſober, honeſt, docile, and induſtrious; but, like all others, who dwell in cold countries, they are fond of drinking ſpirituous liquors, though few are ſo circumſtanced as to procure any conſiderable quantity. They are ſubject to various diſorders, particularly the rheumatiſm, fevers, aſthma, and conſumption; but the leproſy, or rather a kind of hereditary ſcurvy, is the prevailing diſeaſe. The dreſs both of the men and women reſembles that worn by the Norwegians. The men in fiſhing wear a garment of ſheep-ſkin over their cloaths, and this they frequently ſoften by rubbing it over with fiſh liver. Their chief employment is fiſhing, to which they bring up their children as ſoon as they have ſtrength to row about.

Their houſes nearly reſemble thoſe in Norway, with this difference, that as they are not ſo well ſupplied with timber, they make more uſe of ſtones, turf, and mud walls. The better ſort poſſeſs tolerable houſes, well furniſhed. The walls are comfortably thick and warm, and the roofs either boarded or thatched.

Theſe people having been originally a colony from Norway, they ſtill ſpeak the old Norwegian dialect, though they have adopted a great number of terms from the Scots, with whom they heretofore maintained a conſiderable traffic. The Lutheran doctrine is the only religion here tolerated. The country is divided into two biſhopricks; namely, the ſee of Skalholt for the ſouth, and that of Hoalum for the north. The revenue of each biſhop amounts to about two thouſand rix dollars; from which, however, he muſt maintain the rector and corrector, the miniſter of the cathedral church, and a certain number of ſcholars. At the time of the Reformation, great part of the church revenues was ſecularized, and now belong to the king of Denmark. The churches are in general low, and but indifferently decorated; nevertheleſs they are clean, decent, and commodious.

The inhabitants of this iſland are ruled by a governor called Staffſamptmand, or rather by his deputy the Amptmand; the former is generally choſen by the king from the Daniſh nobility, and reſides at Copenhagen; but the latter always lives in Iceland, at the king's palace of Reſſeſted, on a ſalary of four hundred rix dollars. His majeſty likewiſe appoints a receiver, who collects all the taxes and revenues, and tranſmits them to the treaſury. Beſides the ſteward, there are Syſſelmen, who farm the king's taxes in certain diſtricts, and act as juſtices of the peace, each within his own province.

The king's revenues ariſe from taxes and dues, an annual ſum paid by the company of merchants, ſecularized abbey lands, and other royal demeſnes farmed out to the natives. Law-ſuits, in ſpiritual matters, or concerning freehold property, are determined by the Norwegian laws; but in every diſpute relative to meum and tuum, the old Iceland laws take place. There are two judges, called langmand, who preſide over the ſouthern and northern diviſions, and ſometimes deputies are allowed. There is no other legal method of puniſhing men with death than beheading or hanging; the women, condemned to die, are ſewed up in a ſack, and drowned. In ſpiritual caſes, the deputy-governor ſits as judge, with the deans and clergy as his aſſeſſors.

The commerce of this iſland, with reſpect to its exports, conſiſts of dried fiſh, ſalted meat, butter, train oil, coarſe woollen cloth, ſtockings, gloves, eider-down feathers, raw wool, ſheep-ſkins, lamb-ſkins, and fox-ſkins. The imports are, timber, fiſhing lines and hooks, tobacco, bread, horſe-ſhoes, brandy, wine, ſalt, linen, and a few other neceſſaries and ſuperfluities for perſons of higher rank.

The Danes, by an excluſive charter, monopolize the whole trade of Iceland. This company maintains factories at all the harbours in the iſland, where they exchange the foreign goods for the merchandize of the country; and as the balance is in favour of the Icelanders, they pay the overplus in Daniſh money, which is the only current coin in this iſland. The weights and meaſures nearly reſemble the Daniſh.

In treating of the iſlands in the Mediterranean, we ſhall begin with a deſcription of Ivica and Fermentora, which were called Pithyuſæ by the Greeks, from the vaſt quantities of pines they produced. The former ſeparately was called Ebuſus, and the other Ophiuſa and Collubraria. Fermentora, ſix miles north of Ivica, is ſmall, and at preſent uninhabited. Theſe iſlands lie about thirty-ſix miles weſt of Capé St. Martin on the coaſt of Spain. Ivica is about forty miles long, and twenty-two broad, and very mountainous, but not unfruitful, where it is cultivated. The commodities are ſalt and figs; the principal place is Ivica, a ſmall town, with a fort and harbour, and the reſidence of the governor, who is ſubordinate to the viceroy of Majorca.

There is another little iſland, called Cabrera, ſituated ſouth of Majorca. It takes it name from the multitude of goats found upon it: it is a receptacle for baniſhed perſons, and has a ſmall garriſon and caſtle to defend the entrance of the harbour.

The iſland of Majorca is the neareſt to the Spaniſh coaſt of any of theſe iſlands: it is ſixty miles in length, and forty in breadth, abounds in corn, cattle, horſes, wine, oil, honey, ſaffron, deer, rabbets, wild fowl, &c. and is plentifully ſupplied with fiſh. Here are four capes, viz. Pedra eaſt, Groſſer weſt, Salmas ſouth, and Termentor north. It has watch-towers all round it. Towards the north and weſt it is mountainous, but has ſeveral good harbours, with plenty of water. The air is wholſome, but very hot and dry in ſummer. A conſiderable body of horſe and foot is kept here for the defence of the iſland. The language of the better ſort is Spaniſh, but that of the common people is a medley of Spaniſh, Latin, Greek, and Arabic.

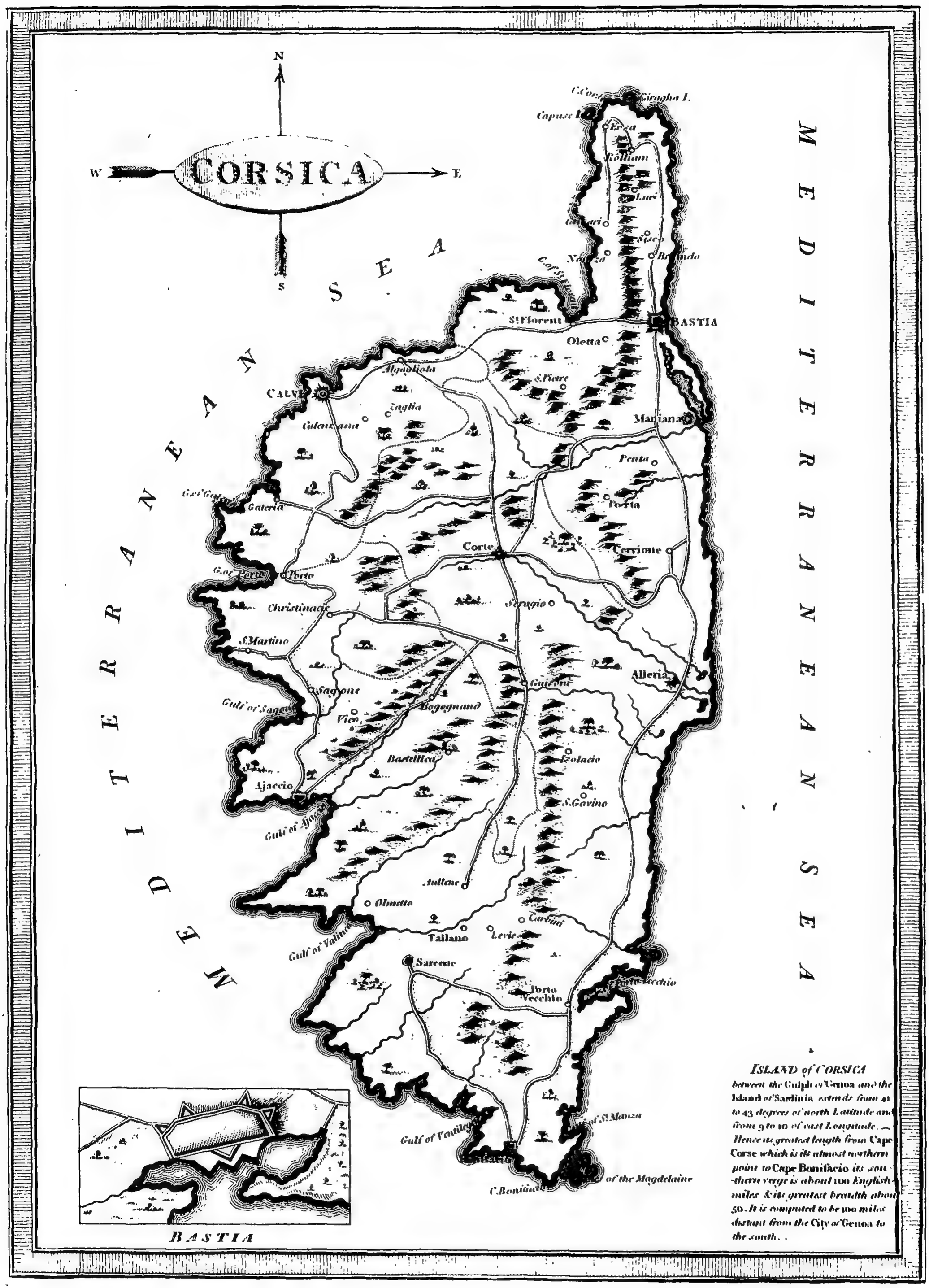
The principal town, Majorca, antiently Palma, which ſtands on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the iſland, on a bay between the capes, and is a large and well fortified town, the reſidence of the viceroy, the ſeat of the court of inquiſition and other courts, and has a revenue of twenty thouſand ducats per annum. The inhabitants are computed at ten thouſand. Here are a great many churches, a ſtately cathedral, an univerſity, ſeveral hoſpitals, handſome ſtreets and ſquares; of the laſt, there is one called Born, where the bull-fights and other ſhows are exhibited.

The iſland of Minorca lies thirty-three miles eaſt-north-eaſt of Majorca. Its greateſt length from eaſt to weſt is thirty-eight miles, and its breadth fifteen. The air is moiſt, but never exceeding cold or hot. Here are lead mines, plenty of fiſh, ſalt, fine marble, rabbets, ſheep, honey, wax, capers, oil, cotton, wine, ſome of which is excellent, fine acorns, opuntia, palm trees, which, however, bear no fruit, myrtles, with a vaſt variety of petrified ſhells, and a great deal of cattle. The water is ſaid to be of an indifferent quality. The inhabitants, like the Spaniards, are too proud and lazy to cultivate the ground in a proper manner, and conſequently have but little corn. They are computed at about twenty thouſand, have natural turns to poetry, love, muſic and dancing, and, like their anceſtors, are expert ſlingers.

The capital, Citadella, lies on the weſt coaſt, where the governor reſides. It is a ſmall place, but well fortified, and chiefly inhabited by the Engliſh. The harbour of Port Mahon is one of the fineſt in Europe (both for its capaciouſneſs and ſecurity from wind and enemies) being four miles long, and above half a mile in breadth. The town is ſmall, but has a briſk trade. Near it is St. Philip's caſtle (which, with the town and harbour, lie at the ſouth-eaſt end of this iſland,) is a ſquare fort, which has always a good garriſon.

In 1756, the French got poſſeſſion of this iſland, the Engliſh garriſon in Fort St. Philip's not having been duly ſupported, reinforced, and ſupplied by Admiral Byng, who was ſent to its relief. The combined forces of France and Spain again took it in 1782, and, by the treaty concluded in 1783, it was ceded to his catholic majeſty.

The iſland of Corſica, between the gulph of Genoa and the iſland of Sardinia, extends from forty-one to forty-three degrees of north latitude, and from nine to ten degrees of eaſt longitude. Hence its greateſt length from Cape Corſo, which is its utmoſt northern point, to Cape Bonifacio, its utmoſt ſouthern extremity is about one hundred Engliſh miles, and its greateſt breadth about fifty. It is computed to be one hundred miles diſtant from the city of Genoa to the ſouth, and is divided into the country on this ſide and beyond the mountains, which are again ſubdivided into thirty-eight cantons, called pieves by the natives. Being for the moſt part mountainous, woody, dry and ſtony, it has little arable land. Some of the low grounds and vallies, however, yield corn, wine, figs, almonds, cheſnuts, olives, and other fruit trees. Here are ſome ſalt-works, and hot baths on the iſland, with cryſtals, iron and allum: here is alſo a good breed of cattle and horſes, and the woods and foreſts abound with deer and other game, together with honey and wax.



ISLAND of CORSICA

between the Gulph of Genoa *and the* Island of Sardinia *extends from* 41 *to* 43 *degrees of north Latitude and from* 9 *to* 10 *of east Longitude.— Hence its greatest length from* Cape Corse *which is its utmost northern point to* Cape Bonifacio *its southern verge is about* 100 *English miles & its greatest breadth about* 50. *It is computed to be* 100 *miles distant from the* City of Genoa *to the south.*

Corſica is but thinly inhabited, but the clergy are very numerous, compared to the reſt of the people, as the Franciſcans, Capuchins and Servetes, have no leſs than ſeventy-five convents. It belonged to the Genoeſe, but the natives, on account of their tyranny, having for many years taken up arms againſt them, that ſtate ſurrendered its right to the French king, under whoſe dominion it now remains. General Paoli, who long commanded them in their ſtruggles for freedom, now reſides in England, and has a penſion from the Britiſh court.

The principal places are, 1. Baſtia, the capital, ſituated on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland, twenty-two miles ſouth of Cape Corſe, and ſeventy-ſix north of Cape Bonifacio. It is the ſee of a biſhop, has a good harbour and caſtle, and is pretty well fortified.

2. The town of San Fiorenzo, ſituated alſo on the northern ſide of the iſland, on a gulf to which it gives name, has a good haven, with ſome fortifications, and is the reſidence of a biſhop; but its inhabitants are few, on account of the unwholeſomeneſs of the air.

3. The town of Bonifacio, which is ſmall, but well peopled, ſtands on the ſouthern coaſt of the iſland. 4. Porto Veccio, a little ſea port town on the eaſtern coaſt.

5. Ajazzo, by ſome eſteemed the capital of the iſland, ſtands on the weſtern coaſt by the river Gravone, and on the ſouth ſide of a gulf, to which it gives name. It is an epiſcopal ſee, a place of good trade, and well peopled. 6. Corto, on the Golo, is alſo an epiſcopal ſee, and is defended by a ſtrong caſtle and wall.

The iſland of Sardinia, one hundred and fifty miles weſt of Leghorn, one hundred and ſixty in length, and eighty in breadth, has but an indifferent air, yet the ſoil is fruitful, and abounds in corn, wine, oil, and fruit: here are alſo plenty of cattle, game, buffaloes, bears, and deer, ſome of which have fine ſpotted ſkins; gold, ſilver, lead, iron, ſulphur, allum, &c. The commodities, excluſive of the productions already mentioned, are coral, linen, ſilk, wool, hides, and cheeſe; and the whole is enjoyed under the title of king, by a prince of the Savoy family. The inhabitants are indolent, and diſſolute in their manners; conſequently the country is not ſo well cultivated as it might be. The religion is Roman Catholic, and the language Spaniſh. The only venomous creature is a kind of ſpider.

The chief town, Cagliari, is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, and on the declivity of a hill; it is divided into high and low; the former being handſome and well built, but the latter poor and unhealthy. The town contains ſeveral convents: the cathedral is magnificent; the archbiſhop and viceroy reſide here; the port is ſpacious, and defended by a battery and caſtle.

By an oppoſite courſe of the rivers Sacro and Tirſo, this iſland is nearly cut into two equal parts or provinces; the one called Il Capo de Cagliari, and the other Il Capo de Saſſari, or Lugedori. There are a great many ports, gulfs, and bays in it, with ſeveral ſtrong towns, a great number of villages, three archbiſhoprics, and four biſhoprics. The clergy, both ſecular and regular, have great privileges, incomes, and immunities. The only univerſity is that of Cagliari. The revenues of the iſland are ſaid to exceed the charges of its government and ſupport. A great many ſmaller iſlands lie about Sardinia.

The iſland of Capri, or Caprea, is much taken notice of for the noble ruins on it. It is about four miles long, and one broad, and is ſituated at the entrance of the gulf of Naples, about three miles from the continent. This iſle was the reſidence of the emperor Auguſtus for ſome time, and afterwards of Tiberius for many years. The principal ruins and remains of antiquity are at the extremity of the eaſtern promontory. It contains about one thouſand five hundred inhabitants, who are exempt from all taxes, and belongs to the province of Lovoro, in the kingdom of Naples. There are ſeveral ſprings of freſh water in it, and in a delightful valley between the mountains, at the two extremities, ſtands a city of the ſame name with the iſland, which is the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe revenue ariſes chiefly from the prodigious flights of quails that come thither at certain ſeaſons, particularly in March.

The iſland of Iſchia is a ſmall but pleaſant place, lying on the Neapolitan coaſt, about two miles from the cape of Meſſina, and twenty-five from Naples. Moſt of it is ſurrounded with high, craggy, and inacceſſible rocks, which ſhelter it from the winds, and defend it from invaders. Some parts of it are rich and delightful, yielding all manner of delicious fruits, and excellent wines, but others are diſmal and barren. It was antiently called Inarime, and was very ſubject to earthquakes. There are a number of pleaſant towns and villages in it, and alſo ſeveral hot baths and mineral waters.

The iſland of Sicily, the moſt conſiderable in the Mediterranean, is divided from Italy by a narrow ſtraight, called the Faro of Meſſina. The tides here flow irregularly and violently. The rock, antiently called Scylla, and now Cape Seiglio, is on the Calabrian ſide, and the whirlpool, formerly called Charybdis, lies not far from Meſſina, and is now denominated Caloſara.

This iſland enjoys a ſalubrious air, and the ſoil is ſo fertile, that it is ſtiled the granary of Italy. It produces abundance of corn, wine, oil, fruits, ſugar, honey, ſaffron, wax, ſilk, &c. ſome gold, ſilver, iron, allum, vitriol, ſaltpetre, and mineral ſalt. The mountains yield emeralds, jaſper, agate, porphyry, lapis lazuli, and a ſtone called catochite, of a greeniſh ſpeckled colour, which grows ſoft by the warmth of one's hand, ſticking to it like glue, and is an excellent antidote againſt the ſting of ſcorpions, and ſome other poiſonous inſects. Here are plenty of excellent fiſh, among which are the peſec ſpada, or ſword-fiſh, and tunnies, and a good deal of coral is found upon the coaſt. Great quantities of raw or manufactured ſilk are exported from Meſſina, where a conſul from almoſt every nation in Europe reſides, to manage and protect the trade of the nation to which he belongs.

In this iſland are ſeveral rivers and good ſprings, but few of the rivers are navigable, having but a ſhort courſe, and deſcending precipitately from the mountains, the moſt noted of which is Mount Ætna, now called Monte Gibello, or Mongibello, a volcano, whoſe eruptions have often proved fatal to the neighbouring country. The eruptions of Mount Ætna are generally preceded by an earthquake, which often does more damage than the eruptions, which will appear from the following authentic account tranſmitted hither from Florence, dated Feb. 25, 1783: "On the 5th of this month there happened a tremendous and dreadful earthquake at Meſſina, which has entirely deſtroyed that beautiful city, together with moſt of its inhabitants, amounting, it is ſaid, to near forty thouſand ſouls. The citadel, the forts that commanded the ſea, the magnificent port, the centre of commerce of Sicily, the ſuperb edifices, the public monuments, are overthrown, and all the grandeur thereof vaniſhed away. The oppoſite coaſt of Calabria has greatly ſuffered, and it is computed that no leſs than one hundred and thirty towns have been deſtroyed. Several perſons of high rank, and a great number of families of diſtinction are totally loſt, and nothing left of a great city but the ruins, watered by the tears of the wretched ſurvivors." Mount Ætna is ſeventy miles in circuit, and ſo high, that it harbours many wild beaſts; at the bottom are corn fields, and plantations of ſugar canes. Among the other mountains, one of the moſt conſiderable is Mount St. Julian, near Palermo, antiently called Eryx, and vulgarly Trepani.

The nobility are ſo numerous in this iſland, that a late writer ſays it is paved with noblemen, there being no leſs than ſixty dukedoms, fifty-ſix marquiſates, and upwards of one hundred earldoms. The people in general, with reſpect to their character, are reckoned a perverſe race, being a mixture of Italians and Spaniards: they ſpeak chiefly Spaniſh, and follow the Spaniſh faſhions, particularly in wearing black. The eſtabliſhed religion of the iſland is the Roman Catholic. The number of churches, convents, and religious foundations is very great, and they are well endowed. There is a ſovereign tribunal, which judges, in all eccleſiaſtical affairs, and admits of no appeal to the pope. The Jews are now allowed to ſettle here, and make open profeſſion of their religion, which was not the caſe while the iſland was immediately ſubject to Spain.

Geographers commonly divide this iſland into three parts or provinces, viz. Val di Domino, Val di Noto, and Val di Mazara. The principal places are as follow:

1. The city of Palermo, capital of Sicily, antiently Panorames, a large, rich, and well built city, ſituated at the very bottom of a gulf, to which it gives name. It is ſaid to have been built by the Phœnicians at their firſt coming into Sicily, and it is now an archiepiſcopal ſee, being one hundred and twenty miles diſtant from Meſſina to the weſt. The viceroy's palace is a magnificent ſtructure, adorned with fine ſculptures, gardens, &c. and ſerves inſtead of a caſtle, ſtanding high, and being flanked with ſome lofty towers, and other works. There are many other fine public edifices, as the cathedral, and the other churches, ſeveral fountains, the city gate, which leads to the ſea ſide, the quay, the mole, forts, convents, town-houſe, lombard houſe, and univerſity. The quay is one of the fineſt walks about the city, being wide and of a great length, and planted with trees. The port is ſafe and commodious every where, except on the ſouth-weſt ſide, which is full of rocks, that appear no higher than the ſurface of the ſea. This city carries on a conſiderable trade, is computed to contain one hundred and twenty thouſand inhabitants, and the two ſtreets, which croſs each other, are very fine.

2. The city of Meſſina, before the late calamity, was pretty large and well built, had a ſpacious harbour near the ſtraight to which it gives name, and not above ſix miles from the coaſt of Calabria. It was one of the greateſt market towns in the Mediterranean,

diterranean, contained many noble edifices, was the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contended with Palermo for being the capital of the iſland. The cathedral was a large ſpacious building, very rich in plate, and finely adorned in the inſide.

3. The city of Syracuſe, greatly celebrated among the antients, and formerly the capital of the iſland, is ſaid to have been built by Archias, a Corinthian, and to have extended upwards of twenty-two miles, or one hundred and eighty ſtadia, in compaſs. It ſtands forty-ſix miles from Catania, ſeventy-five from Meſſina to the ſouth, and thirty-eight north from Cape Paſſaro, the Promontorium Pachynum of the Romans, on that ſpot antiently called Inſula, or the Iſland. This city is a biſhop's ſee, has a fine large harbour ſupplied with plenty of water by the famed fountains of Arethuſa, and is defended by a fortified caſtle. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1693, yet the number of its inhabitants are now ſaid to be fourteen thouſand.

4. The town of Cartelamara is ſituated on a bay, to the ſouth of Monte Reale: it is a biſhop's ſee, and has a good harbour. Near it ſtood the town antiently called Egeſta, and celebrated for its warm baths. The other towns of this province are too inconſiderable to merit particular deſcription.

No country has undergone greater viciſſitudes of government than Naples or Sicily, chiefly owing to the inconſtancy of the natives, which ſeems to be incorporated with their air. Chriſtians and Saracens by turns conquered it. The Normans under Tancred drove out the Saracens; and, by their connexions with the Greeks eſtabliſhed there a moſt reſpectable monarchy flouriſhing in arts and arms, while the reſt of Europe was plunged in monkiſh ignorance. About the year 1166, the popes being then all powerful in Europe, their intrigues broke into the ſucceſſion of Tancred's line, and Naples and Sicily at laſt came into the poſſeſſion of the French; and the houſe of Anjou, with ſome interruptions and tragical revolutions, held it till the Spaniards drove them out in 1504, it was then annexed to the crown of Spain.

Off the north coaſts of Sicily, in the Tuſcan ſea, lie ſeveral ſmall iſlands, called at preſent the Lipari iſlands, from the chief of them, which is ſaid to have its name from Liparus, the founder of its capital.

Lipari, which lies about twenty-ſix miles north from the neareſt coaſt of Sicily, and is about eighteen miles in circumference, including the windings of the ſhore, enjoys a wholſome air, and rich ſoil, producing corn, wine, and fruit, eſpecially figs and raiſins, in great plenty, together with ſulphur, allum, and bitumen. It hath alſo ſome excellent hot ſprings, and on the coaſts are caught a great variety of fine fiſh, with which it drives a conſiderable commerce. The capital, called alſo Lipari, is ſtrong both by nature and art, well inhabited, and an epiſcopal ſea, under that of Meſſina. The ſmall iſlands of Levanzo, Maritima, and Favagnana, (which with the Lipari iſles are ſubject to the king of the two Sicilies) lie at the weſt end of Sicily.

We ſhall here mention the iſle of Malta, though it is not properly ranked with the Italian iſlands. It was formerly called Melita, is ſituated in fifteen degrees eaſt longitude, and forty-five degrees north latitude, ſixty miles ſouth of Cape Paſſaro in Sicily, and is of an oval figure, twenty miles long, and twelve broad. Its air is clear, but exceſſively hot: the whole iſland ſeems to be a white rock covered with a thin ſurface of earth, which is however amazingly productive of cotton, indigo, and a variety of fruit, roots, herbs, &c. but corn and ſalt are the principal commodities. It contains about ſixty thouſand inhabitants, who ſpeak Italian in the towns, and a corrupt Arabic in the country.

The knights conſiſt of eight tongues or nations, the chief of which are French, Italians, Spaniards, Engliſh, and Germans. They are ſaid to amount to about three thouſand, have conſiderable poſſeſſions in the Roman catholic countries on the continent, and are under the government of a grand maſter, who is elected for life. They ought all to be of antient noble families; but ſometimes nobility is diſpenſed with on account of perſonal merit, and ſuch are called cavalieri di gratia. The grand maſter and knights are equally capable of being advanced to a cardinal's hat. According to the ſtatutes, no natural children, thoſe of great princes excepted, nor perſons under eighteen years of age, can be admitted into the order; but the pope may diſpenſe with theſe qualifications, and the grand maſter has an unlimited privilege to grant this favour to ſix perſons. The knights are under vows of celibacy and chaſtity; but they keep the former much better than the latter. They wear croſſes of a particular form, and are ſtill conſidered as the bulwark of Chriſtendom againſt the Turks on that ſide.

The chief town, Valetta, had its name from the grand maſter Fred. Joh. de Valetta, who built it anno 1566. It is a handſome town, with an excellent harbour, and ſtrongly fortified. Here is an elegant palace for the grand maſter, ſeveral convents, nunneries, and churches, the principal of which is dedicated to St. John; a college of Jeſuits, a large hoſpital, and a building where Turkiſh ſlaves are kept.

The moſt conſiderable of the other towns are, Citta Vittorioſa, or Il Borgo Senglea, Malta called alſo Medini, and Citta Vacchia where the biſhop reſides; Bormola, Forte di S. Thomaſſo, Forte Roſſo, Citta Nuovo, and Cottonera.

There are, beſides Malta, two other ſmall iſlands lying near it, that belong to the order, namely, Gozo, antiently Gaulos; and Cornino, antiently Hephæſtia-Gozo, is very fruitful, and has about three thouſand inhabitants, with ſeveral good harbours, and ſtrong forts. Cornino, though very ſmall, is pretty fertile, and has a fort and harbour.

The iſlands in the Adriatic are eight in number, viz. I. Luſiona, or Leſina. II. Corfu, or Corcyra. III. Cephalonia. IV. Zante. V. Leucadia, or St. Maura. VI. Candia, formerly Crete. VII. The Cyclades. VIII. The Sporades.

The firſt of theſe, namely, Luſiona, or Leſina, ſituated ſeventy-five miles north-eaſt of Naples, is about ſeventy miles long, and ſixteen broad. The ſhore is low, has two caſtles, and a Moſaic kind of decayed cauſeway. The reſt is inhabited by huſbandmen, who cultivate the moſt fertile part of the country, which, though mountainous and rocky, produces plenty of corn, wine, olives, ſaffron, honey, and fruits. Theſe live in towns and large villages, ſome of one hundred, ſome of five hundred families: and here is conſiderable gain from good fiſheries. The capital of the ſame name, is well-built, and populous. Here are many fine churches, monaſteries, &c.

The iſland of Corfu, or Corcyra, near the mouth of the Adriatic, is about one hundred and twenty miles in circumference, and a very important place to the Venetians, who have generally about fifteen gallies, and other veſſels. The place is famous for ſalt, wine, olives, lemons, cyder, &c. The principal city, Corfu, has a noble metropolitan church of the Greeks. The town is handſome, and well defended by the caſtle of St. Ange, which is deemed impregnable.

The iſland of Cephalonia is rather larger than Corfu. The capital, of the ſame name, is a biſhop's ſee. Argoliſto, the principal port, and the reſidence of the governor, is a ſtrong fortreſs. It is fertile in oil, excellent Muſcadine wine, and grapes not unlike currants, which are a very profitable commodity. The climate is very hot, and the trees bloſſom throughout the winter. It is ſubject to the Venetians.

The iſland of Zante, ſeventeen miles from Cephalonia, is one hundred and fifty miles in circumference, mountainous, and ſubject to earthquakes. It has, however, plenty of wines, oil, corn, currants, excellent peaches, figs, and cucumbers, &c. but a ſcarcity of wood. The Engliſh and Dutch have factories here. The capital of the ſame name, is tolerably populous. This iſland, which alſo belongs to the Venetians, has no fortifications; but there is a fortreſs upon an eminence planted with cannon. In one part of this iſland is a ſpring, which throws out a deal of bitumen, eſpecially at the time of an earthquake.

Cerigo, formerly Cerhera, is a rocky, barren iſland, ſixty miles in circumference, between Candia and the Mare, and contains a town of the ſame name. South from Zante, on the Morea coaſt, lie two ſmall cluſters of iſlands, the one called Strophades, the other Strivali.

The iſland of Leucadia, or St. Maura, lies in the Ionian ſea, and is divided from the continent by a ſtraight not above fifty paces over, or more than four feet deep, The whole iſland is fruitful, and near forty miles in circumference. The Carthaginians ſettled a colony here, and formed the ſtraight, for Leucadia was formerly a peninſula.

The iſland of Candia (formerly Crete) lies to the ſouth of the Archipelago; is about two hundred miles in length, fifty in breadth, and five hundred in circumference. Candia, antiently the capital, is now in ruins, and the harbour ſo ſpoiled as to admit only boats. The walls of the town, which are ſtill ſtanding, are pretty ſtrong; and it is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. Here are ſome Greeks, who bear a very good character, a few Jews, and ſome Armenians, beſides three or four French families, with a vice-conſul. It was taken by the Turks in 1669, after above three years ſiege. It was attempted to be retaken by the Venetians in 1692, but without effect. The product of this iſle is corn, wine, oil, wool, ſilk, and excellent honey. The air is good, as well as the water. It is divided into three parts, the principal of which is Candia, where the beglerbeg reſides; the ſecond is Canea, where there is a baſhaw; and the third is that of Retimo, where there is another baſhaw. Mount Ida, ſo famed in hiſtory, is in the middle of this iſland, and is only a barren, diſagreeable, ſharp-pointed eminence, with not the leaſt ſhadow of a landſcape: no delightful grotto, public ſpring, or purling rivulet, are to be ſeen thereon.

The famed iſlands called the Cyclades lie in the Archipelago, being

being diſpoſed in the form of a circle, as their name imports. The principal of theſe is Pelicandro, which contains only one village, but from its caſtle may be ſeen all the iſlands of the Archipelago. 2. Naxia, the moſt fertile of theſe iſlands. 3. Milo, ſixty miles in compaſs, and conſiſting chiefly of a ſpongy rock, but well inhabited and cultivated, with an excellent harbour. 4. Sephanto, thirty-ſix miles in compaſs, contains ſeveral villages. 5. Paros, one of the leaſt, but beſt cultivated of the Cyclades, and its marble has for many ages been famous under the name of Parian ſtone. 6. Antiparos, ſixteen miles in circuit, contains only one village. 7. Nio, nine miles ſouth of Naxia, contains Homer's tomb. 8. Armorgo, thirty-ſix miles in compaſs, yields corn, wine, and oil. 9. Delos, only about eight miles in compaſs, in the centre of the Cyclades. 10. Argentiere: its name is taken from the ſilver mines in it: the place is barren, and water ſcarce. 11. Zia is fruitful, and contains ſome antiquities. 12. Thermia is populous, well-cultivated, produces much ſilk, and has in it plenty of partridges. 13. Joara is deſolate. 14. Mycene has a town of the ſame name, and its inhabitants are the beſt ſailors in the Archipelago. This place contains about three thouſand people; but for one man there are four women, who are often ſeen lying among the hogs in the open ſtreets: here are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtle doves, rabbets, and wheat-ears; beſides which, it produces excellent grapes, and delicious figs. Almoſt all the inhabitants are Greeks, who have fifty churches in all. 15. Tine, thirty-five miles in circumference, produces abundance of fruit, wine and ſilk. 16. Andros, one hundred and twenty miles in compaſs, is fertile, and well watered.

Thoſe called the Sperades, or ſcattered iſlands, are as follow; viz. 1. Engia, thirty miles in circumference, and is very fruitful. 2. Colouri, antiently Salamis, fifty miles in circumference, contains three villages, one of which is called Colouri. 3. Negropont, antiently Eubœa, is ninety miles long, twenty-five broad, and very fruitful. 4. Scyro, twenty-five miles north-eaſt of Negropont, is ſixty-miles in circumference, and has a town of the ſame name. 5. Serphanto, which abounds in iron and loadſtone; this was the place, whereto the Romans baniſhed their malefactors. 6. Stalimene, or Lemnos, is of a ſquare form, being about twenty-five miles on each ſide. 7. Samondrachi, or Samothrace, near the coaſt of Romania, is twenty-five miles in circuit. 8. Embro, which contains four villages, one bearing the name of the iſland. 9. Theſſus, famous for wine and marble. 10. Macroniſi is barren and uninhabited. 11. Syro has a town of the ſame name, with a good harbour. 12. Sikino, which produces plenty of figs, and the beſt wheat in the Archipelago.

We ſhall conclude our account of the European iſlands with a deſcription of the Azores, or Weſtern iſlands, which have, by different geographers, been variouſly deemed parts of America, Africa, and Europe, as they are almoſt in a central point; but we apprehend they may with more propriety be conſidered as belonging to the latter. They are a group of iſlands, ſituated in the Atlantic ocean, between twenty-five and thirty-two degrees of weſt longitude, and between thirty-ſeven and forty north latitude, nine hundred miles weſt of Portugal, and as many eaſt of Newfoundland. They are nine in number, viz. St. Maria, St. Miguel or St. Michael, Terceira, St. George, Gracioſa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo.

Theſe iſlands were firſt diſcovered by ſome Flemiſh ſhips in 1439, and afterwards by the Portugueſe in 1447, to whom they now belong. The two weſternmoſt were named Flores and Corvo, from the abundance of flowers on the one, and crows on the other. They are all fertile, and ſubject to a governor-general, who reſides at Angra in Terceira, which is alſo the ſeat of the biſhop, whoſe dioceſe extends over all the Azores; and whoſe income, paid in wheat, amounts to about two hundred pounds ſterling a year. On every iſland there is a deputy-governor, who directs the police, militia and revenue; and a juiz, or judge, is at the head of the law departments, from whom lies an appeal to a higher court at Terceira, and from thence to the ſupreme court at Liſbon.

St. Miguel, the largeſt, is one hundred miles in circumference, contains about twenty-nine thouſand inhabitants, and is very fertile in wheat and flax. Its chief town is Panta del Gado. This iſland was twice ravaged by the Engliſh in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Terceira is reckoned the chief iſland, on account of its having the beſt harbour; and its chief town, named Angra, being the reſidence of the governor-general and the biſhop. The town contains a cathedral, five other churches, eight convents, ſeveral courts of offices, &c. and is defended by two forts.

The iſland of Pico, ſo called from a mountain of vaſt height, produces excellent wine, cedar, and a valuable wood called teixos. On the ſouth of the iſland is the principal harbour called Villa das Lagens.

The inhabitants of Flores having been many years ago infected with the venereal diſeaſe by the crew of a Spaniſh man of war, that was wrecked upon their coaſt, the evil, it is ſaid, ſtill maintains its ground there, none of the inhabitants being free from it, as in Peru, and ſome parts of Siberia.

One tenth of all their productions belong to the king, and the article of tobacco brings in a conſiderable ſum. The wine, called Fayal wine, is chiefly raiſed in the iſland of Pico, which lies oppoſite to Fayal. From eighteen to twenty thouſand pipes of that wine are made there yearly. The other iſlands have nothing that merit particular notice. All of them enjoy a ſalubrious air, but are expoſed to violent earthquakes, from which they have frequently ſuffered.

THE NEW AND UNIVERSAL

SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY.

BOOK IV.

THE NEW AND COMPLETE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF

SOUTH AND NORTH AMERICA.

CHAP. I.

OF AMERICA IN GENERAL.

SECT. I.

AMERICUS VESPUCIO, a Florentine by birth, being, in 1497, ſent to improve the diſcoveries made in 1491, by Columbus, gave to this diviſion of the globe the name of America. This vaſt continent (at leaſt what has been hitherto diſcovered) reaches from latitude ſeventy-eight degrees north to latitude fifty-ſix ſouth, that is, one hundred and thirty-four degrees; which taken in a ſtrait line, amount to upwards of eight thouſand and forty miles in length. Its breadth is very irregular, being in ſome places three thouſand ſix hundred and ninety miles, and in others, as at the diſtance of Darien or Panama, not not above ſixty or ſeventy. The boundaries aſcribed to it are the land about the pole on the north; the Atlantic ocean which ſeparates it from Europe and Aſia on the eaſt; another vaſt ocean on the ſouth, and the Pacific ocean uſually called the South Sea, which divides it from Aſia on the weſt. How or when America was firſt peopled, cannot be aſcertained; but if the north of Aſia is joined to America, it is moſt likely to have been from thence, eſpecially as the natives of theſe parts ſtill bear a great reſemblance to one another.

The native Americans, who are diſtinguiſhed into various tribes, are found, as far as we are yet acquainted with them, to bear a wonderful likeneſs, both in their perſons and manners, for they have all coarſe black hair on their heads, but none on any other parts of their bodies, not even on their faces, except thoſe in the country called Labrador, in North America, who have not only thick luſty beards, and hair on other parts of their bodies, but

but alſo eat raw fleſh, and go cloathed both in ſummer and winter, in all which reſpects they differ from the others, and are therefore ſuppoſed to have a different origin.

The New World may properly be divided into four parts, viz. I. South America. II. American and Weſt India iſlands. III. North America. IV. Countries lately diſcovered by Captain Cook and other navigators; moſt of which latter we have already deſcribed.

I. South America compriſes the following grand diviſions; viz. Terra Firma, belonging to Spain; in length fourteen hundred, breadth ſeven hundred miles, chief city Panama. 2. Peru, belonging to Spain; length eighteen hundred, breadth five hundred miles, chief city Lima. 3. Paragua, belonging to the Spaniards and Jeſuits; length fifteen hundred, breadth one thouſand miles, chief city Buenos Ayres. 4. Chili, belonging to Spain; length twelve hundred, breadth five hundred miles, chief city St. Jago. 5. Terra Magellanica, or Patagonia, belonging to its natives; length ſeven hundred, breadth three hundred miles. 6. Brazil, belonging to Portugal; length two thouſand five hundred, breadth ſeven hundred miles, chief city St. Sebaſtian. 7. Amazonia, belonging to its natives; in length twelve hundred, breadth nine hundred and ſixty miles. 8. Guiana, poſſeſſed by the Dutch and French; length ſeven hundred and eighty, breadth four hundred and eighty miles, chief places, Surinam and Cayenne.

The extent of the vaſt peninſula of South America, is computed to be from the iſthmus of Darian to Cape Horn, in the form of a triangle, goes by the general name of Peruvia, although the countries included within it do not acknowledge the authority of the crown of Spain. Thoſe dominions in South America, which belong to the Spaniards, are under two governors ſtiled viceroys and captains-general, ſubordinate to whom are ſeveral audiences, as thoſe of Panama, Terra Firma, Chuquiſaca, Quito, Lima, Los Charcas, and Chili, conſiſting of a preſident, and a certain number of counſellors, with the inferior officers, appointed by the king.

SECT II.

Of TERRA FIRMA, PERU, PARAGUAY, and CHILI, their Boundaries and Extent, Climate, Rivers, Mountains, Produce, Animals, &c. with the ſeveral Diſtricts, Cities, and Towns therein contained; and alſo a Deſcription of the Inhabitants, their Perſons, Manners, Cuſtoms, Dreſs, Diet, &c.

THE boundaries of Terra Firma, called alſo New or Golden Caſtile, are, the Atlantic ocean on the north; Peru and Amazonia on the ſouth; the Pacific ocean and New Spain on the weſt, and Surinam on the eaſt. It is fourteen hundred miles long, ſeven hundred broad, and had the name of Golden Caſtile, from the great quantity of gold found in it. The climate is neither pleaſant nor healthy; the inhabitants, one part of the year, being almoſt drowned with perpetual floods of rain, and in the other ſcorched by the moſt intenſe heat.

The ſoil, in ſome parts, is a barren land, or drowned mangroveland, that will ſcarcely produce any kind of grain; in others, it yields Indian corn, balms, gums and drugs, almoſt all manner of fruits, as well of Old as of New Spain, ſugar, tobacco, Braſil wood, and ſeveral kinds of dyeing wood; a variety of precious ſtones, particularly emeralds and ſapphires; veniſon and other game. The plantations of cacao, or chocolate nuts, in the diſtrict of Caracccas, are eſteemed the beſt in America. The rivers, ſeas and lakes teem with fiſh, and alſo with alligators; and the bowels of the earth were once furniſhed with the richeſt treaſures, now almoſt exhauſted. The ſame may be ſaid of the pearl fiſheries on the coaſt.

The diſtrict of Terra Firma is very mountainous. According to Dampier, the mountains of Carthagena and St. Martha are the higheſt in the world, being ſeen two hundred miles off at ſea; from theſe run a chain of hills, of almoſt equal height, quite through South America, as far as the ſtraights of Magellan, called the Cordilleras des Andes. The provinces of Venezuella, and the diſtrict of the Caraccas, are likewiſe very mountainous. Some of the mountains in the provinces of Popayan contain volcanos; but towards the ſhore of the Pacific ocean, the country is low and marſhy. The whole is watered by a great number of rivers, the principal of which is that of Oroonoko.

The provinces are, 1. Terra Firma Proper, which lies in the form of a creſcent about the bay of Panama, being the iſthmus which joins South and North America: it is three hundred miles in length, but in breadth only ſixty, where the iſthmus is narroweſt. This country conſiſts of prodigious high mountains and deep vallies, flooded more than half the year. It abounds in gold and pearls.

The principal places are, 1. Panama, which is ſtrongly fortified and garriſoned, and the walls mounted with large cannon. Here is the reſidence of the governor of the province, and the ſeat of a royal audience, with a convenient harbour, well ſecured againſt ſtorms by a number of ſurrounding iſlands. At the bottom of the ſea are found numbers of pearls, and the oyſters in which they are found are extremely delicious. This kind of fiſhery is of great advantage to the inhabitants of all the iſlands in the bay; who generally employ at leaſt a part of their ſlaves in it.

The town of Porto-bello is ſituated cloſe to the ſea, on the declivity of a mountain which ſurrounds the harbour. The governor is always a military officer, ſubordinate to the preſident of Panama. The town is but thinly inhabited, owing to its noxious air, and contains 200 wooden houſes, which moſt of the inhabitants let, when the galleons are here, and make any temporary ſhift for themſelves. In the year 1739 gallant admiral Vernon took this place with only ſix ſhips, demoliſhed the forts, and diſmantled the fortifications.

Carthagena is neither rich, fertile, nor populous: here is no great quantity of corn nor cattle: valuable gums, balms, and drugs, are found here, but no mines of gold or ſilver.

The metropolis, of the ſame name, is a fine, opulent city, and ſtrong fortreſs, ſituated on a ſandy iſland, called a peninſula by moſt writers. The harbour lies between the iſland and the main, and the entrance is at the ſouth-weſt end. The city and ſuburbs are well laid out; the ſtreets ſtraight, broad, uniform, and well-paved. The houſes are built of ſtone or brick, with balconies or lattices of wood.

Carthagena was an independent government till 1739, when the viceroy of New Granada was appointed. It extends 53 leagues from weſt to eaſt, and 85 from ſouth to north, containing ſeveral fruitful vallies, called by the natives Savannahs, in which are many ſettlements of Europeans, Spaniſh Creoles, and Indians. The climate is hot and unhealthy; and, among other diſeaſes, the black vomit and leproſy are fatal to Europeans. The Guiney worm and pigue are very troubleſome inſects. The bay of Carthagena is the firſt place in America at which the galleons touch.

Santa Martha is two hundred miles long, one hundred and forty broad, very mountainous, but produces gold, jewels, marble, ſalt, &c. The capital of the ſame name, on a branch of the Rio Grande, is the reſidence of a governor, and the ſee of a biſhop.

On the north ſea lies Venezuela, which includes the diſtrict of Caraccas. It is a populous and fertile province, but labours under a ſcarcity of water. The capital of the ſame name is the reſidence of a governor, and the ſee of a biſhop: the inland town of Caraccas is large and populous.

The province of Rio de la Hacha is pleaſant and fertile. The capital, of the ſame name, contains nothing remarkable. Here are mines of jaſper and chalcedony, and a pearl-fiſhery.

The province of New Andaluſia (including the diſtricts of Commona and Paric) is fertile, and rich in gums, drugs, medicinal plants, ſugar, tobacco, and ſeveral ſorts of valuable timber. Comana, or New Cordulia, is the capital, but is not ſo handſome a town as St. Thomas.

The inland province of New Granada, called ſometimes Santa Fé and Caſtelle del Oro, is very extenſive, and beautifully diverſified with mountains and vallies. The mountains contain gold, ſilver, and emeralds; and the vallies produce corn, cattle, roots, fruits, and great quantities of guaiacum, balms, drugs of various kinds, gums, and other rich articles of commerce. Santa Fé de Bagota, the capital of this province, and of all Terra Firma, is a large, populous, opulent, and well-built city, ſituated on a lake, with altars at ſtated diſtances higher than houſes, and richly adorned.

Paita, a ſea-port town, was ſacked by the late lord Anſon, in 1741; and Guiaquil is a conſiderable commercial town, on a river of the ſame name.

The natives of Terra Firma are bold and warlike; and as they have almoſt impregnable and inacceſſible fortreſſes, and bear an inveterate hatred to the Spaniards, they never have, and it is probable never will be ſubdued. The Spaniſh general Pedro Rias and his ſucceſſors, deſtroyed in Terra Firma no leſs than eight hundred thouſand people, and plundered the country of ſeveral millions of gold, to obtain which they exerciſed the moſt ſhocking barbarities on the natives. Theſe people have lank, coarſe, long, black hair. Their natural complexion is a copper colour. The inhabitants are differently dreſſed, according to the Spaniſh faſhion. The men wear a caſſock without folds, deſcending to the knees, a large cape, and ſleeves open at both ſides. It has button-holes, and two rows of buttons. The habits of the better ſort are made of embroidered ſtuffs. The handicrafts wear a blue ſtuff of the manufacture of the country, but in make it differs not from the other. The Indians of



The Dress and manner of living of the
SPANIARDS in SOUTH-AMERICA.

diſtinctions are ſingular, in wearing trowſers of white cotton which deſcends from the waiſt to the middle of the leg.

The barbers here are diſtinguiſhed by the fineneſs of their linen and elegance of their dreſs in general. They have ſhirts without ſleeves: about the neck they have a kind of black collar, with a lace of four fingers breadth, which forms a ſort of fringe that falls on the ſtomach and ſhoulders. They wear no ſtockings, but have ſhoes with gold or ſilver buckles.

The dreſs of the ladies conſiſts of the faldelin, a ſpecies of ſtays, or rather jumps; a ſhift which deſcends only to the waiſt; a bay mantle which encloſes the upper part of the body, conſiſting of an ell and a half of that ſtuff; and their whole dreſs is ornamented with rich laces. The dreſs of labouring women is not diſtinguiſhable from that of the ladies, but by its inferior quality, the faſhion being the ſame. The Indian peaſants wear a bay mantle; and the common native Indians a piece of ſackcloth faſtened over the ſhoulders by two pins. A mongrel, or Creole, is known by the ſuperiority of his habit, and his ingenuity.

The great empire of Peru extends from ſixty to eighty-one degrees of weſt longitude, and from the equator to twenty-five degres of ſouth latitude, being about one thouſand eight hundred miles in length, but its greateſt breadth does not exceed three hundred and ninety. It is bounded, on the north, by Popayan; on the eaſt, by the Cordilleras des Andes; on the ſouth by Chili and La Plata; and, on the weſt, by the Pacific ocean. It is governed by a viceroy, whoſe juriſdiction likewiſe extends over Paraguay, Chili, and Jucatan.

The coaſt of Peru is high towards the Pacific ocean. Thirty miles from thence, within land, a chain of mountains extends a conſiderable way, and about eighty miles farther are the Cordilleras des Andes, the upper parts of which are continually covered with ſnow, and the air is ſo ſubtle, as to be unfit for reſpiration. The whole country is well watered, the low grounds are fertile, and this is the only country between the tropics that produces wine. The natives call the Peruvian ſheep pacos or huanew: they are of the bigneſs of a ſtag, and reſemble a camel. The body is covered with a coarſe kind of wool: they are very tractable, and were formerly the only beaſts of burden among the Indians. Their fleſh is very good meat, and eſteemed as innocent as a chicken. Their height is from four feet to four and a half. They generally carry about a hundred weight; and walk, holding their heads up, with wonderful gravity and majeſty; and ſo regular a pace, that no beating will make them alter it. At night it is impoſſible to make them move with their burden; they lie down till it is taken off, and then go to graze. Their common food is a ſort of graſs, ſomewhat like a ſmall ruſh, with which all the mountains are covered. Theſe ſheep eat little, and never drink, ſo that they are very eaſily kept. They Spaniards uſe them in the mines, to carry the ore to the mills. The vicunas are ſhaped much like the pacas, only they are ſmaller and lighter. The Spaniards call them India goats, becauſe they reſemble that animal. Their wool is very fine, and much valued; beſides, the bezoar ſtone, which is ſaid to expel ſpoiſon, and to perform many notable cures, is found in them. Their deer are much leſs than ours. They have not many wild beaſts; and ſuch as they have are not very fierce nor dangerous. The cattle imported from Europe are vaſtly increaſed; and moſt of them run wild, and are hunted like other game. The Peruvians have no tame fowl, but the nuana, which is much larger than the duck, and not unlike it.

The moſt valuable of their foreſt trees is the quinquina, or jeſuits bark, which grows in the mountains of Potoſi, and is alſo found in the province of Quito. It is about the ſize of a cherry-tree, the leaves round and indented, and bears a long, reddiſh flower. The moſt uſeful tree here is called maguey, which at once ſupplies a delicious drink, honey, vinegar, timber, hemp, and thread; theſe laſt being made from the leaves, ſtalks, &c. Needles are made of the prickles, and the fruit is converted into a kind of ſoap. Rhubarb, tamarinds, ſarſaparilla, dragon's blood, ſtorax, guaiacum, bananas, melons, &c. are alſo among the vegetable productions of Peru. Here is European corn, and plenty of fruits; the principal part of the bread is made of caſſavi root; but moſt of that balſam which bears the name of Peru, comes in fact from Mexico. Gold is found in every province of Peru, and there are abundance of ſilver mines, of which the richeſt are thoſe of Potoſi, diſcovered in 1545. The quick-ſilver mines near Lima were diſcovered in 1567; and the Spaniards firſt began to refine their ſilver with mercury in 1571.

The natives of this empire now in general acknowledge the dominion of Spain, and appear (at leaſt outwardly) to profeſs the Roman catholic perſuaſion; they are, however, greatly oppreſſed by the Spaniards in general. The inhabitants are of a middling ſtature, have olive complexions, and black hair.

When they were firſt conquered, there manufactures were woollen and cotton cloths, which they wove, and dyed with all manner of colours, but none were permitted to wear a variegated garment, except thoſe of the blood royal. Their carpets were made of the wool of their ſheep, or fine goats hair, and their hammocks of cotton or net work. Their carpenters tools were principally hatchets. made of copper or flints. Their ſtone-cutters tools were ſharp flints or pebbles; pullies and other engines were entirely unknown to them; yet, under all theſe diſadvantages, they raiſed ſtrong and magnificent edifices. Their needles were thorns, or fine bones; and their threads the ſinews of animals, or the fibres of plants, or of the bark of a certain tree: ſciſſors they had none; and their knives were flint or copper; their combs were made of long thorns, ſet on each ſide of a piece of cane, which ſerved for the back of the comb; and the raſors they ſhaved their heads with were no better than ſharp flints; in which operation the perſon ſuffered ſo much, that there was nothing the Spaniards carried over more acceptable to them, than the raſors and ſciſſors: they had no looking-glaſſes, but, inſtead of them, the Peruvian ladies made uſe of a round plate of poliſhed braſs or copper; and in this the natives of the Eaſt Indies agree with them, having no other mirrors at this day than what they get of the Europeans. The ſeveral nations were diſtinguiſhed by their head dreſſes; ſome wearing a kind of turban of cotton-linen, others a ſingle piece; ſome a kind of hats, and others caps in the form of a ſugar loaf.

Theſe people were exceedingly ſtruck on ſeeing the blackneſs of the negro-ſlaves which the Spaniards brought with them; they could not believe it natural, having never ſeen a black in America; they deſired the Spaniards, therefore, to let them make experiments if they could not waſh off what they deemed to be the black paint.

In quickneſs of wit, and ſtrength of judgment, the Peruvians exceed moſt nations in the world. Such of them as have had the advantage of maſters, ſince the arrival of the Spaniards, have generally made an extraordinary proficiency. When the Spaniards firſt appeared among them, they acknowledged one almighty Being, maker of heaven and earth, whom they called Pacha-camac, i. e. The Soul of the Univerſe. The next object of their adoration was the Sun; the prieſts of which, who officiated at Cuſco, were of the blood royal. Beſides their feſtivals, celebrated every month, they had four other grand ones, the principal of which was celebrated in June, in honour of Manca Capac, their firſt inca.

The inhabitants of this country are much addicted to effeminacy and ſloth; for it is obſerved, that thoſe who have been uſed to labour in Spain, grow idle here in a ſhort time, like the Creolians. They are ſober as to wine, but eat a great deal, and after an indecent manner, without forks, and ſometimes out of the ſame diſh.

The Creoles, in matters of love, yield to no nation, freely ſacrificing to that paſſion moſt of what they have; and though covetous upon all other occaſions, they are immoderately generous to women. The Creolian females, though not under the reſtrictions of the Spaniſh women, ſeldom go abroad in the day time; but at night they purſue their pleaſures with great freedom, and are mightly fond of intriguing, though they uſually conduct their gallantries under the ſhade of vails. Baſtards are as much regarded as the lawfully begotten, provided they are owned by the father; and there is no diſgrace affixed to that iſſue.

They conſtruct ſome of their barks, or veſſels, like double canoes joined together with poles which paſs croſs-ways, and, being covered with a ſkin, ſerve the boatmen to ſit upon. Others are made in the form of rafts, with a large ſail made of matting, and a rudder at one end, near which there is a fire-place or hearth, and a fire always burning: between the two maſts there is a kind of cabbin on the deck, and the maſts themſelves join at top, and ſupport a little pendant and ſail.

They ſupply the place of bridges in many parts of Peru, by contrivances which they call tarabites; theſe are ropes or thongs of leather, extended from one ſide of the river to the other, and faſtened to piles of wood fixed in the earth; a hammock with two large loops hangs to theſe, in which a man may lie at his eaſe; thoſe who attend on the ſide from whence he ſets off, give him a puſh, which carries him to the middle with great velocity; from the middle, thoſe on the oppoſite ſide pull the hammock by ropes faſtened to it, and the perſon thus gets over in a few minutes. For the paſſage of horſes or mules, there are two ropes at a ſmall diſtance from each other; the animal being girded tight, is ſuſpended upon a flat piece of wood, between the two ropes, to which he is faſtened by grooves, and drawn over by ropes. Some beaſts will go over very quietly, but others are forced to have their legs tied. In many places, the tarabites are made of ſkins ſpread all the way over the river, for the people to walk upon, who hold by a rope

on each ſide, which ſecures them in the manner of railing, and enables them ſafely to paſs the unſteady bridge.

Before a viceroy was appointed at Santa Fé in New Granada, Peru contained the three audiences of Lima, Los Charcos or La Plata, and Quito; but now the two former are only contained in it.

The capital of this audience (called Lima) is ſituated in a fine valley near the ſea, in the latitude of twelve degrees two minutes ſouth. A river of the ſame name waſhes the walls, over which was a handſome ſtone-bridge; but on October 28, 1746, a dreadful ſhock of an earthquake almoſt entirely deſtroyed this city in the ſpace of three minutes, burying in the ruins thoſe inhabitants, who, endeavouring to ſave their moſt precious moveables, had not made ſufficient haſte into the ſtreets and ſquares, ſo that by this calamity above twelve thouſand people periſhed.

The ſupreme tribunal at Lima, called Audiença, is held in the viceroy's palace, and conſiſts of eight auditors, and a fiſchal, for civil affairs. Here is alſo a chamber of accompts, a board of treaſury, a court for the effects of perſons dying inteſtate and without lawful heirs, a council of commerce, and a tribunal of the inquiſition, many convents, chapels, and hoſpitals, with an univerſity, in which are profeſſors of the ſeveral ſciences, and three ſubordinate colleges.

The inhabitants of Lima, as of all the other cities in Spaniſh America, conſiſt of Spaniards, Meſtizoes, Mulattoes, Indians, and Negroes. The Spaniſh families were very numerous; there having been no leſs, at a moderate computation, before the earthquake, than eighteen thouſand whites in this capital, a third or fourth part of whom conſiſted of the chief nobility of Peru.

The harbour of Lima, named Callao, is ſituated ſix miles weſt of the city. It is the beſt port in the ſouth, being ſcreened from the winds by the iſland of St. Lawrence.

The town of Cuſco, capital of the empire of Peru, and the ſeat of the incas, before the arrival of the Spaniards, ſtands above three hundred and twenty-ſix miles from Lima, towards the eaſt. It was then very large, magnificent, and populous. Here ſtood the famous temple of the ſun. The incas reſided in a part of the citadel, the walls of which were incruſted with gold and ſilver; and the whole fortreſs was built of ſtones, ſo long, that ſeveral oxen could hardly draw one of them. The air is very pure and wholeſome, and the neighbouring country very pleaſant and fruitful.

Los Charcos or La Plata audience is bounded, on the north, by that of Lima, being five hundred and ſeventy miles in a ſtrait line, and four hundred wide, where broadeſt. The climate is various, the ſoil in general fertile, and the principal commodities, ſilver, gold, and pimento.

The chief places are the following; La Plata, the capital which had its name from the mines in its neighbourhood, is ſeven hundred and eighty miles from Lima, towards the ſouth-eaſt. The inhabitants, including Indians, exceed fourteen thouſand. Here is a great ſcarcity of water. This is the ſeat of the governor of the province, of the archbiſhop, has an univerſity, and court of inquiſition ſubordinate to that of Lima.

The town of Potoſi, famous on account of the rich ſilver mines in its neighbourhood, ſtands about ſixty miles from La Plata, to the ſouth-eaſt. There are alſo ſome gold mines, and many others of ſilver, in the audience, beſides thoſe near Potoſi.

The extenſive province of Tucuman is entirely under the dominion of the Spaniards, though they poſſeſs only a few cities in it. According to the lateſt geographers, it does not extend beyond the twenty-ſeventh degree of ſouth latitude, lying to the weſtward of Paraguay, and ſouth of the river Plata. The cities poſſeſſed by the Spaniards are, St. Jago del Eſtero, ſo called from a river on which it is ſituated, whoſe inundations greatly contribute to fertilize the adjacent land; St. Miguel del Tucuman, Neuſtra Sennora de Talavera, Cordova de la Nueva, Andaluſia, Rioja, and the large village of San Salvador. The two firſt of theſe are the moſt conſiderable; the two laſt are ſmall, and built without order or ſymmetry.

Quito is reckoned to be about four hundred miles in length, and two hundred in breadth; and is ſituated between two chains of the high mountain called Cordillera de los Andes. The lands of this province are for the moſt part well cultivated; and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards or native Americans. Every village is adorned with a large ſquare, and the church ſtands on one ſide of it. All the roads are laid out in a line, croſſing each other, ſo that the aſpect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. It might be imagined that this country is very hot; but it lies ſo high, and ſo near the mountains covered with ſnow, that the air is very temperate. They might have plenty of wine here, if Lima had not an excluſive privilege of making it themſelves. They have no vicunas or guanacoes here; but they have an animal of the ſame kind, called by the natives lamas, which is like a ſmall camel, and can carry fifty pounds weight. They have all ſorts of materials proper for dying, and ſeveral ſorts of fruits and plants which have been brought from Spain, beſides thoſe that naturally grow here. They have alſo imported beeves and ſheep. A great deal of gold is got in the north parts of this province.

The natives in general are very fond of dreſs; the perſons of diſtinction of both ſexes wear long garments, and a kind of looſe mantle over their ſhoulders. The dreſs of the Spaniards is plainer than that of the Indians, the latter uſually being of flowered cotton: both are fond of wearing ear-rings, and rows of beads round their necks, and the Indians will ſometimes adorn even their ancles with bracelets. An Indian barber has a long looſe garment, and carries his baſon and other utenſils with him. The peaſants are neat, but adorn themſelves with beads or ſhells; and a common Indian only wears a plain looſe garment, which the women ſo contrive as to carry their children on their backs. The dreſs of a mechanic reſembles that of the barber above deſcribed, with this difference, that he walks about with all his tools packed up in a bundle behind him.

The capital city, Quito, is ſeated in a pleaſant valley between two chains of high mountains. It is about a mile in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth, is a biſhop's ſee, and the reſidence of the treaſurer of the kingdom, as well as of the other [illegible]. It contains about thirty-five thouſand inhabitants, [illegible] originally Spaniards. Here are ſeveral religious communities, and two colleges, which are a ſort of univerſities, under the direction of the Jeſuits and Dominicans.

The third diviſion of South America, which comes under our notice, is Paraguay, bounded on the north by Amazonia, eaſt by Brazil, weſt by Peru and Chili, and on the ſouth by Patagonia. It is one thouſand five hundred miles long, one thouſand broad, and extremely fertile. Independent of horſes, mules, ſheep, goats, hogs, poultry, game, grain, fruits, &c. it produces an admirable drug, called by the name of the country Paraguay: this is an excellent emetic, and of itſelf might form a conſiderable article of commerce. The foreſts abound with wild beaſts, and the rivers and lakes, beſides various kinds of fiſh, with crocodiles, alligators, &c. The mines contain gold, ſilver, copper, iron, amethyſts, &c. To the weſt of the great river Paraguay the country is barren; but to the eaſt, where the Jeſuits have erected temporal and ſpiritual monarchy, it is fertile. The next conſiderable river is that of Plate, or La Plata, which riſes in Peru, and falls into the Atlantic ocean.

The climate of Paraguay differs but little from that of Spain, and the diſtinctions between the ſeaſons are much the ſame. In winter, indeed, violent tempeſts of wind and rain are very frequent, accompanied with ſuch dreadful claps of thunder, attended with lightning, as fill the inhabitants, though uſed to them, with terror and conſternation. In ſummer, the exceſſive heats are mitigated by gentle breezes, which conſtantly begin at eight or nine in the morning.

The cotton tree is a native of this country. The Spaniards ſow and uſe hemp in pretty large quantities; tobacco and ſome ſugar are alſo produced here. Venomous herbs are alſo found in many places; with theſe the Indians poiſon their arrows; but the antidotes are equally common; and, among others, the herb called ſparrows herb, which forms pretty large buſhes, and was diſcovered, and obtained its name in the following manner: Among the different kinds of ſparrows found in theſe provinces, moſt of which are of the ſize of our black birds, there is a very pretty one called macagua. This little creature is very fond of the fleſh of vipers, againſt whom, for this reaſon, he wages a continual war: here are alſo vaſt numbers of all kinds of ſerpents. The rattle-ſnake of Paraguay is a very formidable creature; the effects of its bite are ſudden, and the conſequences dreadful, unleſs antidotes are ſpeedily applied. The chief antidote is a ſtone, to which they have given the name of St. Paul Bezoard, and a poultice of chewed garlick. There are bees of ten different ſpecies in the foreſts of this country.

When the Spaniards and Portugueſe firſt invaded this country, they had but very trifling ſucceſs againſt its inhabitants: but the Jeſuits effected by art what the others had failed in by force. They began by fixing about fifty Indian families into a townſhip, and then by learning their language, conforming to their manners, cultivating their minds, and inculcating ſuch doctrines as were moſt likely to promote their views, ſoon acquired great authority among them, and made numerous converts, till at laſt, by ſteadily purſuing the ſame artful meaſures, they arrived at that degree of power and influence they now or lately poſſeſſed, as being in a manner the abſolute ſovereigns of a great part of this extenſive country.

For the government of the country, here are parochial and provincial

Scorpion

Worms of different kinds

The Walking Leaf

Rattle Snake

The Palmer Worm

A Locust

Centipede

The Flying Crocodile just leaving its Egg

A Libellula

The Phalæna Moth

West Indian Spider

Capricorn Beetle

The Black Butterfly of the West Indies

Elephant Beetle

Hair Serpent

Hooded Serpent

Horn Serpent

Various INSECTS and REPTILES of DIFFERENT PARTS of the WORLD

provincial jurifdictions, but fubordinate to a fupreme council of an annual meeting of all the fathers. One of the grand objects of the members of this council was to prevent ftrangers from being thoroughly acquainted with their ftrength, riches, and policy: hence the natives were reftrained from learning the Spanifh language.

The feveral provinces, into which Paraguay is divided, take their names from the rivers that pafs through them. The principal are, Paraguay and La Plata, properly fo called. The town of Aflumption is fituated at the conflux of the rivers Panama and Paraguay, and is a large, well built, and populous city, erected by the Spaniards in 1531, in the midft of a very rich and fruitful territory, producing all forts of corn and fruit. The air is wholfome and temperate, and the trees always green.

La Plata takes its appellation from the river of the fame name. It is a fine, fertile, plentiful province: provifions of all kinds abound, the principal wants being thofe of falt and fuel. The great river of Plate, or La Plata, rifes in Peru, and, among other rivers, receives the Paraguay in its courfe. The water is clear, abounds in fifh, is full of delightful iflands, and may be navigated for the greateft part of its courfe. Along its banks are feen the moft beautiful birds of all kinds, but it fometimes overflows the adjacent country to a great extent, and is infefted by ferpents of a prodigious bignefs. We may form fome judgment of its largenefs by the width of its mouth, which is about feventy leagues. Before it falls into the Paraguay, it is called Panama. From its junction with the Paraguay to its mouth is above two hundred leagues.

The capital of the province, called Neuftra Sennora de Buenos Ayres, and which takes its name from the pleafantnefs of the climate, was founded in 1535, under the direction of Pedro de Mendoza, at that time governor. It ftands on a point, called Cape Blanco, on the fouth fide of the Plata, fronting a fmall river, in thirty-four degrees thirty-four minutes fouth latitude, in a fine plain, rifing by a gentle afcent from the river. The town has ftraight broad ftreets, and is of a confiderable extent, containing no lefs than three thoufand houfes, built moftly of chalk or brick. Here is a very handfome fquare, with a magnificent cathedral, and a caftle, in which the governor holds his court, with a garrifon of three thoufand men. The more civilized part of the natives are of a moderate ftature, and well made. They have flat round faces, olive complexions, and long black hair. Their garments were formerly the fkins of beafts, but now, in moft things, they conform in drefs to the Spanifh fafhion. The wives of the petty princes or lords wear a kind of triple crown made of ftraw, and their lords hang doe-fkins over their fhoulders. The boys and girls go quite naked. They wrap their infants as foon as born in a tyger's fkin, and give them the breaft for a little while, and then a piece of half raw meat to fuck. Their beds are the hides of oxen or tygers fpread on the ground, but the people of rank ufe hammocks of net-work. Previous to their embracing Chriftianity, they worfhipped the fun, moon, ftars, thunder, lightning, groves, rivers, animals, &c.

The bad qualities common to all of them are ferocity, inconftancy, perfidy, and drunkennefs. Their favourite liquor is chica. They aflemble to drink it, and to dance and fing, and in thefe exercifes they perfift till they are all drunk. They then quarrel, and from words foon proceed to blows, fo that their merry-makings feldom terminate without bloodfhed, if not in the death of fome of the gueſts.

There is, properly fpeaking, no form of government among them; every town, indeed, has its cacique; but thefe chiefs have no authority, but in proportion to the eſteem they have acquired. Several do nothing but rove from place to place with their furniture, which conſiſts of nothing but a mat, a hammock, and a calabafh. Thofe who live neareft to Tucuman are better cloathed and lodged; but the cabins of fuch as live in moft of the towns are no better than wretched hovels made with branches of trees, and covered with ftraw, or rather grafs.

They are admirable horfemen, and tame and manage the wild horfes with great addrefs, which has made the Spaniards repent ever having ſtocked the country with thofe ufeful animals. Their arms are bows, arrows, and lances, which they ufe with great dexterity and ftrength. They faften a rope to the latter, by which they can, as the end is bearded, draw the wounded perfon to them. Befides fawing the necks of their prifoners with the jaw-bone of a fifh, they fcalp them, and preſerve their ſcalps, as tokens of victory.

It is cuſtomary with the women of Chaco to prick their faces, breafts and arms, in order to mark them. They are ſtrong, robuſt, have eaſy labours, and bathe themſelves and children immediately after the delivery. They are very jealous of their huſbands, yet entertain very little affection for their offspring. They uſually bury their dead on the ſpot where they expire, plant a javelin, and the ſcull of an enemy (if they can get one) over the grave, and then remove to a diſtance from the place of interment.

The kingdom of Chili, comprehended in the viceroyalty of Peru, reaches from the frontiers of Peru to the ſtraights of Magellan. This country was firſt diſcovered by Don Diego de Almagro about the year 1535. Theſe kingdoms are ſeparated by the diſtrict of Atacama, which extends eighty leagues between the province of the ſame name, being the laſt of Peru, and the valley of Copayapu, the firſt in Chili. Eaſtward, ſome parts of this kingdom terminate on the frontiers of Paraguay, properly ſo called, though ſome uninhabited deſerts intervene, and others on the government of Buenos Ayres, or La Plata, properly ſo called, though between theſe are the Pampas, or wide-extended plains. Its weſtern boundary is the ſouth-eaſt, extending nearly from twenty-ſeven degrees, the latitude of Copayapu, to fifty-three degrees thirty minutes ſouth. But that part of this kingdom, which is inhabited by the Spaniards, begins at Copayapu, and terminates at the large iſland of Chiloe, the ſouthern extremity of which is in the twenty-fourth degree of ſouth latitude, and its extent from weſt to eaſt is the diſtance between the coaſt of the South Sea and the Cordilleras, which are here of a ſtupendous height.

As the kingdom of Chili lies ſouth to the equator, the ſeaſons are almoſt oppoſite to thoſe in the northern hemiſphere: but the face of the country, except on the ſea coaſt, is beautiful, and the climate wholſome. On the eaſt, the country is ſcreened by the Andes, while from the weſt the air is cooled by the moſt refreſhing ſea breezes. Along the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean they enjoy not only a fine temperate air, but a clear ſerene ſky moſt part of the year. Sometimes, indeed, the winds that blow from the mountains are exceedingly ſharp in winter; but, in general, this is one of the moſt comfortable climates in the world, being a medium between the intenſe heats of the torrid zone and the piercing colds of the frigid.

The Chileſians are of a middle ſtature, ſtrong built, of a tawny complexion, and have long black hair on their heads, but pluck off that on their chins, or other parts of their bodies. They are tall, robuſt, active, and courageous, enduring fatigue, heat, and cold to admiration. Their arms are pikes, bows, arrows, and ſwords, and their diſcipline much more regular than that of the other Indians. Their manners are very ſimple. They have no gold nor ſilver, though theſe metals are ſo common in their country. All their bedding is ſome ſkins laid on the ground, and they eat on the ground, or elſe on a little bench, and wipe their hands on a broom, inſtead of a napkin. Their food conſiſts of maize, fruits, herbs, and what they catch by hunting and fiſhing. Their drink is alſo made of maize toaſted; ſteeped and boiled, or of fruits. Their furniture conſiſts of four or five diſhes, and ſome wooden ſpoons or ſhells, a calabaſh or gourd to drink out of, and a leaf of a tree or maize for a ſalt-ſellar.

The martial genius of the natives continually retarded the progreſs of foreigners, and has always been the cauſe why the Spaniſh ſettlements here are ſo diſproportionate to the extent, fertility, and riches of the country. The free Indians are much more numerous than the Spaniards, who are computed at no more than twenty thouſand. All the inhabitants of Chili, including Europeans, Meſtizoes, mulattoes and negroes, are reckoned at one hundred and fifty thouſand only. Even the free Indians, it ſeems, now acknowledge the dominion of the king of Spain, and pay tribute to his governor; but the ſubjected Indians belong entirely to the Spaniards, living among them, and ſerving them in the ſame manner as the natives of Peru and Mexico. The greater part of Chili is ſtill poſſeſſed by the free Indians, who are rather allies than ſubjects of Spain, having (as we before hinted) acknowledged the ſupremacy of the king of Spain, but are to be ſubject to their own laws and government; an engagement which it will be hazardous for the Spaniards to break.

Earthquakes have often done a great deal of damage at St. Jago, that of 1647 was ſo violent, that it almoſt overturned the whole town, and left ſuch unwholſome vapours in the air, that all the inhabitants died, except about three or four hundred: and the dreadful ſhock in 1730 laid the city in ruins. In the neighbourhood are the gold mines of Tiltill, and the Lavaderoes, by their concerns in which many of the citizens amaſs vaſt fortunes.

South of St. Jago is the province of Conception: the town of the ſame name is the oldeſt European eſtabliſhment in Chili, and the ſecond city in point of dignity. The harbour is good, the fortifications indifferent, but the garriſon ſtrong. The peaſants in the neighbourhood of Conception have great addreſs in the uſe of the nooſe and lance; with theſe they will combat the fierceſt bull, throwing the nooſe ſo artfully, as to lay

lay certain hold of ſome part of the body. When a bull is haltered, they draw the knot, at the ſame time giving ſpurs to their horſes, and hamſtringing him with their lances, ſo that the animal is taken and diſabled at the ſame inſtant.

The province of Chiucitos is bounded by La Plata, on the north-eaſt, and Chili on the weſt. The original inhabitants are very voluptuous and warlike. They are alſo very ſuperſtitious, and change their wives as often as they pleaſe. They maintained bloody wars with the Spaniards till 1690, ſince which time ſome of them have become Chriſtians. Its chief riches conſiſt of honey and wax.

SECT. III.

Containing Deſcriptions of TERRA MAGELLANICA, or PATAGONIA, BRAZIL, AMAZONIA, and GUIANA; their firſt Diſcovery, Boundaries and Extent, Soil, Climate, Produce, Inhabitants, Animals, &c.

TERRA Magellanica received its name from Ferdinand Magellan, a Portugueſe officer; who likewiſe gave name to thoſe ſtreights which lead from the ſouth to the north ſea, he being the firſt who ſailed through them. The appellation of Patagonia was derived from a principal tribe of its inhabitants, called Patagons. The whole country, which goes under the name of Patagonia, extends from Chili and Paraguay to the utmoſt extremity of South America; that is, from thirty-five almoſt to fifty-four degrees ſouth latitude, being ſeven hundred miles long, and three hundred broad where wideſt. The northern parts contain an almoſt inexhauſtible ſtock of large timber, but in the ſouthern diſtricts there is ſcarcely a tree to be ſeen fit for any mechanical purpoſe. The lofty mountains, called Andes, traverſe the whole country from north to ſouth.

Here are incredible numbers of wild horned cattle and horſes, which were firſt brought hither by the Spaniards, and have increaſed amazingly; the paſturage alſo is good. Some writers tells us that freſh water is ſcarce; but were that the caſe, we cannot ſee how the preſent inhabitants, and ſuch multitudes of cattle could ſubſiſt. The eaſt coaſt is chiefly low-land, with few, or no good harbours; that called St. Julian is one of the beſt.

The inhabitants of Patagonia conſiſt of ſeveral Indian tribes, as the Patagons, Pampas, Coſſares, &c. They are a ſavage, barbarous people, of a copper colour, like the reſt of the Americans, with coarſe black hair, and no beards. They are mightily addicted to painting themſelves, and make ſtreaks on their faces and bodies. They go almoſt ſtark naked, having only a ſquare garment in the form of a blanket, made of the ſkins of ſeveral animals, and ſewed together, which they ſometimes wrap round them in extreme cold weather; and they have alſo a cap of the ſkins of fowls on their heads. Former voyagers repreſented them as monſtrous giants of eleven feet high, whereas they are no taller than the other Americans. The women, as in other places, are very fond of necklaces and bracelets, which they make of ſea ſhells. The natives chiefly live on fiſh and game, and what the earth produces ſpontaneouſly. This country abounds with an animal called camel-ſheep by ſome authors, but their true name is guanacoes. They partake of the nature of a camel, though they have no bunch on the back, and they were formerly made uſe of to carry burdens. They have alſo a bird called an oſtrich, but not ſo large, and they differ from the African oſtriches in having three toes, whereas thoſe have but two. A great number of iſlands, or cluſter of iſlands, lie on the coaſts of Patagonia.

The iſland of Terra del Fuego, or the Land of Fires, as it was called by the firſt diſcoverers, on account of their having obſerved ſome great fires on it (ſuppoſed to be volcanoes) as they paſſed it in the night, is ſeparated from the continent by the Magellanic ſtreights; has a rough appearance, being very mountainous, but is interſected with deep narrow vallies, and is well watered. The natives in this country are ſhort in their perſons, not exceeding five feet ſix inches at moſt, their heads large, their faces broad, their cheek-bones very prominent, and their noſes very flat. They have little brown eyes, without life; their hair is black and lank, hanging about their heads in diſorder, and beſmeared with train oil. On the chin they have a few ſtraggling ſhort hairs inſtead of a beard, and from their noſe there is a conſtant diſcharge of mucus into their ugly open mouth. The whole aſſemblage of their features forms the moſt loathſome picture of miſery and wretchedneſs to which human nature can poſſibly be reduced. They had no other cloathing than a ſmall piece of ſeal-ſkin, which hung from their ſhoulders to the middle of the back, being faſtened round the neck with a ſtring. The reſt of their body was perfectly naked, not the leaſt regard being paid to decency. Their natural colour ſeems to be on olive-brown, with a kind of gloſs reſembling that of copper; but many of them diſguiſe themſelves with ſtreaks of red paint, and ſometimes, though ſeldom, with white. Their whole character is the ſtrongeſt compound of ſtupidity, indifference, and inactivity. They have no other arms than bows and arrows, and their inſtruments for fiſhing a kind of fiſh-gags. They live chiefly on ſeals fleſh, and like the fat oily part moſt. There is no appearance of any ſubordination among them, and their mode of living approaches nearer to that of brutes, than that of any other nation. The children go naked, and the only weapon of the men is a long ſtick generally hooked, and pointed at the end like a lance. They live in huts made of boughs, and covered with mud, branches, &c. One ſide is open, and the fire place is in the middle; and a whole family herd together in one of theſe miſerable hovels.

The above-mentioned iſlands are all very barren and mountainous; but from what Mr. Forſter ſays, in his voyage to the South ſea, the climate does not appear to be ſo rigorous and tempeſtuous as it is repreſented in Anſon's voyage. Upon the lower grounds and iſlands, that were ſheltered by the high mountains, ſeveral ſorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds, were found. Among the trees, was Winter's bark-tree, and a ſpecies of arbutus, loaded with red fruit of the ſize of ſmall cherries, which were very well taſted. In ſome places there is alſo plenty of celeri. Among the birds was a ſpecies of duck of the ſize of a gooſe, which ran along the ſea with amazing velocity, beating the water with its wings and feet: it had a grey plumage, with a yellow bill and feet, and a few white quill-feathers: at the Falkland iſlands it is called a loggerhead duck. Among the birds are alſo plenty of geeſe and falcons. The rocks of ſome of the iſlands are covered with large muſſel-ſhells, the fiſh of which is ſaid to be more delicate than oyſters.

Brazil was firſt diſcovered by Americus Veſpucius. When meaſured along the ſea-coaſt, from the mouth of the river La Plata, in the thirty-fifth degree of ſouth latitude to the river of Amazons, under the equator, it is two thouſand five hundred miles in length, and ſeven hundred in breadth where wideſt. The aſpect of the country, from the ſea, is not inviting, as it appears mountainous and rough; but, when entered, nothing can be more delightful, as the mountains are covered with woods of ever-greens, and the vallies are cloathed with verdure; and, among the inland mountains are various ſprings and lakes, which diſembogue themſelves into the great river Paraguay, and the river of Amazons.

The climate of this vaſt country varies in different parts. In the northern provinces, towards the equator, great rains and variable winds are frequent; and the former ſometimes overflow the country, and occaſion the air to be very unwholſome. But as to the ſouthern provinces, there is no country between the tropics where the air is more ſalubrious, or the heats more tolerable.

The wild beaſts of Brazil are, ant-bears, tygers or madilloes, porcupines, janonveras, a very fierce ravenous animal, ſomewhat like a greyhound, armadilloes, various ſorts of monkies, ſome of which are very large; that called by Europeans the ſloth, or lazy beaſt, and the toperaſſon, a creature between a bull and an aſs, but without horns, and very harmleſs. The fleſh of the toperaſſon is good, and taſtes like beef. They have great plenty of deer, hares, and other game, and a variety of other tame and wild animals.

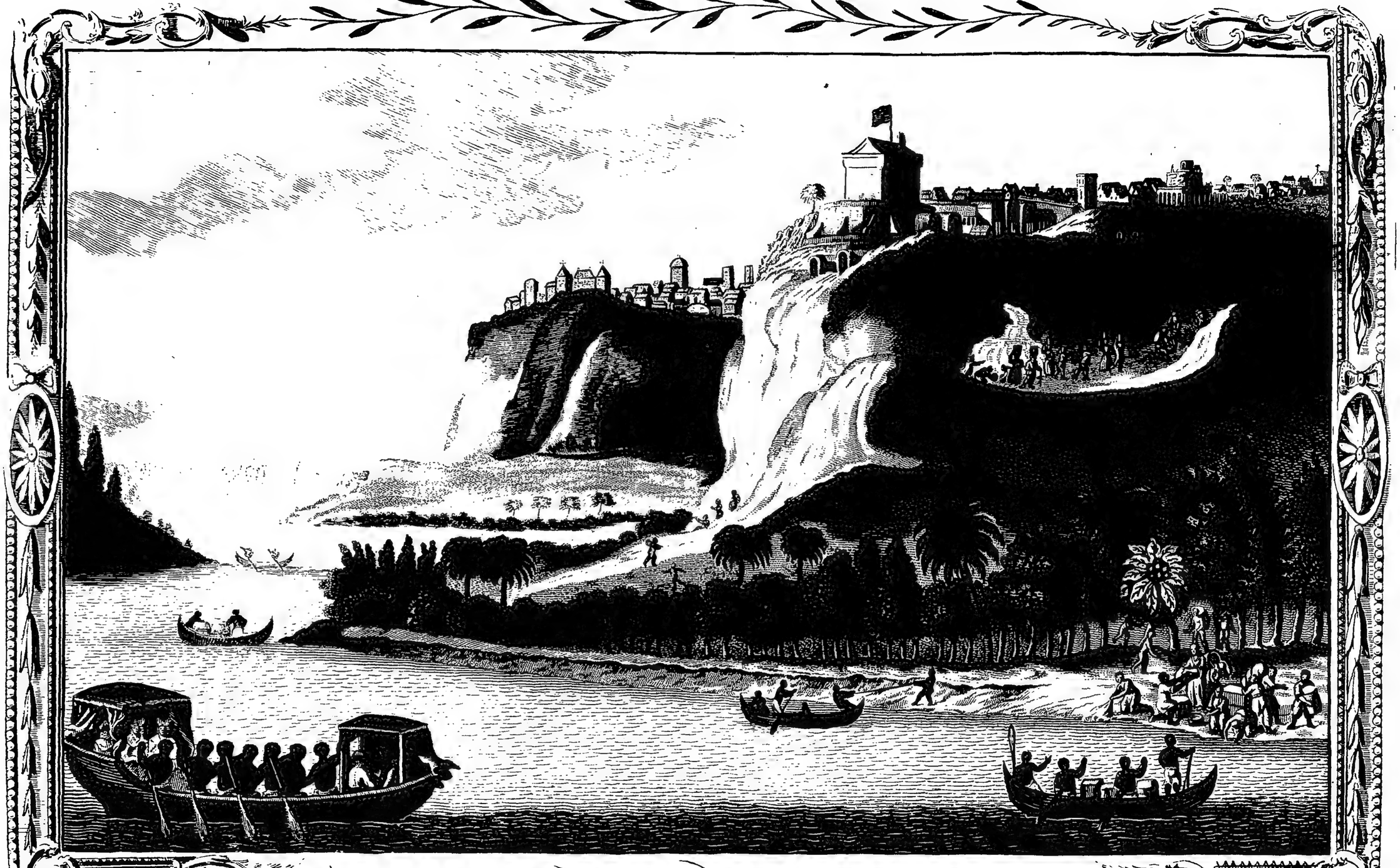
Serpents and venomous creatures are very numerous here: among which are, the Indian ſalamander, a kind of four-legged inſect, whoſe ſting is mortal; the ibibaboka, a kind of ſerpent, about ſeven yards long, and half a yard in circumference, whoſe poiſon is inſtantaneouſly fatal to the human kind; the rattle ſnake, which grows here to an enormous ſize; the liboya, or roe-buck ſnake, which is able to ſwallow a roe-buck whole, with its horns, being between twenty and thirty feet in length, and two or three yards in circumference; ſcorpions, one ſort of which are between four and five feet long; lizards of three or four feet long; millipedes, both venomous and dangerous, and many others. The piſmires here are very numerous, deſtructive, and large.

There are a prodigious number of birds in this country; ſome of which are remarkable for their beauty, and others for their taſte. Of the firſt ſort is the humming-bird, ſo called from the noiſe he makes with his wings, when he ſucks the juices of flowers. The anhima hath a horn two or three inches long growing out of his forehead, and is therefore called by the Europeans the unicorn bird. The toucan is of the bigneſs of a wood-pigeon, and of a perfect jet-black all over, except under the breaſt and belly, which is of a fine yellow, and a ſmall circle of red about the neck: but what is moſt extraordinary in this bird, is, that its bill is bigger than its body, yellow without and red within, and about a ſpan long. The guira, called by the Europeans the ſea-curlew, and the ſame with the numo-



Cipriani delin.

View of the INDIANS of TERRA DEL FUEGO, with a representation of a HUT, and their domestic mode of living.



View of St. SALVADOR, *a City of South America.*

Sherwin sculp.

nius Indicus and renata conconca of the Latin authors, is remarkable for its often changing its native colour, being at firſt black, then aſh-coloured, next white, afterwards ſcarlet, and laſt of all crimſon, which laſt grows richer and deeper the longer the bird liveth. The cocoi, a very beautiful bird; paraquets, parrots, cockatows, mackaws, and variety of others, are very common here. Their bats are of a prodigious ſize: they will go into houſes in the night, and if they find any perſons aſleep and uncovered, they will faſten on them, and ſuck their blood. Their eatable fowls are turkies, very large and delicious; a ſort of white hens, and other poulty; ducks, and other ſuch water fowl.

Great plenty and variety of fiſh are on the ſea-coaſts, and in the lakes and rivers; among others, is the globe-fiſh, called by the Latins orbis minor, from its orbicular form, which is ſo beſet all round with ſharp pikes, like thoſe of a hedge-hog, that it bids defiance to all fiſhes of prey. But the moſt remarkable of all the living creatures in the ſea is the ſea-bladder, ſo called becauſe it greatly reſembles one, and ſwims on the ſurface of the waves. The inſide is only filled with air, except about a ſpoonful of water that ſerves to poiſe it. The ſkin is thin and tranſparent, and reflects a great number of colours, like a bubble raiſed in the water.

Timber is very plentiful in this country, but that which is termed brazil-wood is the principal ſpecies. The palm-trees of Brazil are of five different kinds; beſides which, here are woods of ebony, maſtic, cotton-trees, citron, &c. and many others, which diffuſe around a moſt delicious fragrancy from the admirable fruits and balſams they produce.

Some of the principal commodities of this country are, ambergris, balſams, ſugar, ſweetmeats, tobacco, roſin, indigo, gold, pebbles, diamonds, jaſper, emeralds, &c. The gold and diamond mines were firſt opened in 1681, and have ever ſince been computed to yield five millions of pounds ſterling, a fifth of which belongs to the king. The diamond mines are farmed at much inferior value to what they really produce. The Brazil ſugar is remarkably fine and white, and the tobacco admirable. Of the laſt article, great exports are made to Africa, where they not only diſpoſe of it to the natives, but even ſupply the veſſels of other nations, who are obliged to purchaſe it for the convenience of carrying on the gold-duſt and ſlave trade with any tolerable advantage. The north and ſouth parts of Brazil abound with horned cattle, which are hunted for their hides, of which no leſs than twenty-thouſand are exported to Europe annually.

There has of late years been ſo great an increaſe of the Portugueſe trade hither, that inſtead of twelve ſhips formerly employed in the Brazil commerce, there are never leſs than one hundred ſail of large veſſels going to and returning from thoſe colonies.

With reſpect to the government of Brazil, it is divided into fifteen provinces, called capitaneas or captainries, the whole being a principality, which gives title to the preſumptive heir of the crown of Portugal: of theſe captainries, eight only are annexed to the crown. Some late writers have computed that the royal revenue ariſing from this colony amounts to two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling in gold, beſides the duties and cuſtoms on merchandize imported from thence.

The principal city is St. Salvador, alſo called the city of Bahia, which is in the province of the ſame name, and was thus called from the commodiouſneſs of its harbour. It is ſeated on a hill, and is populous, magnificent, and the moſt gay and opulent city in all Brazil. The trade carried on here is prodigious; the gentry are polite; but the vulgar, who have acquired wealth, are intolerably inſolent and brutal. In this city are no leſs than twelve or fourteen thouſand Portugueſe, with three times that number of negroes. The harbour is capable of receiving ſhips of the greateſt burthen, and its entrance is guarded by a ſtrong fort called St. Anthony's. There are other ſmall forts that command the harbour, one of which is built upon a rock about half a mile from the ſhore.

In this city are about two thouſand houſes, which are handſomely built, moſtly of brick or ſtone. The churches, convents, and hoſpitals, are not only built in the moſt ſumptuous manner, but adorned with every thing rich and coſtly, particularly with fine paintings. The upper town has many ſplendid ſtructures, particularly the cathedral of St. Salvador. The church, which lately belonged to the jeſuits college, is very magnificent, and built of marble brought from Europe; and the college is a fine edifice. The viceroy's palace is a moſt ſumptuous building, as is alſo the palace of the archbiſhop, the courts of judicature, the hoſpitals, &c.

The principal ſtreets are large, and all of them paved: there are alſo ſeveral ſquares, and many gardens, both within the city and its neighbourhood, in which are a great variety of fruit-trees and flowers, ſallading, and plants for the kitchen. Moſt of the ſtreets are, however, ſo ſteep, as to be impaſſable for coaches or chairs; to ſupply which defect, the rich cauſe themſelves to be carried out in a kind of cotton hammock, called ſerpentines, which are borne on the negroes ſhoulders by the help of a bamboo, about twelve or fourteen feet long.

The lower claſs of people here are inſolent, and the ſoldiers given to all manner of vice; and ſome of them are dangerous aſſaſſins. The women are more ſtrictly watched than in Portugal, yet ſometimes find means to elude the vigilance of their keepers. However, the huſbands make no ſcruple to ſtab or poiſon their wives, if they find them falſe. The chief mechanic trades in this city are hatters, ſmiths, ſhoe-makers, ſawyers, carpenters, coopers, taylors, and butchers. All theſe buy negroes, whom they train up to their ſeveral employments.

The town of Fernambuco, capital of the province to which it gives name, is a very conſiderable place. It is alſo called Rerief, or Arrariſe, from a neighbouring harbour of that name, which is now the ſtrongeſt in all Brazil, a number of forts being erected all round, and the acceſs naturally ſo intricate and dangerous, by reaſon of the concealed rocks, ſands, and little iſlands about it, that the aſſiſtance of a ſkilful pilot is abſolutely neceſſary in order to avoid them. The name Fernambuco ſuppoſed to be a contraction of Inferno Boco, or the Mouth of Hell, ſeems to have been given it from this circumſtance.

The rich and populous city of Rio de Janeiro, is ſituated on a river of the ſame name, about two leagues from the main ocean. It has a moſt admirable port, well guarded; which is very much reſorted to by the Portugueſe, on account of the gold and diamonds found in the neighbourhood.

The little republic of St. Paul lies about thirty miles north of the province of St. Vincent, which is the moſt ſoutherly of Brazil. This ſtate is ſurrounded by lofty mountains and thick foreſts; it was originally compoſed of outlaws from all the neighbouring colonies, Spaniards, Portugueſe, Creoles, Meſtizoes, Mulattoes, and Negroes, who took refuge on this ſpot, and lived at firſt without order, ſociety, faith, honour, or religion; preying upon each other, and ſubſiſting by mutual rapine, and the plunder of their neighbours; but the inconveniencies attending this way of life, and the danger to which it expoſed them, ſoon drove them into confederacies, and theſe, at laſt, produced a regular democracy.

The iſland of St. Catherine's is ſituated in twenty-ſeven degrees thirty-five minutes ſouth latitude, and is one of the moſt delightful ſpots imaginable, being about twenty-ſeven miles long, and ſix broad. The convicts from Brazil are tranſported hither.

The moſt conſiderable tribes of the native Brazilians are the Tapuyers and Topinamboys; of whom the former inhabit the northern, and the other the ſouthern parts. The former are men of good ſtature, of a dark copper colour, their hair black, and hanging over their ſhoulders; but they ſuffer no hair on their bodies or faces, and go almoſt naked. Their ornaments are, glittering ſtones, hung upon their lips or noſtrils, and bracelets of feathers upon their arms: the men have alſo a cap or coronet of feathers. The complexions of the Topinamboys are not ſo dark as that of their northern neighbours, who live nearer the line; and neither the one nor the other, as thoſe of the Africans, who lie under the ſame parallels.

The native Brazilians are partly freemen, and partly ſlaves; but the negro ſlaves are much more valuable, being of a more robuſt conſtitution, and fitter for labour. Some writers have repreſented the Brazilians as a ſavage people, devoid of all principles of religion, cruel in war, and cannibals or devourers of human fleſh; but theſe ſtories are generally looked upon as fictions of the Portugueſe, to juſtify their cruel and inhuman treatment of them. They believe in certain inviſible beings, the diſpenſers of good and evil, the rewarders and puniſhers of virtue and vice; and their notion with reſpect to a future ſtate, is, that after death they ſhall viſit their anceſtors, dwelling beyond the Andes; but they have no temples. Their prieſts make them believe, that if they bring them offerings, thoſe inviſible beings, who give them food and all the good things they enjoy, will proſper their affairs; but if they neglect this, ſome terrible misfortune will befal them. Their towns are without walls. Their mode of carrying on war is by ambuſcades; and their weapens are bows, arrows, ſhields, and wooden clubs. They have caciques, who rule them in peace, and lead them in war.

The country of Amazonia was firſt diſcovered by Gonzola Pizarro, brother to the marquis Pizarro, who conquered Peru. It is bounded, on the north, by Terra Firma; on the ſouth, by La Plata; on the eaſt, by Brazil and the Atlantic ocean; and, on the weſt, by Peru. It is one thouſand two hundred miles in length, and nine hundred and ſixty in breadth; but this vaſt extent of country is but little known, except along the banks of the great river Amazons, and towards the Brazilian frontiers. The river of Amazons is the largeſt in the world; ſeveral other rivers, particularly the Negro, Xauxa, and Maranhon, fall into it. It riſes in the Cordilleras, and increaſes

in a moſt amazing manner as it proceeds towards the Atlantic, into which it diſembogues itſelf by eighty-four channels. It winds five thouſand miles, is ſeveral miles broad, and near forty fathoms deep.

None of the Europeans have planted colonies in this country, though they have often viſited it. The air is cooler here than could be well expected near the equator; which proceeds from the heavy rains that occaſion the rivers to overflow their banks one half of the year; and from the cloudy weather, and ſhortneſs of the days, which never exceed twelve hours. A briſk eaſterly wind alſo cools the air, which blows from the Atlantic ocean quite through the country, ſo ſtrong, that veſſels are thereby enabled to ſail againſt the ſtream, and perform a voyage up the river of Amazons almoſt as ſoon as down it, which requires eight or ten months. During the time of the rains here are terrible ſtorms of thunder and lightning.

The ſoil is fertile, producing cocoa-nuts, ananas or pine-apples, guavas, bananas, and other tropical fruits; cedar, iron-wood, ſo called from the weight and denſity, red wood, oak, ebony, logwood, and many other ſorts of dying woods and drugs; caſſava root, ſarſaparilla, canala or ſpurious cinnamon, tobacco, cotton, ſugar, maiz, yams, and potatoes.

Here are great numbers of tigers, wild boars, buffaloes, &c. and in the woods are wild fowl and veniſon. They have alſo ſtore of excellent honey and balm! The honey is exquiſite, and the balm good againſt all wounds. Parrots are as numerous here as pigeons in England. They have vaſt numbers of fiſh of all ſorts in the rivers and lakes; and, among others, manatees or ſea-crows, that are amphibious, and feed on the banks; and tortoiſes of a large ſize, and delicate taſte; but the fiſhers muſt be upon their guard againſt crocodiles, alligators, and water-ſerpents, which infeſt the coaſts.

With reſpect to the natives, they are, like almoſt all the Americans, of a good ſtature, have handſome features, long black hair, and copper complexions. They have a taſte for the imitative arts, eſpecially ſculpture and painting, and are good mechanics. Their cordage is made of the barks of trees, their ſails of cotton, their hatchets of tortoiſe-ſhells, or hard ſtones; their chiſſels, planes, and wimbles, of teeth and horns of wild beaſts, and their canoes are hollowed trees. They ſpin and weave themſelves cotton garments; and their houſes or hutsare of wood, thatch, and clay. Their arms in general, are darts and javelins, bows and arrows, with targets of cane and fiſh-ſkins. They are ſuch good archers, that they kill fiſh in the water with their arrows, which they eat without bread or ſalt. Their ſeveral nations are governed by their chiefs or caciques; for it is obſervable, that the monarchical form of government hath prevailed almoſt univerſally both among the antient and modern barbarians, as requiring a leſs refined policy than the republican ſyſtem. The regalia by which the chiefs are diſtinguiſhed are, a crown of parrots feathers, a chain of lions teeth or claws about their middle, and a wooden ſword in their hand.

All theſe nations allow of polygamy, or a plurality of wives and concubines; and the women here, as in the other American nations, do the moſt laborious work. They worſhip the images of their antient heroes, or ſubordinate deities; but have no temples, or orders of prieſts among them. Both ſexes ſometimes wear mantles of the ſkins of beaſts, or cotton, but generally go naked. In ſome diſtricts the men thruſt pieces of cane through their ears and under lips, and hang glaſs beads at the griſtles of their noſes, which bob to and fro when they ſpeak; but in others, they wear plates of gold at their ears and noſtrils.

Guiana, or Caribeana, which has Amazonia on the ſouth; Terra Firma on the weſt; and the Atlantic ocean on the north and eaſt; its length is ſeven hundred and eighty miles, and its breadth four hundred and eighty. It is uſually divided into two parts, that is, the ſea-coaſts and adjacent diſtricts denominated Caribeana Proper, and the inferior country called Guiana Proper.

The Portugueſe, French, and Dutch, have all ſettlements along this coaſt, which is low and marſhy, and ſubject to inundations in the rainy ſeaſons. The principal French ſettlements in Guiana are in the iſle of Cayenne, which lies one hundred miles weſt of Cape Orange, at the mouth of the river of the ſame name. It is ſeventeen leagues in compaſs, well wooded and watered, and excellently cultivated. At the eaſtern part of it is the town and fort of St. Lewis. The town contains upwards of two hundred houſes; the fort has a good garriſon, and near it is a tolerable harbour. The French firſt eſtabliſhed themſelves here in 1635. The place was afterwards alternately poſſeſſed by the Engliſh, then by the French again, to whom ſucceeded the Dutch; but the French finally prevailing, ſtill keep it in their poſſeſſion.

The diſtrict called Dutch Guiana was formerly the property of the Engliſh, who made ſettlements at Surinam, where a kind of corrupt Engliſh is ſtill ſpoken by the negroes. The Dutch took it in the reign of Charles II. and it was ceded to them by treaty in 1674, in exchange for what they had poſſeſſed in the province now called New York, in North America.

There is a perpetual ſpring in this country, which produces large quantities of ſugar canes; alſo the ſimarnba tree, eſteemed a ſpecific in dyſenteries; and the carunce, a poiſonous nut. Here are great numbers of monkies and ſerpents, and a remarkable amphibious creature called the laubba, about the ſize of a ſmall pig. They have alſo a vaſt variety of birds of different plumage. Among their fiſhes, here is the torpedo; and inſects are innumerable.

The inhabitants of Guiana are in general either natives, who are of a reddiſh brown, or negroes and Europeans, or a mixed progeny of theſe in various combinations. The natives are divided into different tribes, more or leſs enlightened and poliſhed, as they are more or leſs remote from the ſettlements of the Europeans: they have no diviſion of lands. Polygamy is allowed among them. Continence before marriage is not conſidered as a virtue; a man cares not whether the woman he marries is a virgin or not; but no injury is ſo ſurely revenged as the infidelity of a wife. The men go to war, hunt, and fiſh; the women look after domeſtic affairs. The arms are bows, arrows, clubs, and poiſoned darts blown through a reed. They go almoſt naked, excepting upon particular occaſions, when they adorn their heads with feathers. They are chearful, humane, and friendly, but timid, and addicted to drinking. Their houſes are quadrangular, conſiſting of four ſtakes with croſs poles, and are covered with leaves. They ſet them up, pull them down, and carry the whole with them at pleaſure, as their dwellings are light, and their lives ambulatory. Their wants, which are but few, are eaſily ſupplied. They believe in a ſupreme God, a miſchievous ſpirit or devil, and have ſome notions of a future ſtate. They bury their dead naked, and get drunk at the funeral to bury their ſorrows. When the body has been interred a ſufficient time for the fleſh to be rotten, they take up the bones, diſtribute them among the relations and friends of the deceaſed, and again get drunk to teſtify their reſpect to the memory of the defunct. The natives cultivate nothing but plantains, caſſava, and yams, and one month's cultivation is ſufficient for all theſe. The men are all hunters, and they can always find game or fiſh, if they prefer it, without danger or toil. They live together, as a blameleſs and happy people, upon terms of perfect equality, having no diſtinction but of age or perſonal merit; neither have they diviſion of property, each amicably participates the ample bleſſings of a delightful and extenſive country; envy, fraud, and violence are precluded; natural deſires are immediately and innocently indulged, and government rendered wholly unneceſſary. In all their traffic with each other, or with Europeans, they eſtimate every thing by their preſent want of it; they will at one time demand a hatchet for what they will exchange for a fiſh-hook at another.

The colony of Surinam is the joint property of the Weſt India company, the city of Amſterdam, and the lord of Sommelſdyk, but the ſovereignty is inveſted in the ſtates general. Accordingly five directors of this colony are choſen by the city of Amſterdam, four by the Weſt India company, and one by the lord of Sommelſdyk, but the governor muſt be approved by the ſtates general, as well as by the directors. The whole colony is at preſent in a very flouriſhing condition, and carries on a conſiderable trade in ſugar, cotton, gums, tobacco, coffee, flax, ſkins, wood for dying, &c.

The principal town, called alſo Surinam, gives name to the adjacent diſtrict one hundred miles round. It ſtands on a river of the ſame name, which is navigable for near one hundred miles up the country, and commanded by ſeveral forts, particularly Zelandria, about ſix miles from the entrance, near which fortreſs the ſmall town of Paramairambo now ſtands, which contains about four hundred houſes. There are no leſs than ſeven or eight inland towns, all of which are rich, populous, and commercial.

Before we conclude our deſcription of South America, it will be neceſſary to add, that the exiſtence of a ſouthern continent was firmly believed, until the contrary was indiſputably proved in the years 1772, 1773, and 1774, by that moſt conſummate ſeaman Captain James Cook, whoſe extraordinary merits, his country, and the whole world, unite in celebrating. In the Reſolution, a ſhip fitted out for the purpoſe of making diſcoveries, he three times penetrated within the antarctic circle, a region which till then had been impervious to all navigators. He proceeded amidſt floating ice iſlands of vaſt height, many of which were two or three miles in circumference, the ſhip, and all on board perpetually expoſed to deſtruction, whilſt appalling ſcenes of horror and deſolation preſented themſelves to the ſixty-ſeventh degree five minutes ſouth latitude, being then in the thirty-ninth degree thirty-five minutes eaſt longitude from London. The next year, approaching the pole on the weſtward, he reached ſeventy-one degrees ten minutes ſouth latitude,

latitude, in longitude one hundred and ſix degrees fifty-four minutes weſt from London. A ſolid field of ice, which entirely filled the expanſe to the eaſt, weſt, and ſouth, rendered it impoſſible to make any farther advances. During his ſtay in the Frigid Zone in the months of December and January, no night intervened; ſo that within a few minutes of midnight the light of the ſun was ſufficient to read or write by, and the ſun's ſtay below the horizon was ſo very ſhort, that a very ſtrong twilight continued all the time of his diſappearing.

The reſult of theſe attempts to penetrate towards the ſouth pole is, that either the ice extends quite to the pole, or elſe joins ſome land to which it has been fixed from the very earlieſt times. To determine whether it is land or ice that encircles the pole, is beyond the power of human exertion, and has no tendency to gratify any rational curioſity.

In July 1776, the ſame indefatigable navigator ſet ſail in the Reſolution, accompanied by another ſhip named the Diſcovery, on his third voyage round the world; the principal object of which voyage was to explore the northern parts of the South Sea towards Kamchatka; in which attempt this truly great man loſt his life on a newly diſcovered iſland, called O-why-hee, near Kamchatka, in February, 1779, being ſlain in a ſkirmiſh with the natives, as the reader will find in the following account.

The diſcoveries made in this voyage are leſs brilliant than thoſe made in the preceding ones. The impoſſibility of communicating with Europe, by proceeding from the South Sea to the northward; which has been pretty generally ſuppoſed, is now proved, ſo as to render all future attempts unneceſſary, and indeed removes every motive for ſuch undertakings. The coaſts of that immenſe country, known by the name of New Holland, which, although an iſland, is equal in extent to Europe, have now been fully traced: on the ſouth-eaſtward of this vaſt, but almoſt uſeleſs diſtrict of the globe, have been found iſlands abounding with ſpices, which might by attention be ſoon rendered equal in value to thoſe which the Dutch poſſeſs in the Moluccas. The ſpirit for diſcovery, which has lately prevailed, particularly in this country, under the auſpices of his preſent majeſty, has brought us acquainted with many large, rich, fertile, and delightful iſlands, ſituated in the South Sea, which the reader will find a copious deſcription of, from p. 201 to 219 of this work, beginning with New Holland above-mentioned.

It may not be improper in this place to ſubjoin, agreeable to our promiſe, a particular account of the events and circumſtances immediately previous to and attending the unfortunate death of that celebrated and able navigator Captain Cook, which happened on the 14th of February, 1779, at the iſland of O-why-hee, when on their return to Europe.

On January 17, 1779, with great difficulty they found and anchored in a convenient harbour at O-why-hee, after beating about the coaſt near two months. The ſhips were immediately viſited by the young prince (ſon to the Orono or great king) who was abſent at a neighbouring iſland. The viſit was returned, and no ſtrangers were ever more hoſpitably received. Land was appropriated to their uſe, the ſick were lodged, trade was carried on, the ſhips repaired, &c. The king, on his arrival, treated Captain Cook with great ſubmiſſion and reſpect, and paid him the ſame honours that are paid to the great E-a-thu-ah-nu-eh, or good ſpirit, cloathing him in the ſame mantle, and aſſigning him a place of worſhip which the ſailors called Cook's altar. A very high mountain of ſnow was ſo rare a ſight between the tropics, that five of the gentlmen, with a guide, ſet out to explore it, but after two days and nights fatigue, they were obliged to return without reaching it. After a heiva, or play, had been performed by moſt of the royal family, and ſome fireworks had been exhibited by the Engliſh, the ſhips ſailed on the 5th of February, ſtored with hogs, fowls, &c. but the Reſolution having unfortunately ſprung her foremaſt, and being very leaky, they were obliged on the 11th to return to their old birth to repair. The king viſited them as before, but the natives aſſembling, gathering ſtones, and rolling them from the hills, in order, as was ſuppoſed, to annoy the ſhips, the captains, on the 13th, ordered the guns to be fired among them, (ſurely with too much precipitancy) by which two of them were killed, and of which the king next day juſtly complained, intimating that they had no hoſtile intentions. From this time they became very unruly and miſchievous, and firing only enraged them. The prince, before very friendly, aſſumed another countenance, and the temper of the Indians was totally changed.

On the 14th the great cutter was miſſing from its moorings, and the boat's painter was found cut two fathoms from the buoy, theſe audacious rogues having contrived to carry it off in the courſe of the night without being perceived. This was a theft which could not be overlooked on any account, as the loſs of ſo capital a boat might prove of great conſequence to them in the remaining part of their voyage. Captain Clerke waited upon Captain Cook and informed him of what had happened. After ſome deliberation, the beſt method that could be thought of (a method which, in other iſlands, had often been tried, and always met with ſucceſs) was to ſecure the king; and the only way to do this was to invite him on board, and then place centinels over him, after which they would make their own terms with him. It was alſo thought adviſeable to ſend boats to different parts of the bay, to prevent any of the natives from making their eſcape in their canoes.

Things being thus far ſettled, the Reſolution's great and ſmall cutter, attended by the Diſcovery's ſmall cutter and jolly boat, all well manned and armed, were diſpatched to the various parts of the bay, with orders to ſtop all canoes that ſhould attempt to make their eſcape, and if they proved refractory to fire at and kill ſome of them, as Captain Cook was determined to let them ſee he was not to be trifled with any longer. In the interim the captain, with the lieutenant of marines, went in his pinnace, attended by the launch (in which were the marines and ſome of the officers, all well armed) to the north-weſt point of the bay, where the king reſided. The natives, ſuſpecting poſſibly that ſome enquiry would be made relative to the boat, had aſſembled there in greater numbers than uſual. The marines upon landing were drawn up in a line upon the beach, with the ſerjeant at their head, and Captain Cook with Mr. Philips proceeded to the king's houſe; but not finding him there, enquired of the natives where he was, who told them, he was at a houſe not far diſtant. They walked on, and found him, and after ſome little time the captain invited him to go on board, which he very readily was going to do, but ſome women, and others of his attendants, who probably were apprehenſive of ſome deſign, earneſtly begged and entreated that he would not. Almoſt at this inſtant three Indians in a canoe arrived from the other ſide of the bay, with an account of one of their principal arees being ſhot by our people. They had been to both ſhips, where they told their ſtory in very lamentable terms; but not meeting with that pity and redreſs which they probably thought they had a right to expect, they proceeded to the ſhore, where their tale was received in a very different manner.

A general murmur of diſcontent was heard to prevail, and many of them began to arm themſelves with ſpears and daggers. This circumſtance was obſerved by Mr Philips, and he communicated his apprehenſions to captain Cook, who was at this time in the midſt of a crowd, and of courſe was not able to watch their motions. The ſerjeant of marines alſo, who was at ſome diſtance, ſaw them arming; and as the tumult rather increaſed, called ſeveral times to the captain to warn him of his danger; but there ſeemed to be a degree of infatuation attending him, which rendered him deaf to every thing. The mob now preſſed upon him, and he was ſeen to puſh them back, exclaiming at the ſame time, "get away---get away." At length one of them behaved very inſolently, and threw ſtones at him: the captain, having his double barreled gun, fired, but miſſed him, and ſhot the next man to him. The marines, hearing the report of the gun, imagined that ſome miſchief had been done, and without orders began to fire alſo: this rendered matters ſtill worſe; and Captain Cook now ſeeing his danger, was making to the boats as faſt as the crowd would permit him, but received a ſtab between his ſhoulders from a chief who was behind him; the man was going to repeat his blow, but was ſhot by the ſerjeant of marines.

The marines had no ſooner fired, than the people in the launch from the ſame reaſon fired likewiſe, and now the uproar became general: the captain did not fall in conſequence of the wound, but ſtill preſſed forwards towards the boats; the Indians, however, ruſhed upon him, and with clubs and ſtones, ſoon put a period to his exiſtence. The commanding officer of the Reſolution (which was at leaſt half a mile nearer the ſpot than the Diſcovery) alarmed at the report of the guns, gave orders for the great guns to be pointed and fired at them, which appeared to create much ſlaughter and confuſion. Mr Philips and his party of marines were obliged to jump into the water: but ſome of them not being able to ſwim, were dragged on ſhore by the natives, who ſoon diſpatched them. The remaining number with difficulty reached the boats: the ſerjeant of marines was wounded in the neck, and received a ſevere blow on the head from a ſtone; one of the private men had the point of a ſpear, which broke off, fixed under his left eye; Mr Philips was wounded in the ſhoulder, and a corporal and three private men were killed. The Indians behaved with great reſolution and intrepidity, and notwithſtanding a ſevere fire was kept up for ſome time afterwards, they maintained their ground, and as ſoon as one fell another ſupplied his place. Finding it impoſſible to recover the captain's body, the boats ceaſed firing, and made the beſt of their way on board; and ſoon after Mr. Williamſon, the third lieutenant of the Reſolution, waited upon Captain Clerke with the above melancholy news.

Thus

Thus ended the life of the greateſt navigator that this or any other country could ever boaſt, after having ſucceſsfully led his crews of Britiſh ſeamen thrice round the world; who had reduced to a certainty the non-exiſtence of a ſouthern continent, about which the learned of all nations were in doubt; had ſettled the boundaries of the earth and ſea, and ſhewn the impracticability of a north-weſt paſſage from the Atlantic to the great ſouthern ocean, for which our ableſt navigators had contended, and in purſuit of which vaſt ſums had been ſpent in vain, and many valuable mariners had miſerably periſhed. The natives certainly had no intention at firſt of deſtroying Capt. Cook or any of his party. The cauſe firſt originated in the death of the aree who was ſhot by our people: it was this circumſtance which alarmed them, and in conſequence of this it was that they armed themſelves. At this period Captain Cook might have returned on board with ſafety: but he was unfortunate in miſſing the man who behaved inſolent to him, and ſhooting another—he was unfortunate in the firing of the marines—and equally ſo in the firing of the people in the launch; all which happened in the ſpace of a minute. In ſhort, the whole ſeems to have been cauſed by a chain of events which could neither be foreſeen or prevented. His death was, however, univerſally regretted, not only in Great Britain, but in other parts of Europe, by thoſe to whom his merits and public ſervices were known.

Captain Cook, in his laſt voyage, had explored the coaſt of America, from forty-two degrees twenty-ſeven minutes to ſeventy degrees forty minutes fifty-ſeven ſeconds north. The command, after his death, devolved on Captain Clerke, who died at ſea on his return to the ſouthward on the 22d day of Auguſt, 1779. The two ſhips, namely, the Reſolution and Diſcovery, returned home by the Cape of Good Hope, and anchored at the Nore on the 5th of October, 1780.

CHAP. II.

THE NEW HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF

NORTH-AMERICA.

SECT. I.

Of NORTH and SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, the JERSEYS, and NEW YORK; their Extent and Situation, principal Towns, Soil, Produce, Inhabitants (both Natives and Coloniſts) their Trade, Manufactures, Manners, Cuſtoms, Dreſs, Religion, &c.

NORTH America, which conſtitutes a grand diviſion of this vaſt continent, is ſeparated from the ſouthern part by the iſthmus of Darien, and extends from that iſthmus to within a few degrees of the north pole; but geographers have not yet been able to aſcertain the limits of this northern extremity.

The ſituation of the countries which compoſe North America, and other particulars relative to each, are exhibited in the following table:

Countries and Col.	Length	breadth	Chief Towns.	Belongs to
N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia	700	380	Wilmington, Charles Town, Savannah	United States.
Virginia	750	240	Williamſb.	Ditto.
Maryland	140	135	Anapolis	Ditto.
Pennſylvania	300	240	Philadelphia	Ditto.
The Jerſeys	160	60	P. Amboy	Ditto.
New York	300	150	New York	Ditto.
New England	550	200	Boſton	Ditto.
Nova Scotia, or New Scotland	350	250	Halifax	Great Britain.
Quebec	800	200	Quebec	Ditto.
Old Mexico, or New Spain	2000	00	Mexico	Spain.
New Mexico and California	2000	1600	St. Fé	Ditto.
Louiſiana			New Orleans	Ditto.
Eaſt and Weſt Florida	500	440	St. Auguſtine, Penſacola	Ditto.

The provinces of North and South Carolina, and Georgia, extend ſeven hundred miles in length, and three hundred and eighty in breadth. The two Carolinas are bounded by Virginia on the north, Georgia on the ſouth, the Apalachian mountains on the weſt, and the Atlantic ocean on the eaſt. The face of the country is level, the climate temperate, and the ſoil fertile. It produces moſt kinds of vegetables, but abounds more particularly in honey and rice. Beſides the latter, the Carolinians cultivate ſome tobacco, but their chief trade lies in proviſions, for they ſupply Jamaica, Barbadoes, and the Leeward iſlands with beef, pork, grain, peas, butter, ſuet, raw hides, and leather. They likewiſe ſend to the ſame iſlands tar, turpentine, timber, maſts, and furs; but the laſt are of an inferior kind.

Maize, or Indian corn, thrives here exceedingly; but, in ſome other reſpects, the product has not been anſwerable to the expectation from the ſoil and climate. Though many parts of Carolina, eſpecially on the ſea coaſt, abound with vines, yet no progreſs worth mentioning has been made in producing wine. Cochineal is found here; but the inhabitants ſeem to neglect the profits ariſing from that inſect, their attention having for ſome years been chiefly turned towards making indigo. Their manufactures of ſilk, notwithſtanding the great quantities of mulberry-trees they have, are not yet conſiderable, but, from ſome ſamples that have been brought over, it appears equal in quality to any we purchaſe from foreigners. Here are great quantities of cattle, wild and tame, and many fine rivers. The chief capes are, Cape Hatteras, Cape Carteret, and Cape Fear. In South Carolina are the harbours Winyaw, or George Town, and Port Royal.

The inhabitants of Carolina import all kinds of woollen and linen drapery, hard-ware, ſtrong beer, cyder, raiſins, potters earth, tobacco pipes, paper, coverlids, mattraſſes, hats, ſtockings, gloves, tin-ware, powder and ſhot, gun flints, cordage, looking-glaſſes and glaſs-ware, thread, haberdaſhery, and ſmall wares. From Jamaica, Barbadoes and the Leeward iſlands, they have ſugar, rum, molaſſes, cotton, chocolate, negroes, and ſilver. From New England, New York, and Pennſylvania, wheat flour (wheat being very backward in the Carolinas) and hard-wares and wine from Madeira, and the other iſlands in the weſtern ocean.

For ſettling in this pleaſant country, the method has hitherto been to pitch upon a void piece of ground, and either to purchaſe it at the rate of twenty pounds for one thouſand acres, or elſe pay a penny an acre quit-rent yearly to the proprietors without purchaſe money; the former method is the moſt common, and the tenure a freehold.

There are in North Carolina the counties of Albemarle, Bath, and part of Clarendon county, but not any town of conſequence. They chuſe to live ſeparately on their plantations and farms, as in Virginia, and, like that colony, chiefly cultivate tobacco; but the ſea coaſt being exceeding ſhallow, and not a good port in it, they are forced to ſend their produce either to Virginia or South Carolina to be ſhipped for Europe.

South Carolina is divided from North Carolina by an imaginary line drawn from Cape Fear, at the mouth of Clarendon river, to the weſtward, as far as the Britiſh plantations extended, in which diviſion is the county of Clarendon in part; Craven county, Berkeley county, and Colleton county; the chief towns being Charles-town and Port Royal, the metropolis of South Carolina. Charles-town is ſituated in ſeventy-nine degrees weſt longitude, and in thirty-two degrees north latitude, on a